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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 49--79th Congress

Chapter 106--1st Session

H. R. 1984

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Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1946. Makes appropriations for Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Works Agency (including public-works planning, Public Buildings Administration, and Public Roads Administration), foreign-service pay adjustment for appreciation of currencies, Interstate Commerce Commission, Archives, National Housing Agency, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, etc.

Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1946: Permits payment of transportation expenses of an employee's family when he is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Authorizes payment of travel expenses, including per diem at place of employment, of consultants employed on a WAE basis or without compensation while away from their homes or places of business. Excepting the military and naval establishments, prevents the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft unless specific authority is granted. Authorizes use of travel and transportation appropriations for station transfers. Limits the amount which the Government may pay for automobiles. Prohibits and provides penalties for use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes, except in the case of cabinet members, etc. In purchasing certain vehicles and other equipment, authorizes exchange or sale of similar items and application of allowances and proceeds in whole or part payment therefor, provided that any such transaction shall be evidenced in writing. Permits openmarket purchases not exceeding \$100. Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U. S. except in certain cases. Permits payments of per-diem allowances to Government personnel while traveling outside the U. S. away from their posts of duty. Permits travel overseas by U. S. Government personnel without regard to the law prescribing use of U. S. vessels. Authorizes reimbursement at not over 5 cents a mile to without-compensation personnel for travel performed in private automobiles away from their posts of duty. Permits living and quarters allowances for civilian Government personnel stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits salary payments to persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Prohibits payment of more than \$2 a volume for current and future volumes of the U. S. Code or more than \$3.25 for current or future issues of the Lifetime Federal Digest. Permits executive-branch employees to be detailed to the White House. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission. Prohibits use of CSC funds for the Legal Examining Unit. Provides for establishment in the Public Buildings Administration of a central blue-printing-photostating-duplicating service for participating Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. Provides that hereafter executive branch appropriations may be used for expenses of committees, boards, and other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to the agencies and composed in whole or part of representatives thereof who receive no additional pay by virtue of such membership. Provides for preferences for veterans needing materials required for construction, alternation, or repair of dwelling houses.

CHAPTER I
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, has a history of more than three centuries. It was first settled by a few Englishmen in 1630, and has since that time grown to be one of the most important cities in the United States. The city is bounded on the north by the harbor, on the east by the bay, and on the south and west by the city of Cambridge and the town of Roxbury. The city is divided into several wards, and each ward is further divided into streets and blocks. The city is famous for its many churches, schools, and public buildings. It is also famous for its many parks and gardens. The city is a great center of commerce and industry, and it is also a great center of education and culture. The city has a long and rich history, and it is a city that is proud of its past and its future.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 1984

January 8-22, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 1984.
February 5, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 1984 and submitted House Rept. 54. Print of bill as reported to House.
February 7, 1945	Debated in House.
February 8, 1945	Passed House with amendments.
February 12, 1945	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.
Feb., 19-Mar. 6, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 1984.
March 10, 1945	Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments. Senate Rept. 88. (Reported during adjournment). Print of bill as reported with amendments.
March 12, 1945	Debated in Senate. Amendments of Senators: McKellar, Wherry, and Saltonstall.
March 13, 1945	Senate debate continued.
March 14, 1945	Senate debate continued.
March 15, 1945	Passed Senate with amendments. Print of bill with amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate asked for conference and appointed Senate Conferees.
March 19, 1945	House agrees to conference and appointed House Conferees.
April 23, 1945	House receives Conference Report. H. Rept. 436.
April 25, 1945	Both Houses agreed to Conference Report.
May 3, 1945	Approved. Public Law 49.
	General provisions of Independent Offices Appropriations Bill.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 6, 1945, for actions of Monday, February 5, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 1984 (H. Rept. 54)(p. 864).

Provisions of bill:

Includes funds for Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Works Agency (including public-works planning, Public Buildings Administration, and Public Roads Administration), foreign-service pay adjustment for appreciation of currencies, Interstate Commerce Commission, Archives, National Housing Agency, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, etc.

Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1946: Permits payment of transportation expenses of an employee's family when he is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Authorizes payment of travel expenses of a new appointee and transportation expenses of his immediate family and household goods to his first post of duty outside the continental U. S. and for similar expenses on his return. Authorizes payment of 3 cents a mile to employees for the use of private automobiles on official business within the limits of their official stations. Makes appropriations available for the payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies. Authorizes payment of travel expenses, including per diem at place of employment, of consultants employed on a WAE basis or without compensation while away from their homes or places of business. Excepting the military and naval establishments, prevents the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft unless specific authority is granted. Authorizes use of travel and transportation appropriations for station transfers. Limits the amount which the Government may pay for automobiles. Prohibits use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes, except in the case of cabinet members, etc. In purchasing certain vehicles and other equipment,

authorizes exchange or sale of similar items and application of allowances and proceeds in whole or part payment therefor. Permits open-market purchases not exceeding \$100. Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U. S. except in certain cases. Permits payments of per-diem allowances to Government personnel while traveling outside the U. S. away from their posts of duty. Permits travel overseas by U. S. Government personnel without regard to the law prescribing use of U. S. vessels. Authorizes reimbursement at not over 5 cents a mile to without-compensation personnel for travel performed in private automobiles away from their posts of duty. Permits living and quarters allowances for civilian Government personnel stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits salary payments to persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Prohibits payment of more than \$2 a volume for current and future volumes of the U. S. Code or more than \$3.25 for current or future issues of the Lifetime Federal Digest. Permits executive-branch employees to be detailed to the White House. Provides penalties for non-official use of Government vehicles. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission. Prohibits use of CSC funds for the Legal Examining Unit. Provides for establishment in the Public Buildings Administration of a central blue-printing-photostating-duplicating service for participating Government agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Provides that hereafter executive-branch appropriations may be used for expenses of committees, boards, and other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to the agencies and composed in whole or part of representatives thereof who receive no additional pay by virtue of such membership.

Excerpts from committee report:

Overtime pay. "The act of May 7, 1943...will terminate on June 30, 1945, and since there has been no extension of the act and no authority exists for the inclusion of such pay in the 1946 estimates, the Budget estimates and the bill as reported contain no funds for this purpose, although the bill is drafted on the assumption that there will be a continuation of the existing hours of work per week. It is the understanding of the committee that supplemental estimates will be submitted and considered for this purpose when and if new legislation dealing with the payment of overtime and additional compensation is enacted."

Penalty mail. The committee has "effected a reduction of...approximately 10 percent of the total amount estimated for penalty mail. It is the understanding of the committee that the primary purpose of this legislation was to reduce the amount of penalty mail, which would ensue from closer surveillance of the nature and quantity of matter mailed, particularly pamphlets, documents, press releases, etc., which make up a substantial part of official matter distributed through the mails. In recommending a reduction of 10 percent in the several items in the bill the committee is of the opinion that administrative personnel of the various activities can, through closer supervision and control, meet such reduction without curtailment of essential functions."

Budget Bureau. "In recommending an appropriation of \$2,672,557...the committee has effected a reduction of \$217,543 in the amount proposed in the estimates. The increase of approximately \$200,000 over 1945 obligations recommended by the committee will be available for the establishment of additional field offices, for the management-improvement program, the administrative office, and to bring the staff level up to that provided by current-

year funds."

Civil Service Commission. "For salaries and expenses for...regular activities, the Budget estimate proposes \$10,016,000, an increase of \$1,342,118 over the 1945 appropriation with overtime compensation deducted... The committee recommends a reduction of \$503,480 in the Budget estimate and has allocated deductions among functions under the various project heads as follows: ...Work improvement program, \$106,678; promoting better personnel management, \$76,400; preparing and issuing standards - field classification work, \$229,810; ...While the total recommended by the committee for regular activities represents an increase of approximately \$840,000 over the 1945 appropriation, this increase is more than offset by a reduction of \$2,639,465 in national defense activities, the 1946 Budget indicating a trend to regular activities which may or may not be justified in the light of future events."

"Civil Service Retirement Fund. - Attention is invited to the necessity for an increase of \$50,500,000 in the current appropriation... The amount recommended...represents...the amount determined by the Board of Actuaries as necessary to keep the fund in a sound financial condition."

Public-works planning, pursuant to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act: "The committee recommends an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000...The committee is of the opinion that this project should be undertaken on a much smaller scale than is proposed in the Budget estimate and that progress should be made slowly until a fairly accurate picture can be obtained from the States as to what the demand will be for works of this type. While the committee is in favor of post-war planning it believes that every precaution should be taken to prevent the approval of 'high pressure' projects."

General Accounting Office. "Aside from a reduction...for penalty mail, the committee has approved the total Budget estimate...for...this Office...The total basic increase...\$1,690,253."

2. AAA ALLOTMENTS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 338, to protect the allotments of farmers who have shifted to war crops or are serving in the armed forces (H. Rept. 55)(p. 864).
3. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture (pp. 839-40, 864).
4. BUTTER SHORTAGE. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., criticized the butter situation and inserted a letter and resolution from the Remus Co-operative Creamery Co. requesting OPA and WFA to reconsider present price policies to remove "discrimination against butterfat producers" (p. 840).
5. FARM LABOR. Reps. Hale, Maine; Knutson, Minn.; and Hoffman, Mich., criticized the drafting of farm labor, and other members discussed this with them (pp. 841, 852-5, 856-9). Rep. Cooley, S. C., discussed action taken by Gen. Hershey to clarify the farm-labor situation (pp. 861-3).
6. DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., criticized the Government's use of such employees; urged consideration of his bill H. R. 148, to forbid their employment; and cited an example (not Agriculture) upon which his objections are based (pp. 849-52).

7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. McDonough, Calif., criticized the sale of surplus property "for practically nothing" (p. 863).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the War Department's report on the St. Johns Levee District, Mo. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 864.)

SENATE

9. COMMODITY CREDIT. Passed as reported, S. 298, to continue CCC as a U. S. agency, to increase its borrowing power, etc. (pp. 818-21). (For the bill's provisions, see Digest 20.)
10. FARM LABOR. Sen. McCarran, Nev., criticized the drafting of farm labor and inserted his letter to WFA together with constituents' letters on the subject (pp. 801-3).
Agriculture and Forestry Committee returned S. J. Res. 19, providing for an investigation of certain phases of the farm-labor draft program. It was referred to the Military Affairs Committee in view of their work on a bill dealing with that subject. (pp. 805-6.)
Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., for himself and Sen. Robertson, Wyo., and Taft, Ohio, submitted amendments which they intend to propose to S. 36, to amend the Sec. 5(k) relating to the drafting of farm labor, of the Selective Training and Service Act, 1940 (p. 806).
11. ALCOHOL INDUSTRY INVESTIGATION. Rejected, 43-28, Sen. McCarran's (Nev.) motion to discharge the Audit-Control Committee from consideration of S. Res. 17, to continue the investigation of the alcoholic-beverage industry (pp. 811-7). Sen. McCarran criticized the failure of the Audit-Control Committee to report the resolution (p. 812).
12. PURCHASING. Received the Office of Contract Settlement's second quarterly progress report. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 798.) Sen. Thomas, Utah, inserted the report in the Record (p. 807).
13. PENALTY MAIL. Received the Postmaster General's report of the estimated number of pieces of mail mailed under the penalty mail privilege during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1944, showing the estimated number of pieces mailed, and the estimated cost to the Post Office Department of the handling of these mailings (by departments and agencies). To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 797.)
14. LANDS. Received Interior's 1944 report relative to the patenting to States, counties, and municipalities of lands classified chiefly valuable for recreational purposes in exchange for lands of equal value or equal quantity. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 797.)
Received Interior's statement showing withdrawals and restorations of public lands made during 1944. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 797.)
15. EDUCATION. Received Office of Education's annual report for fiscal year 1944. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 798.)
16. BANKRUPTCY. Received the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts' tables of bankruptcy statistics with reference to bankruptcy cases commenced and terminated in the U. S. district courts during the fiscal year 1944. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 798.)

of the States appointed the local boards. It just so happens there were 26 Republican governors. In the great Midwest throughout the farm States, including the State of Michigan, Republican governors named the draft boards, and they named the State officers of the local boards.

Shortly after the setting up of the Selective Service System I investigated the composition of the local draft boards in my own State. In the entire State of Michigan I found that there was just one Democratic local draft board member, and he did not last long. Every draft board official in that State, as far as I could discover, were Republicans. I can not imagine that the Republican governors of the other States in the Midwest farm belt acted very differently.

I am just wondering whether those local boards are not just hiding behind the unfortunate statement that was made by General Hershey when Order 288 was issued. I think we ought to look into that just a little bit further. When we are criticizing the administration we ought to also think about criticizing those who were charged with the administration of the Selective Service Act, and those who were charged with the administration of that act were the local boards appointed by the governors. The governors of the great Midwest farming States appointed the local boards. The local boards are responsible, and nobody ever expected the local boards to violate the law.

I think that covers the situation in pretty good shape.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HOOK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know whether the gentleman was listening to what I said.

Mr. HOOK. Yes; I listened very attentively.

Mr. HOFFMAN. My point was that directive 288, which came down on January 3, gave the local boards the rule and the guide which they have since followed.

Mr. HOOK. It is my contention it gave the local boards that were appointed by Republican governors something to hide behind.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the other day when we were discussing the bill, H. R. 1752, I called the attention of the House to bulletins issued by the Treasury Department on the sale and offer for sale of surplus commodities the Government now is offering to the public. I have with me today two additional bulletins issued since that time. The material contained in these bulletins indicates to me that there is a tremendous quantity of materials being offered to the public that I think with a little investigation and ingenuity on the part of the

appropriate departments could be used very advantageously in the war effort rather than be sold at auction or on informal bid where in many instances they are sold for practically nothing.

To emphasize that point, let me call your attention to a recent offer. The story appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, yesterday. The Navy was offering to the public life rafts which are no longer needed, according to the Navy, some 1,900 of them, for 50 cents apiece. The Maritime Commission, realizing that they were worth more than 50 cents apiece, stepped in and said to the Navy, "We will take them over and sell them for \$50 apiece." They did, and the difference between 50 cents and \$50 was realized to the Treasury of the United States.

Another instance was cited in an editorial appearing in the Washington Post this morning. The editorial stated that—quote:

It is a shock to public confidence to hear that a dealer bought at auction for \$31 a Government-owned searchlight that was promptly resold to another Government agency for \$235.

Another witness confessed at a hearing that was being held by the Senate War Investigating Committee, and this is mentioned in the same editorial "that eight ship strainers from the Government were bought for \$3.25 apiece and sold to a ship repair firm working for the Government for \$12."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this editorial in full at this point in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. This editorial

SURPLUS SCANDALS

Under the chairmanship of Senator MEAD the Special War Investigating Committee is adding fresh laurels to those it won when Vice President TRUMAN was its head. The current probe into the affairs of an auctioneering firm known as Surplus Liquidators, Inc., highlights the need of improved safeguards to protect the public investment in billions of dollars of Government property that eventually will be classified as surplus materials. The recent setting up of a Surplus Property Board to formulate disposal policies and exercise supervision over agencies doing the actual work of disposal is only a first step. The agencies delegated to handle surpluses will have to be put on the alert to prevent the Government from being gypped by sharp and unscrupulous private dealers.

The unsavory details brought out by the inquiry into the affairs of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., certainly suggest a deplorable lack of competence and vigilance in administering the disposal program. It is a shock to public confidence to hear that a dealer bought at auction for \$31 a Government-owned searchlight that was promptly resold to another Government agency for \$235. Another witness confessed to buying eight ship strainers from the Government for \$3.25 each and selling them to a ship repair firm working for the Government for \$12.

These and other instances of petty though outrageous profiteering at Government expense as well as evidence indicating that Surplus Liquidators, Inc., had made good use of friends with political influence to secure auction contracts are not in themselves significant. Abuses of such kind in-

evitably occur whenever opportunity is afforded the greedy and unscrupulous to benefit at public expense. The moral pointed out by the disclosure of irredeemable moralities is plain. It is that we need immediate reforms in the Government's procurement practices. The Mead committee recently stressed the importance of improving procurement methods and further centralizing control of the procurement function. While recognizing that it is impossible to achieve a completely centralized system of procurement, the committee declares that "a great deal more could be done in centralizing control of procurement between the departments and between branches within the War Department and bureaus within the Navy Department, and more could be done toward centralizing procurement as between the War and Navy Departments."

However, elimination of these procurement practices will not prevent tremendous surpluses from developing as a result of conditions beyond anyone's control. In fact, the Mead committee points out that "huge amounts of a great variety of supplies have been accumulated which the war services already know that they will need." With the disposal problem already pressing and grave abuses currently being uncovered, Rudolph Halley, chief counselor of the Mead committee, properly emphasizes the need for strong and efficient investigating staffs in all Government disposal agencies to spot trouble and prevent scandals from developing. That is the only way to keep out the "bootleg element" that has already begun to prey upon the rich spoils that are piling up in Government warehouses as the war is prolonged.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize further the need of more surplus liquidation. I have been told amount to some \$15,000,000,000. I understand that under an act previously passed by the Congress none of this property can be sold that exceeds \$5,000,000 in value without action of this House. I think that amount ought to be decreased. We should have control over the sale of materials that cost less than \$5,000,000, because evidently, according to the editorial appearing this morning's Post, considerable scandal has already been revealed in connection with the Surplus Liquidators, Inc., which shows that they are disposing of large quantities of these materials which in many instances are being sold back to Government departments when the Federal Government owned them before they were offered for auction.

I am going to offer an amendment to the Surplus commodities Act that has been passed by the Congress which will provide that the veterans of this war be given certificates of credit whereby they can obtain quantities of surplus commodities as a priority before the public has an opportunity to bid on them. I think the men who are now fighting are entitled to the opportunity to obtain some of the surplus commodities that may be beneficial to them in establishing a business or in rehabilitating themselves in whatever work they may want to perform when they return from the war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article

Russia" by Ernest
 titled "Arms. Important, I think, that
 andley. It is ple know how much we
 the Russian, the matter of supplying
 have, done, y with arms.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from
 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to appears in the
 Appendix.

Mr. HCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unani-
 mous consent to revise and extend my
 remarks and include therein a newspaper
 item.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from Michi-
 gan?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to appears in the
 Appendix.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of ab-
 sence was granted (at the request of Mr.
 VINSON) to Messrs. IZAC, SASSCER, RIVERS,
 HEBER, MADEN, HAVENNER, DE LACY, BIE-
 MILLER, MOY, COLE of New York, BATES of
 Massachusetts, HESS, ANDERSON of Cali-
 fornia, GRANT of Indiana, TOWE, ELLIOTT,
 and FENER on account of official busi-
 ness for the Naval Affairs Committee in
 connection with an inspection of Naval
 Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills).

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following
 and, under the Speaker's table

S. 63. An act to amend the following:
 tions Act of 1934, as amended, so as to pro-
 hibit interference with the broadcasting of
 commercial cultural or educational pro-
 grams; to the Committee on Interstate and
 Foreign Commerce.

S. 72. An act for the relief of Ant-
 to the Committee

S. 76. An act for the relief of John T.
 Cooper; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 77. An act for the relief of Lindon A.
 Long; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 167. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins,
 formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.;
 to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 177. An act for the relief of Oscar Griggs;
 to the Committee on Claims.

S. 184. An act to amend the Social Security
 Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-
 record information to State unemployment-
 compensation agencies; to the Committee on
 Ways and Means.

S. 217. An act to authorize an exchange of
 lands between the city of Eastport, Maine,
 and the United States, and the conveyance of
 a roadway easement to the city of Eastport,
 Maine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 243. An act for the relief of Galen E.
 Walter; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 294. An act to authorize the Adminis-
 trator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain
 benefits, services, and supplies to discharged
 members of the military or naval forces of
 any nation allied or associated with the
 United States in World War No. 2, and for
 other purposes; to the Committee on World
 War Veterans' Legislation.

S. 311. An act for the relief of Philip Klein-
 man; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 312. An act for the relief of Harriet B.
 Rickards; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 314. An act for the relief of Sigurdur
 Jonsson and Thorolína Thordardottir; to the
 Committee on Claims.

S. 315. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen,
 chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on
 Claims.

S. 317. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen,
 chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department,
 and for other purposes; to the Committee on
 Claims.

S. 375. An act to provide for the effective
 administration of certain lending agencies of
 the Federal Government; to the Committee
 on Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the
 Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported
 that that committee had examined and
 found truly enrolled a bill of the House of
 the following title, which was there-
 upon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 621. An act to further amend section
 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, en-
 titled "An act providing for sundry matters
 affecting the naval service, and for other
 purposes," by changing the limitation on the
 total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers'
 Training Corps, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the
 Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported
 that that committee did on this day pre-
 sent to the President, for his approval,
 a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 621. An act to further amend section
 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, en-
 titled "An act providing for sundry matters
 affecting the naval service, and for other
 purposes," by changing the limitation on the
 total personnel of the Naval Reserve Offi-
 cers' Training Corps, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move
 that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly
 the House adjourned at 12 o'clock p. m. the
 day, February 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, February 6, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Com-
 mittee on Interstate and Foreign Com-
 merce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Feb-
 ruary 6, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R.
 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZA- TION

(Wednesday, February 7, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and
 Naturalization will hold an organization
 meeting at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday,
 February 7, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 15, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Ma-
 rine and Fisheries will hold a public
 hearing Thursday, February 15, 1945, at
 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 1425, to provide
 for the sale of certain Government-
 owned merchant vessels, and for other
 purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXVI, executive
 communications were taken from the
 Speaker's table and referred as follows:

167. A letter from the Archivist of the
 United States, transmitting a report on rec-

ord proposed for disposal by various Govern-
 ment agencies; to the Committee on the Dis-
 position of Executive Papers.

168. A letter from the Secretary of War,
 transmitting a letter from the Chief of
 Engineers, United States Army, dated De-
 cember 29, 1944, submitting a report, to-
 gether with accompanying papers and an
 illustration, on a review of report on the
 lower Mississippi River, with a view to de-
 termining whether additional flood protec-
 tion should be provided for the St. Johns
 Levee District, Mo., requested by a resolution
 of the Committee on Flood Control, House
 of Representatives, adopted on November 16,
 1943; to the Committee on Flood Control.

169. A letter from the Acting Secretary of
 War, transmitting a draft of a bill to pro-
 vide for the settlement of claims of military
 personnel and civilian employees of the War
 Department or of the Army for damage to or
 loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment
 of personal property occurring incident to
 their service, which the War Department
 recommends be enacted into law; to the Com-
 mittee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports
 of committees were delivered to the Clerk
 for printing and reference to the proper
 calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts.
 House Resolution 119. Resolution granting
 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral ex-
 penses to Frank J. Siegfried, husband of Virginia
 Siegfried, late an employee of the House;
 without amendment (Rep. No. 53). Referred
 to the House Calendar.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Committee on
 Appropriations. H. R. 1984. A bill making
 appropriations for the Executive Office and
 appropriations for the executive bureaus,
 sundry independent executive bureaus,
 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal
 year ending June 30, 1946, and for other pur-
 poses; without amendment (Rept. No. 54).
 Referred to the Committee of the Whole
 House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ANNAGAN: Committee on Agricul-
 ture. S. 338. A bill to amend the Agricul-
 tural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
 and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation
 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended,
 to encourage the growing of war crops by
 protecting the allotments of producers of
 cotton and wheat; with amendment (Rept.
 No. 55). Referred to the Committee of the
 Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules.
 House Resolution 120. Resolution for the
 consideration of House Joint Resolution 85,
 making an additional appropriation for the
 fiscal year 1945 for the Census of Agriculture;
 without amendment (Rept. No. 56). Referred
 to the House Calendar.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on Dis-
 position of Executive Papers. House Report
 No. 57. Report on the disposition of certain
 papers of sundry executive departments.
 Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public
 bills and resolutions were introduced and
 severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:
 H. R. 1985. A bill providing for a service
 medal, ribbon, and clasp for honorable serv-
 ice in the armed forces of the United States
 during World War No. 2; to the Committee
 on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:
 H. R. 1986. A bill to enable the Secretary of
 Agriculture to suppress and extirpate con-
 tagious, infectious, and communicable dis-
 eases of dogs and other carnivorous animals;
 to the Committee on Agriculture.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

FEBRUARY 5, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1984]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, and commissions for the fiscal year 1946.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1946 Budget, pages 39 to 118, inclusive, with certain exceptions the Federal Works Agency, pages 169 to 186, inclusive, and the National Housing Agency, pages 187 to 207, inclusive. In addition, items for certain public works for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Veterans Administration, and the Federal Works Agency will be found under the General Public Works program chapter of the 1946 Budget, pages 658 to 669, inclusive. Also, supplemental estimates for the Federal Works Agency are contained in House Document No. 32 of the present Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1946, the amount appropriated for 1945, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1946 total.....	\$3, 295, 089, 718
The committee recommends in the bill.....	3, 218, 808, 497

This is a reduction under the estimates of...	76, 281, 221
The amount recommended in the bill is a reduction under the 1945 appropriation of.....	5, 321, 043, 577

The decrease in the bill of \$5,321,043,577 under the current appropriation is due primarily to the fact that funds are not requested in the bill for continuation of the ship-construction program by the Maritime Commission. The 1945 bill contained \$6,766,000,000 for this program. If this ship construction money is deducted from the 1945 appropriation total, an increase over 1945 of \$1,444,956,423 is indicated. This substantial increase is directly due to the sharp upswing in funds recommended for the Veterans Administration and to an increase of \$50,500,000 in the amount required to finance the Government's share in the civil-service retirement and disability fund. The increase of \$1,436,707,185 in appropriations recommended for the Veterans Administration represents an advance of 113 percent over the 1945 appropriations for that agency.

In effecting a reduction of \$76,281,221 under the Budget estimates the committee has made a net reduction in substantially every activity provided for in the bill. In view of the fact that approximately 85 percent of the total recommended in the bill is for purposes directly connected with the war program or on account of war, and as such are difficult if not impossible to reduce, it is believed that a creditable showing has been made in the consideration of the Budget proposals. An explanation of the reductions recommended will be found under appropriate headings in succeeding paragraphs.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued. A tabular statement of such funds will be found at the end of this report.

WAR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

The act of May 7, 1943, which provided for the payment of war overtime pay will terminate on June 30, 1945, and since there has been no extension of the act and no authority exists for the inclusion of such pay in the 1946 estimates, the Budget estimates and the bill as reported contain no funds for this purpose, although the bill is drafted on the assumption that there will be a continuation of the existing hours of work per week. It is the understanding of the committee that supplemental estimates will be submitted and considered for this purpose when and if new legislation dealing with the payment of overtime and additional compensation is enacted.

PENALTY MAIL

Pursuant to Public Law 364 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, which requires all Federal agencies other than the Post Office Department and the legislative branch to deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts amounts equivalent to the estimated cost of penalty mail weighing 4 pounds or less which they dispatch, the committee considered estimates of the several agencies in the bill for such purpose totaling \$1,554,766. The bill contains a total of \$1,399,290 in lieu of such amount, the committee having effected a reduction of \$155,476, or approximately 10 percent of the total amount estimated for penalty mail.

It is the understanding of the committee that the primary purpose of this legislation was to reduce the amount of penalty mail, which would ensue from closer surveillance of the nature and quantity of matter mailed, particularly pamphlets, documents, press releases, etc., which make up a substantial part of official matter distributed through the mails. In recommending a reduction of 10 percent in the several items in the bill the committee is of the opinion that administrative personnel of the various activities can, through closer supervision and control, meet such reduction without curtailment of essential functions.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE

In recognition of the critical manpower shortage, the committee has recommended few increases over the 1945 appropriation which involve the employment of new personnel, an outstanding exception, of course, being the Veterans Administration, where the need for additional doctors, nurses, and attendants requires no explanation. A shift of some personnel, largely in the professional, scientific, and technical groups from national defense to regular activities and affecting such agencies as the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Communications Commission has, in part, been approved by the committee as proposed in the Budget estimates.

TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title II of the bill consists of general provisions relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated in all appropriation measures. Uniformity is achieved by such a course, as well as economy in printing and timesaving of the two legislative bodies. New general provisions included in the bill for the first time are recommended as follows:

Section 201 (a): Amended to permit the payment of transportation expenses of an employee's family when he is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

Section 201 (e): Authorizes payment of travel expenses of a new appointee and transportation expenses of his immediate family and household goods to his first post of duty outside the continental United States and for similar expenses on his return.

Section 201 (d): Authorizes all agencies to pay 3 cents per mile to employees for the use of privately owned automobiles on official business within the limits of their official stations.

Section 201 (e): Permits heads of departments and agencies to delegate to certain subordinates the authority to authorize the payment of travel and transportation expenses incurred in connection

with the transfer of employees from one official station to another.

Section 201 (f): Makes the appropriations of all departments and agencies available for the payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies.

Section 201 (g): Provides for the payment of travel expenses of persons employed intermittently by the Government as consultants or experts and serving without compensation or at \$1 per annum or on a "when actually employed" basis.

Section 203: Excepting the Military and Naval Establishments, prevents the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft unless specific authority is granted.

Section 210: Extends application of the section to appropriations of the Department of State other than the Foreign Service.

Section 212: Permits payment of money allowances in advance to enlisted men at rate of 3 cents per mile.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

In explaining the action of the committee in connection with this appropriation the amounts for "Salaries and expenses" and for "National defense activities" have been combined to present a more accurate picture of the appropriations requested for 1946. As presented to the Congress the estimates propose the transfer of approximately \$265,000 from national defense to the regular appropriation item. The following tabulation gives the basis for the 1946 estimate for both regular and national defense items:

Total appropriations, 1945.....	\$2, 879, 800
Less overtime compensation.....	314, 750
Net appropriations, 1945.....	2, 565, 050
Less savings in 1945.....	92, 433
Obligations for 1945.....	2, 472, 617
Increase in obligations.....	417, 483
Estimate for 1946.....	2, 890, 100

In recommending an appropriation of \$2,672,557 for the combined regular and national defense items for salaries and expenses, the committee has effected a reduction of \$217,543 in the amount proposed in the estimates. The increase of approximately \$200,000 over 1945 obligations recommended by the committee will be available for the establishment of additional field offices, for the management-improvement program, the administrative office, and to bring the staff level up to that provided by current-year funds.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses for the so-called regular activities, the Budget estimate proposes \$10,016,000, an increase of \$1,342,118 over the 1945 appropriation with overtime compensation deducted in each instance. The committee recommends a reduction of \$503,480 in

the Budget estimate and has allocated deductions among functions under the various project heads as follows:

Function:	Reduction
Work improvement program-----	\$106, 678
Promoting better personnel management-----	76, 400
Preparing and issuing standards—field classification work-----	229, 810
Budget and Finance Division-----	30, 489
Office Services Division-----	33, 703
Penalty mail-----	26, 400
Total-----	503, 480

While the total recommended by the committee for regular activities represents an increase of approximately \$840,000 over the 1945 appropriation, this increase is more than offset by a reduction of \$2,639,465 in national defense activities, the 1946 Budget indicating a trend to regular activities which may or may not be justified in the light of future events.

Civil Service Retirement Fund.—Attention is invited to the necessity for an increase of \$50,500,000 in the current appropriation of \$194,500,000, making a total of \$245,000,000 available during the fiscal year 1946 as the Federal Government's contribution to the Civil Service retirement and disability fund. This estimate is based on 1,545,000 employees, with an annual pay roll of \$3,090,000,000, as having acquired rights under the Retirement Act by the fiscal year 1946. The amount recommended, \$245,000,000, represents 7.92 per cent of the pay roll of employees covered—the amount determined by the Board of Actuaries as necessary to keep the fund in a sound financial condition.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

For this activity the committee recommends a total of \$5,005,400, which is a reduction of \$201,600 under the Budget estimate and \$495,072 less than the current appropriation, with overtime compensation excluded from the comparison. A net reduction of \$1,225,914 in the current appropriation for national defense is largely offset by a proposed increase in the estimates of \$928,142 for regular activities. The committee has allowed an increase of \$726,542 in the regular appropriation to meet the upsurge of work which is anticipated during the next fiscal year, the increase to be used primarily in the regulatory and licensing field. Testimony presented to the committee was to the effect that a tremendous increase in standard and FM broadcast applications is anticipated; that applications for new television stations are increasing; and that facsimile broadcasting, international broadcasting, and experimental and relay broadcasting are subjects which will require immediate consideration at the conclusion of the war. The proposed increase in funds for "regular activities" will enable the Commission to utilize a considerable portion of the trained personnel no longer required under the national defense appropriation.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The bill contains an authorization for the use of funds of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for administrative expenses of the Corporation. Heretofore the Corporation has been operating without specific annual authorization by the Congress, but, since 1935, annual budgets have been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget. In appearing before the committee in connection with the authorization in the bill, Mr. Crowley, chairman of the board, stated that—

This year, to comply with the growing sentiment among congressional leaders that Congress should pass upon the administrative expenses of Government corporations, we voluntarily submitted our annual budget for such expenses for congressional approval.

The committee recommends a total of \$3,308,412 for administrative expenses, which is \$1,588 less than the Budget estimate. A 10 percent reduction in the estimate for penalty-mail accounts for the cut in this item.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

For this activity the committee recommends a total of \$2,439,500, which is \$331,533 less than the 1945 appropriation and \$500 under the Budget estimates. Excluding overtime pay the aggregate amount recommended is substantially the same as the 1945 appropriation. The increase in the amount recommended for regular activities reflects the necessity for the resumption of certain statutory duties which have been curtailed in order to divert personnel to the Commission's war duties. These statutory duties consist of prosecution of electric and natural-gas rate cases, determination of the cost of licensed water-power projects, prosecution of unlicensed water-power projects, and determination of the service areas of natural-gas companies. The increase in regulatory work is offset by a decrease in national defense activities of the Commission. Trained personnel now actively engaged in performing the defense activities of the Commission will, under the proposed shift of duties, be transferred to the regular activities appropriation, thus avoiding a demand for new or additional personnel.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill includes \$1,897,833 for salaries and expenses of this agency, which is \$50,167 less than the Budget estimates. The reduction recommended is attributable to the denial of a proposed increase of \$49,667 for administrative expenses and \$500 for penalty mail.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—In recommending a reduction of \$87,600 in the item for salaries and expenses for this office the committee has allowed \$250,000, which is \$43,302 less than the 1945 appropriation with overtime excluded. In imposing this reduction the committee has taken into consideration the fact that three of the activities at one time supervised by this office have been transferred or substantially liquidated, leaving, in addition to "community facilities," which is an emergency function, only two highly efficient peacetime organizations requiring direction.

Public works advance planning.—Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 is to encourage States and other non-Federal public agencies to make advance plans for public works by providing loans or advances to aid in financing the preparation of such plans without commitment on the part of the Federal Government to supply funds for construction costs of such projects.

For this purpose the committee has considered a supplemental estimate, in House Document No. 32, amounting to \$77,680,000 of which \$2,680,000 is intended for administrative expenses. The committee recommends an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 to start this program with a 4 percent limitation on funds available for administrative expenses. The committee is of the opinion that this project should be undertaken on a much smaller scale than is proposed in the Budget estimate and that progress should be made slowly until a fairly accurate picture can be obtained from the States as to what the demand will be for works of this type. While the committee is in favor of post-war planning it believes that every precaution should be taken to prevent the approval of "high pressure" projects and the initiation of projects which are not justified. It should also be pointed out that the State legislatures, which are practically all in session at the present time, undoubtedly will give consideration to the question and many of them will set up a program which will permit cooperation with the Federal Government. When these programs have crystallized and information is available as to just what they contemplate, the Federal Government will then be in a position to determine intelligently, and with some degree of accuracy, the additional funds necessary to carry the program forward.

Virgin Islands public works.—Public Law 510, Seventy-eighth Congress, authorized a total appropriation of \$10,028,420 for public-works projects in the Virgin Islands. The committee has considered a supplemental estimate, contained in House Document No. 32, of \$435,000 to initiate the program. The estimate contemplates the making of surveys, plans, and specifications for projects and provides for the purchase of certain surplus construction equipment now stored in the islands. The committee has allowed a total of \$150,000 for the initiation of this program. Of the amount recommended, \$50,000 is provided for the acquisition of surplus equipment of other Federal agencies that will be available in the islands for use in this new construction and improvement program.

Public Buildings Administration (transfer of activities formerly under Central Administrative Services).—The committee has included in the bill funds for the continuation of certain activities heretofore performed by the Division of Central Administrative Services which were transferred to the Public Buildings Administration on October 1, 1944, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 9471. The functions transferred include communications services in the District of Columbia and in the field, services with respect to space for field agencies, including the execution and clearance of contracts for maintenance and alterations, and the execution of public-utility contracts.

The funds for these services included in appropriations for the Public Buildings Administration are as follows:

	1945 transfer (Oct. 1, 1944)	Amount recom- mended, 1946
General administrative expenses.....	\$38,800	\$35,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area.....	307,200	345,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia.....	1,454,900	1,655,000
Total.....	1,800,900	2,065,000

For general administrative expenses the committee has allowed \$1,347,890, which is a reduction of \$26,110 in the Budget estimate, the cut being applied to personnel requested for the repair and preservation of Federal buildings and being in proportion to the reduction recommended in that item.

For the repair and preservation of public buildings the committee recommends \$6,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the current appropriation and \$1,000,000 less than the Budget estimate. While the amount recommended is about two and one-half times greater than the current appropriation the committee believes that the increase is fully justified and that a larger sum could be used to great advantage if an unlimited supply of manpower and materials were available. In supporting the estimate of \$7,500,000 for this item Mr. Reynolds, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, advised the committee as follows:

Before the war, our appropriations were running around \$3,000,000 for repair and preservation. Then, each year we would get a lump-sum appropriation for the construction of Federal buildings, and out of that we would take additional money for making major repairs. Since the war we have done practically nothing in the way of repairs except the most urgent and emergency types of repairs, such as to boilers or elevators. I think we have been entirely too modest in our requests, because the money that has been received is so much below what the commercial operator pays to keep his buildings in repair that it is almost ridiculous.

We have buildings that have not been painted for 10 years. I visited recently a post-office building the walls of the lobby of which were all cut up by people while waiting for their mail.

We have been mildly criticized by the Budget itself for the improper way in which we keep the hospitals for the Public Health Service in repair. They say we have not spent enough money on them. Well we have to agree as we have been helpless for lack of funds.

The committee has approved without change the Budget estimate of \$26,495,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with the operation of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, as well as the estimate of \$12,160,000 for similar purposes in connection with buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia.

Approval also is given to the proposal that \$50,000 be provided for the establishment of a working capital fund to finance a central blue-printing, photostating, and duplicating service now operated by the Public Buildings Administration and being financed from construction funds. The appropriation has been requested to meet the recommendation of the General Accounting Office that specific authority for the project be secured. The committee is advised that the proposed plan will save considerable paper work and accounting.

Public Roads Administration.—The committee has approved the Budget estimates for this agency. The amounts proposed in the estimates and recommended by the committee and a comparison with the amounts appropriated for the same purposes for the current fiscal year are set forth below.

	Appropriated, 1945	Budget Estimate and amount recommended in bill, 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Federal-aid highway system.....	\$40,000,000	\$30,000,000	—\$10,000,000
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
Elimination of grade crossings.....	-----	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Strategic highway network.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
Access roads.....	40,000,000	35,000,000	—5,000,000
Surveys and plans.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	—1,000,000
Inter-American Highway.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	—1,000,000
Total.....	99,000,000	88,000,000	—11,000,000

FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

The bill includes \$950,000 for this activity, which is \$160,000 more than the 1945 appropriation and \$50,000 less than the Budget estimate, the reduction being applied to the estimate of \$80,408 as a reserve for contingencies, a sum which the committee believes is unnecessarily large for such purpose.

During hearings with the Bureau of the Budget the Director was questioned as to whether consideration had been given to a recent report of the Acting Comptroller General in which it was stated that the "entire Exchange Loss Act might now be regarded as obsolescent." The reply of the Director is, in part, set forth, as follows:

We are preparing now, with the State Department, to go far more thoroughly into this and to study the whole background of the appropriation, the present use of it, its connection with cost-of-living allowances which are being granted to people abroad, to see whether there are changes that are necessary either in the regulations or in the law itself, and we will be glad to submit a report to the committee at a later date this year. We have just gotten into it.

The committee endorses the proposed study referred to by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and will be glad to be advised of the results of the survey.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Aside from a reduction of \$4,500 in the estimate for penalty mail, the committee has approved the total Budget estimate of \$33,885,000 for the expenses of operating this Office during the fiscal year 1946. The total basic increase recommended for the fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$1,690,253, provides for increases of \$1,039,978 for salaries, and \$655,275 for miscellaneous expenses. The committee is advised that during the fiscal year 1944 the General Accounting Office recovered \$39,978,928.74 as a result of its work and that collections so far during the fiscal year 1945 indicate that approximately \$70,000,000 of erroneous payments will be recovered. In view of this direct saving and the salutary effect of the audit upon the spending agencies, which

cannot be estimated in specific amounts, the committee is of the opinion that approval of the appropriation recommended is fully justified.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered Budget estimates totaling \$8,433,000 for the several activities carried on by this agency. The committee recommends a total of \$7,890,529, which is \$542,471 less than the Budget estimates and approximately \$170,000 less than the 1945 appropriation with overtime deducted. In denying increases proposing new positions under the items for "General administrative expenses," "Motor-transport regulation," and "Valuation of property," the committee was governed by the manpower shortage which prevents the expansion of so-called regular activities at this time. In connection with the item for general administrative expenses the committee was advised that there presently exist 138 vacancies and that there would be an estimated unexpended balance of \$200,000 at the close of the fiscal year 1945. In view of this situation the committee has felt justified in recommending an additional reduction in that item.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The research activities of this committee have been expanded to meet the needs of the Army and the Navy into practically every field involving an aeronautical object. At the present time the work of the Committee is 100 percent devoted to projects of direct interest to the Army and Navy during the war. The Committee has three laboratories under its direct jurisdiction, one at Langley Field, Va., another at Moffett Field, Calif., and a third, an aircraft engine research laboratory, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Aside from a reduction of \$607 in the item for penalty mail, the committee has approved the entire estimate totaling \$26,015,000. The estimate of \$26,000,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a basic increase of \$3,051,994 over the 1945 appropriation, will permit the employment on a full-year basis of all personnel including that provided for on a part year basis during the fiscal year 1945, and provides personnel necessary to staff the new construction installations heretofore provided. An indication of the high regard in which this agency is held by the Army and Navy is set forth on page 80 of the printed hearings wherein it is stated that the Army and Navy have turned over their own personnel to serve in the laboratories of this agency.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

For salaries and expenses of The National Archives there is recommended \$913,934, which is \$83,066 less than the Budget estimate.

Aside from the reduction of \$300 in the estimate for penalty mail, the committee has denied a proposed increase of \$82,766 for the fiscal year 1946. The effect of such action will be to disallow additional positions requested, enforce a slowing up of records retirement work, including that presently being performed in the war agencies, and deny increases proposed under the heading "Other obligations."

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—Funds for the administrative expenses of this office are obtained by authorization in the bill for the transfer of funds available to the constituent units. The committee has approved an authorization for the transfer of such funds in the amount of \$449,825 which is substantially the basic amount provided for the current fiscal year.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.—The total authorization recommended in the bill for this agency, which includes the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is \$7,502,583, which is \$26,117 less than the Budget estimate. The reduction recommended by the committee is due to the disallowance of funds for the office of the Administrator, the sum of \$12,294 being the proportionate amount which the Bank Administration will not be required to furnish in view of such reduction. A further reduction of \$13,823 has been effected in the item for penalty mail.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill includes an authorization for the use of the various funds of this agency, amounting, in all, to \$10,537,747, which is a reduction of \$20,253 in the Budget estimates and an increase of \$1,507,099 in the basic amount authorized for the same purposes for the current fiscal year. The increase will provide 504.2 man-years of employment. This substantial increase will allow the necessary personnel for an anticipated increase in foreclosures under title VI, provide additional auditors for examination of books under the large-scale housing projects, and allow personnel to handle an increased volume of business under title II. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 applications will be made for insurance under title II of the Housing Act.

The reduction of \$20,253 in the Budget estimate is due to a cut of \$14,753 in funds required to be transferred to the Office of the Administrator and the remainder is attributable to the 10-percent saving required in the item for penalty mail.

The bill also includes \$3,000,000 payable from premiums collected as provided in the Housing Act, to cover payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of the National Housing Act.

Federal Public Housing Authority.—Under the reorganization plan setting up this agency the functions of a number of activities formerly engaged in war housing were consolidated into the Federal Public Housing Authority. In addition to the authorization requested in this bill the Authority carries on a number of operations consisting primarily of the operation and maintenance of a variety of housing projects, involving a total estimated cost, for such operation and maintenance during the fiscal year 1946, of \$11,628,714.

The Budget estimate considered by the committee in the bill was in the sum of \$2,350,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. The reduction recommended by the committee of \$22,600 is due to a cut of \$22,130 in the amount of funds required to be transferred to the Office of the Administrator, the remainder being attributable to the 10-percent reduction effected in the item for penalty mail.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$4,134,500 for the salaries and expenses of this agency, which is a decrease of \$101,500 in the Budget estimate and an increase of \$74,700 in the basic amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee was impressed with the needs of this Commission and has provided an increase which should take care of the most urgent requirements. It is not believed that a more substantial increase can be justified in a nondefense activity at this time in view of the manpower shortage referred to at another point in this report.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution the committee recommends \$1,065,160, which is \$139,840 less than the Budget estimate. The net effect of the recommendation of the committee is to deny all requests for new positions and additional funds requested under the heading "Other obligations." The committee is of the opinion that substantial increases in agencies not engaged in war activities cannot be justified at the present time. Additional amounts allowed by the committee are as follows:

Ramspeck Act promotions.....	\$3, 890
Salaries of returning veterans.....	900
Reclassifications.....	414
Penalty mail.....	5, 896
Total.....	11, 100

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Change in appropriation language.—The committee has considered and approved a change in the appropriation language heretofore governing the expenditure of funds for this activity. In the past, congressional appropriations have been made available for two distinct purposes, (1) to provide funds necessary for development and construction activities which may not be financed from proceeds under the terms of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and (2) to supplement proceeds where such proceeds have not been sufficient to finance the activities referred to in section 26 of the Act. The amounts appropriated for section 26 purposes to supplement proceeds were required primarily for the construction of power facilities to keep pace with the rapid growth in the power requirements in the area. While there were substantial cash surpluses from power sales above all costs of operations, these surpluses were insufficient to provide all the funds needed in the construction of power facilities.

During this period of heavy construction, when appropriated funds were being made available for both construction and operating purposes, the annual appropriation acts have included a provision consolidating appropriations and receipts into a single fund on the books of the Treasury, known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund. This single-fund arrangement was included in order to simplify budget and accounting procedures during the period when receipts and appropriated funds were being used for the same purposes.

Circumstances will be substantially different in 1946. The Budget for 1946 shows that estimated proceeds from revenue producing activities in that year will exceed estimated fund requirements for the activities to be financed out of proceeds under the terms of section 26 by \$10,016,000. This estimated surplus of proceeds is reserved for payment to the general fund of the Treasury, as required by section 26. The appropriation recommended for 1946 is therefore limited to funds required for activities not financed by receipts, including major construction projects, the manufacture and distribution of phosphatic fertilizers, etc.

Because of these circumstances, the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, with the permission of the Bureau of the Budget and the approval of the Comptroller General (see p. 383 of the hearings), has recommended that the single-fund provision be discontinued beginning with the fiscal year 1946.

Under the proposed change in language, deposits and disbursements of funds would be handled as follows:

1. Appropriated funds placed in a fiscal year appropriation account subject to withdrawal in the usual manner.

2. Receipts deposited, as received, in a collection account with the Treasurer of the United States.

3. Disbursements made only from the appropriation account.

4. Appropriation account reimbursed monthly from the collection account for expenditures during the month for activities which are to be financed out of proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 26.

5. Balances in the collection account, after all settlements for the fiscal year, would be paid into the general fund of the Treasury within 6 months after the close of the fiscal year.

The committee is in accord with the proposed change and has included the language in the bill which will put the plan into effect.

The total fund requirements for the Tennessee Valley Authority for the next fiscal year, as contained in the estimates, amount to \$59,903,000, of which \$9,850,000 would be provided through new appropriations. In recommending a reduction of \$202,000 in appropriated funds the committee has applied a cut of \$200,000 to the estimates for agricultural resource development and other development activities under the resource development programs. A 10-percent reduction in the amount estimated to be required for penalty mail from appropriated funds is also recommended. A proportionate reduction in the estimate of funds required for penalty mail from operating revenues will be applied by appropriate administrative authority.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill includes no additional funds or contractual authority for the construction of ships or facilities. Appropriations totaling \$15,741,010,000 toward the ship-construction fund have been heretofore provided and contractual authority for ships and facilities totaling \$16,926,650,000 has been granted. It is estimated that funds and contract authorizations now available will be adequate for the program as presently agreed upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, after providing \$2,759,300,000 for obligations during the fiscal year 1946, for the anticipated requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for ship construction beyond the current program, it is estimated that, of the contractual authority already available, \$1,167,350,000 will remain unobligated at the close of that fiscal year. The entire estimated cash balance in the construction fund at the close of the fiscal year 1945 will be \$3,941,484,924, and it is estimated that the cash balance as of June 30, 1946, will be \$1,629,650,000.

Since the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the Maritime Commission, to the close of December 1944, has delivered 4,561 newly constructed ships to the Army, the Navy, the War Shipping Administration, to private operators (operations under control of the War Shipping Administration during the war period), and under the defense-aid program, in addition to 1,215 small barges and powerboats. As of December 31, 1944, there were 1,072 vessels under various stages of

construction. Early in January 1945 the Commission awarded contracts for the construction of 226 additional dry cargo vessels and tankers to be delivered in the second half of the calendar year 1945. Altogether, there are now scheduled for delivery, during the calendar year 1945, about 1,300 vessels, exclusive of any that may be completed under awards yet to be made.

The committee considered an estimate of \$28,500,000 for administrative expenses payable from funds heretofore appropriated to the ship-construction fund, an amount \$4,058,138 less than the basic sum authorized for the current year. In view of the substantial reduction in the construction program for the next fiscal year the committee believes that a further cut is justified. In addition to the reduction of 10 percent in the estimate for penalty mail the committee has applied a cut of \$200,000, distributed among the Divisions of Public Relations, Personnel Management, Economics and Statistics and the Office of the Secretary.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$227,675,000. This appropriation covers all expenses of administration, including salaries and operating expenses of the central office in Washington, the New York branch of central office; 9 area offices; 94 hospitals now in operation, of which 38 have regional office activities and 11 have domiciliary activities; 15 regional offices; 2 supply depots; 2 insular offices; and 8 additional hospitals to be in operation during 1946; the cost of travel and examination of beneficiaries; repairs and alterations to facilities, and other property housing Administration activities; payments to contract institutions and other Government hospitals wherein Veterans Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursement to States for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes; payment of burial expenses; the cost of administration in connection with national service life insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education and training readjustment allowance and loans; in general, all items of expense which are not direct monetary benefits to the veterans.

This represents an increase of \$83,469,701 over the basic appropriation for similar purposes in 1945 and is due to the additional cost including personnel, required for the increasing activities of the Veterans Administration, i. e., hospitalization, insurance, pension and compensation, rehabilitation, and the new functions authorized by Public Law 346; education and training, readjustment allowance, and loans.

Printing and binding.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$780,000 for printing and binding, which is an increase of \$330,000 over the appropriation granted for this purpose in 1945. This appropriation covers the printing and binding requirements of the Veterans

Administration, including the cost of forms used in connection with the national service life insurance, pension and compensation, hospitalization, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, readjustment allowance, loans, etc.

Penalty-mail costs.—The committee has approved the amount of \$614,250 to cover the cost of handling penalty mail in accordance with the act of June 28, 1944, Public Law 364, which is an increase of \$128,625 over the appropriation granted for this purpose in 1945, and a reduction of 10 percent in the estimate.

Army and Navy pensions.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$1,080,150,000 for compensation and pensions, which is an increase of \$521,898,000 over the amount approved for the current fiscal year. Expenditures under this title cover the payment of all compensation, pensions, and allowances for veterans of the various wars or the Regular Establishment and their dependents in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress. The increase in this estimate is due almost entirely to the additional number of veterans of World War II and their dependents who are expected to be added to the pension rolls.

Readjustment benefits.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$295,000,000 as a new appropriation under the title "Readjustment benefits." This is to provide for the payment from one appropriation of benefits to or on behalf of veterans of World War II as authorized by titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.). The items of expense to be paid from this appropriation include subsistence allowance and tuition for veterans receiving education and training; interest and guarantee losses on loans; and readjustment allowance to unemployed veterans. This amount does not include administrative costs incident to the carrying out of that act as such expenditures will continue to be paid from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses."

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$18,000,000, which is a decrease of \$1,794,000 from the amount granted for the current fiscal year. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments are now being made (1) to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the post-war period in which they carried this type of insurance; (2) to beneficiaries of soldiers who died in service or during the post-war period in which this type of insurance was in force; and (3) to the Government life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service of persons so engaged while protected by Government life policies.

National service life insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000,000 for this purpose, which covers payments to the

national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to excess mortality cost and the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service and the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service and the cost of waiver of the recovery of payments on national service life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of the act. A total appropriation of \$500,000,000 was approved under this appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.—The bill contains the Budget estimate of \$400,000 and covers the payment of premiums and interest thereon of insurance policies guaranteed by the Veterans Administration in accordance with the provisions of article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$84,500,000. Of this amount \$79,339,886 is to cover construction projects providing 14,100 additional beds, including the establishment of 18 new hospitals. The sum of \$5,160,114 is for items of major alterations, new services and construction not providing new beds. A total appropriation of \$17,945,500 was approved under this title for the 1945 fiscal year. A list of the proposed new construction, repair, and replacement projects is set forth on pages 157 and 158 of the hearings.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 13 and 14, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:

* * * *not to exceed \$75,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise for legal or other special services, including audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; uniforms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$15,878 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): Provided, That all expenses of the Corporation in connection with the protection of depositors by making of loans or purchases of assets or the payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquidation, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law except for the limitations in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as amended.*

On pages 18 and 19, public works advance planning:

* * * *including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum;*
 * * * *Provided, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate to the principal administrative officer of this activity the authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.*

On pages 24 and 25, Public Buildings Administration:

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service; said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous operation, from available funds of constituents of the Federal Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for which services are performed, at rates to be determined by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repair, and depreciation on existing as well as new equipment) and other expenses: Provided, That at the close of each fiscal year any excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 37, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

** * * including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment;*

On pages 48 and 49, Federal Public Housing Authority:

** * * Provided, That all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the Authority for such purposes shall be considered nonadministrative expenses.*

On page 54, Tax Court of the United States:

** * * Provided, That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.*

On pages 68 and 69:

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

On page 73 (sec. 212):

** * * and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.*

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions (sec. 213, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945).

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PROPOSED

SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other inter-agency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service (p. 74 of bill).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1945 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000		
The White House Office, salaries and expenses-----	339,131	313,038	312,588	—\$26,543	—\$450
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	150,000	150,000	150,000		
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,000,000	2,444,800	2,227,257	+227,257	—217,543
Printing and binding-----	177,000	77,000	60,000	—17,000	—17,000
National defense activities-----	879,800	445,300	445,300	—434,500	
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	2,956,800	2,967,100	2,732,557	—224,243	—234,543
Committee for Congested Production areas-----	230,000			—300,000	
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	3,820,931	3,505,138	3,270,145	—550,786	—234,993
American Battle Monuments Commission--	41,785	40,000	40,000	—1,785	

American Commission—Historic Monuments in War Areas-----	40,000	56,000	40,000	-----	-16,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	³ 10, 155, 500	10, 016, 000	9, 512, 520	-642, 980	-503, 480
Salaries and expenses (national defense)---	⁴ 11, 196, 000	7, 032, 000	7, 032, 000	-4, 164, 000	-----
Panama Canal Construction Fund-----	⁵ 1, 500, 000	1, 443, 000	1, 443, 000	-57, 000	-----
Civil-service retirement and disability fund--	194, 500, 000	245, 000, 000	245, 000, 000	+50, 500, 000	-----
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund--	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	-----	-----
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund-----	175, 000	217, 000	217, 000	+42, 000	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission----	218, 703, 500	264, 885, 000	264, 381, 520	+45, 678, 020	-503, 480
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 104, 500	2, 756, 000	2, 554, 400	+449, 900	-201, 600
Printing and binding-----	16, 700	21, 000	21, 000	+4, 300	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)---	4, 191, 143	2, 430, 000	2, 430, 000	-1, 761, 143	-----
Total, Federal Communications Commission-----	6, 312, 343	5, 207, 000	5, 005, 400	-1, 306, 943	-201, 600

¹ Includes \$25,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.² Contained in National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1945.³ Includes \$1,653,600 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.⁴ Includes \$1,196,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.⁵ Contained in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION					
Administrative expenses-----	6 (\$3, 800, 000)	6 (\$3, 310, 000)	6 (\$3, 308, 412)	(-\$491, 588)	(-\$1, 588)
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 997, 000	2, 150, 000	2, 150, 000	+153, 000	-----
Flood-control surveys-----	144, 500	135, 000	135, 000	-9, 500	-----
National defense activities-----	600, 000	110, 000	110, 000	-490, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	40, 000	40, 000	+15, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	4, 533	5, 000	4, 500	-33	-500
Total, Federal Power Commission---	2, 771, 033	2, 440, 000	2, 439, 500	-331, 533	-500
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 011, 070	1, 948, 000	1, 897, 833	-113, 237	-50, 167
Printing and binding-----	43, 000	44, 000	44, 000	+1, 000	-----
Total, Federal Trade Commission---	2, 054, 070	1, 992, 000	1, 941, 833	-112, 237	-50, 167

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses-----	331, 752	337, 600	250, 000	-81, 752	-87, 600
Public works advance planning-----	-----	7 77, 680, 000	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000	-72, 680, 000
Virgin Islands public works-----	-----	7 435, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	-285, 000
War public works, community facilities-----	12, 000, 000	-----	-----	-12, 000, 000	-----
Penalty-mail costs-----	30, 525	28, 630	25, 767	-4, 758	-2, 863
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	12, 362, 277	78, 481, 230	5, 425, 767	-6, 936, 510	-73, 055, 463
Public Buildings Administration:					
General administrative expenses-----	1, 350, 000	1, 374, 000	1, 347, 890	-2, 110	-26, 110
Repair, preservation, and equipment-----	2, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	+4, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia-----	29, 530, 800	26, 495, 000	26, 495, 000	-3, 035, 800	-----
Salaries and expenses, public buildings outside District of Columbia-----	10, 581, 000	12, 160, 000	12, 160, 000	+1, 579, 000	-----
Working capital fund-----	-----	50, 000	50, 000	+50, 000	-----
Acquisition of site and building, Parcel Post Station, Baltimore, Md-----	8 830, 000	-----	-----	-830, 000	-----
Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	44, 791, 800	47, 579, 000	46, 552, 890	+1, 761, 090	-1, 026, 110

⁶ An authorization for use of available funds and not contained in the totals.

⁷ Contained in H. Doc. 32.

⁸ Contained in Second Deficiency Act, 1944.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued					
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system-----	\$40,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	—\$10,000,000	-----
Secondary or feeder roads-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----	-----
Elimination of grade crossings-----	-----	6,000,000	6,000,000	+6,000,000	-----
Strategic highway network-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----	-----
Access roads-----	40,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	—5,000,000	-----
Surveys and plans-----	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	—1,000,000	-----
Inter-American Highway-----	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—1,000,000	-----
Total, Public Roads Administration-----	99,000,000	88,000,000	88,000,000	—11,000,000	-----
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	156,154,077	214,060,230	139,978,657	—16,175,420	—\$74,081,573
Foreign Service pay adjustment-----	9 790,000	1,000,000	950,000	+160,000	—50,000

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries-----	37,000,000	31,750,000	31,750,000	-5,250,000
Miscellaneous expenses-----	1,240,225	1,900,000	1,895,500	+655,275
Printing and binding-----	¹⁰ 240,000	235,000	235,000	-5,000
Total, General Accounting Office-----	38,480,225	33,885,000	33,880,500	-4,599,725
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION				
General administrative expenses-----	3,119,000	¹¹ 3,218,000	2,910,445	-208,555
Regulating accounts-----	473,000	400,000	400,000	-73,000
Safety of employees-----	604,000	550,000	550,000	-54,000
Signal safety systems-----	182,000	178,000	178,000	-4,000
Locomotive inspection-----	548,000	500,000	500,000	-48,000
Valuation of property-----	500,000	463,000	431,465	-68,535
Motor-transport regulation-----	3,250,000	¹² 2,726,000	2,532,619	-717,381
Printing and binding-----	157,700	137,000	130,000	-27,700
Penalty-mail costs-----	23,125	30,000	27,000	+3,875
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	338,000	231,000	231,000	-107,000
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	9,194,825	8,433,000	7,890,529	-1,304,296

⁹ Includes \$150,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹⁰ Includes \$40,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹¹ Includes \$302,000 transferred from "Motor-transport regulation."¹² Excludes \$302,000 transferred to "General administrative expenses."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	¹³ \$25, 874, 830	\$26, 000, 000	\$25, 999, 393	+\$124, 563	—\$607
Printing and binding-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000		
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va-----	835, 000			—835, 000	
Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio-----	3, 910, 000			—3, 910, 000	
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	30, 634, 830	26, 015, 000	26, 014, 393	—4, 620, 437	—607
NATIONAL ARCHIVES					
Salaries and expenses-----	¹⁴ 1, 064, 340	997, 000	913, 934	—150, 406	—83, 066
Printing and binding-----	7, 000	7, 000	7, 000		
Total, National Archives-----	1, 071, 340	1, 004, 000	920, 934	—150, 406	—83, 066
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation-----	16, 000	14, 700	14, 700	—1, 300	

Penalty mail costs-----	2, 775	3, 000	2, 700	-75	-300
Total, National Capital Housing Authority-----	18, 775	17, 700	17, 400	-1, 375	-300
National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	740, 000	394, 000	393, 994	-346, 006	-6
NOTE.—The following amounts for the National Housing Agency shown in parentheses and italics are from funds heretofore made available to such agencies and are not charged as regular appropriations or carried in the totals in this tabulation:					
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY					
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses-----	¹³ (\$500, 000)	¹⁵ (\$499, 000)	¹⁵ (\$449, 825)	(- \$50, 175)	(- \$49, 175)
Penalty mail costs-----	(299, 450)	(268, 783)	(241, 905)	(-57, 545)	(-26, 878)
War Housing-----	15, 000, 000			-15, 000, 000	
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:					
Salaries and expenses-----	(10, 853, 825)	(7, 523, 700)	(7, 502, 583)	(-3, 351, 242)	(-26, 117)
U. S. Housing Corporation, expenses of liquidation-----	(98, 000)			(-98, 000)	
Federal Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	(10, 484, 635)	(10, 553, 000)	(10, 537, 747)	(+53, 112)	(-20, 253)
Payment of losses-----	(5, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(-2, 000, 000)	

¹³ Includes \$2,656,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹⁴ Includes \$22,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹⁵ Funds for Office of Administrator provided by transfer from 3 constituent units making up this agency.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY—continued					
Federal Public Housing Authority:					
Administrative expenses-----	(\$2, 772, 940)	(\$2, 350, 000)	(\$2, 327, 400)	(—\$445, 540)	(—\$22, 600)
Annual contributions-----	16 9, 500, 000	16 7, 600, 000	16 7, 600, 000	—1, 900, 000	-----
Total, National Housing Agency----	24, 500, 000	7, 600, 000	7, 600, 000	—16, 900, 000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 651, 704	4, 236, 000	4, 134, 500	—517, 204	—101, 500
Printing and binding-----	45, 000	43, 000	43, 000	—2, 000	-----
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	4, 696, 704	4, 279, 000	4, 177, 500	—519, 204	—101, 500
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 224, 090	1, 205, 000	1, 065, 160	—158, 930	—139, 840
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	17 642, 600	583, 400	583, 207	—59, 393	—193
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	1, 866, 690	1, 788, 400	1, 648, 367	—218, 323	—140, 033

TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	18 \$951, 881	\$915, 000	\$914, 900	-\$36, 981	-\$100
Printing and binding-----	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000		
Total, Tariff Commission-----	961, 881	925, 000	924, 900	-36, 981	-100
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	(19)	9, 850, 000	9, 648, 000	+9, 648, 000	-202, 000
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses-----	555, 000	510, 750	510, 675	-44, 325	-75
Printing and binding-----	32, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-17, 000	
Total, The Tax Court of the United States-----	587, 000	525, 750	525, 675	-61, 325	-75
U. S. Maritime Commission, construction--	6, 766, 000, 000			-6, 766, 000, 000	
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION					
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	164, 044, 940	227, 675, 000	227, 675, 000	+63, 630, 060	
Printing and binding-----	450, 000	780, 000	780, 000	+330, 000	
Penalty-mail costs-----	485, 625	682, 500	614, 250	+128, 625	-68, 250
Pensions and compensations-----	558, 252, 000	1, 080, 150, 000	1, 080, 150, 000	+521, 898, 000	
Readjustment benefits-----		295, 000, 000	295, 000, 000	+295, 000, 000	

¹⁶ In addition to unexpended balance of prior year appropriations.

¹⁷ Includes \$8,600 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

¹⁸ Includes \$21,881 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

¹⁹ Unexpended balance on June 30, 1944, and receipts during 1945 made available.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Military and naval insurance-----	\$19,794,000	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000	-\$1,794,000	-----
Adjusted service and dependent pay-----	40,000	-----	-----	-40,000	-----
Adjusted compensation payments-----	9,000,000	-----	-----	-9,000,000	-----
National service life insurance-----	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	+500,000,000	-----
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	400,000	400,000	400,000	-----	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	²⁰ 17,945,500	84,500,000	84,500,000	+66,554,500	-----
Total, Veterans Administration-----	1,270,412,065	2,707,187,500	2,707,119,250	+1,436,707,185	-\$68,250
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments-----	8,539,852,074	3,295,089,718	3,218,808,497	-5,321,043,577	-76,281,221

²⁰ Includes \$10,571,000 contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Power Act, payments to States under-----	\$28, 275	\$28, 850	+\$575
Smithsonian Institution, interest account-----	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds-----	288, 275	288, 850	+\$575
TRUST FUNDS			
Canal Zone biological area, donations-----	3, 000	-----	-3, 000
Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	573, 042, 222	661, 195, 943	+88, 153, 721
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	3, 015, 255	3, 143, 933	+128, 678
Alaska retirement and disability fund-----	428, 000	477, 590	+49, 590
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements-----	7, 500	7, 500	-----
Federal Works Agency:			
Unclaimed moneys-----	200	200	-----
Cooperative work, strategic network of highways-----	94, 500	-----	-94, 500

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
TRUST FUNDS—Continued			
National Housing Agency:			
National Housing Act, amended, unearned collections, title I.....	\$15, 000	\$15, 000	-----
Expenses on real properties, title I.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance of resettlement projects.....	1, 750, 000	1, 690, 000	—\$60, 000
General Accounting Office, amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935.....	4, 800	4, 800	-----
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library.....	1, 500	1, 500	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees.....	12, 000	20, 000	+8, 000
National Capital Housing Authority:			
Low-rent housing fund.....	1, 053, 000	-----	—1, 053, 000
Operation and maintenance, completed projects.....	950, 000	960, 000	+10, 000
Langston management fund.....	120, 000	120, 000	-----
Veterans Administration:			
U. S. Government life insurance fund.....	89, 998, 700	89, 126, 200	—872, 500
Personal funds of patients.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
General post fund.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----

Adjusted service certificate fund-----	9, 642, 000	140, 900	-9, 501, 100
National service life insurance fund-----	1, 406, 763, 342	1, 930, 240, 000	+523, 476, 658
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	160, 000	160, 000	-----
Welfare and Recreational Association-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds-----	2, 106, 671, 019	2, 706, 913, 556	+600, 242, 547
Total permanent appropriations-----	2, 106, 959, 294	2, 707, 202, 416	+600, 243, 122

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Union Calendar No. 18

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

[Report No. 54]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1945

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commission, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

1 TITLE I
2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President of the United States,
5 \$75,000.

6 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
8 The White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-
9 retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the
10 President and the six administrative assistants to the Presi-
11 dent at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$4,050 for deposit in
13 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
14 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
15 Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel
16 and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be
17 accounted for on his certificate solely; \$312,588: *Provided*,
18 That employees of the departments and independent estab-
19 lishments of the executive branch of the Government may
20 be detailed from time to time to The White House Office
21 for temporary assistance.

22 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

23 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
24 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
25 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and

1 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
2 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
3 the provisions of any other Act, \$150,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

5 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
6 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
8 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, law-
9 books, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals,
10 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900), maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying auto-
12 mobiles for official use, not to exceed \$540 for deposit
13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
14 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
15 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed \$35,000
16 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
17 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
18 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
19 amended, \$2,227,257.

20 For printing and binding, \$60,000.

21 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
22 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
23 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
24 which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
25 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-

1 ployment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organ-
2 izations by contract or otherwise, without regard to sec-
3 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
4 Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons,
5 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
6 with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided, That*
7 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of
8 hostilities between the United States and the principal
9 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between
10 the United States and the principal enemy powers, this
11 appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations
12 unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

15 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
16 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
17 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
18 Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acqui-
19 sition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
20 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive Order
21 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
22 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
23 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment
24 of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national

1 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
2 \$500; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15 for deposit in the
3 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
4 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
5 Law 364) ; rent of office and garage space in foreign coun-
6 tries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
7 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
8 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
9 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
10 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
11 and typewriting, including the publication of information
12 concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials,
13 and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and
14 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and
15 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or
16 approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of depend-
17 ents of employees when transferred from one official station
18 to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the
19 Commission between places in foreign countries or between
20 foreign countries and the United States, including transfers
21 incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer
22 from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by
23 the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official
24 station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of
25 authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the

1 purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
2 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
3 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$40,000: *Provided*,
4 That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or
5 regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the
6 Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper,
7 the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials,
8 and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or other-
9 wise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other
10 technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That
11 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the
12 Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission
13 may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian
14 members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That
15 the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary,
16 or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices,
17 under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such
18 of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

19 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION
20 AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC
21 MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

22 For all expenses necessary for the American Commission
23 for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monu-
24 ments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described
25 in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the Presi-

1 dent, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employ-
2 ment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District
3 of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
4 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
5 tract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and
6 classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
7 travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals,
8 and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general
9 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
10 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
11 and printing and binding; \$40,000.

12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary
14 for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including per-
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
16 \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Fed-
17 eral service on special subjects for which examiners within
18 the service are not available; medical examinations; contract
19 stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including
20 those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commis-
21 sion, and expenses of examinations and investigations held
22 in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage,
23 including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions,
24 at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of
25 equipment; not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase and ex-

1 change of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
2 periodicals; not to exceed \$200 for payment in advance
3 for library membership in societies whose publications are
4 available to members only or to members at a price lower
5 than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protec-
6 tive equipment for photostat and other machine operators;
7 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
8 bicycles; not to exceed \$236,270 for printing and bind-
9 ing; \$9,512,520, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be
10 available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration
11 for services rendered the Commission in connection with
12 physical examinations of applicants for and employees in
13 the Federal classified service; not to exceed \$90,000 for
14 performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Com-
15 mission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not
16 to exceed \$237,600 for deposit in the general fund of the
17 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
18 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not
19 to exceed \$3,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
20 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided,*
21 That no details from any executive department or inde-
22 pendent establishment in the District of Columbia or else-
23 where to the Commission's central office in Washington
24 or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the
25 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, but this shall not affect

1 the making of details for service as members of the boards
2 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional
3 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of per-
4 sons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special sub-
5 jects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission
6 shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail
7 any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

8 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
9 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connec-
10 tion with the recruitment and placement of civilian per-
11 sonnel required in connection with emergencies affecting
12 the national security and defense, including personal services
13 in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; and other
14 items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the
15 Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and not
16 to exceed \$42,136 for printing and binding, \$7,032,000:
17 *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after
18 the cessation of hostilities between the United States
19 and the principal enemy powers or after the date
20 of an armistice between the United States and the princi-
21 pal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be avail-
22 able for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide
23 by law.

24 No part of the appropriations herein made to the

1 Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries
2 and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
3 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission,
4 established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358
5 of July 1, 1943.

6 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

7 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
8 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public
9 Law 319), \$1,443,000, together with the unexpended
10 balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal
11 year 1945.

12 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing of the liability of the United States,
14 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
15 employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes",
16 approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
17 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$245,000,000, which amount shall
18 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
19 disability fund".

20 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States,
22 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
24 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the
25 United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts

1 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
2 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
3 Zone retirement and disability fund".

4 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

5 For financing of the liability of the United States created
6 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
7 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
8 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
9 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the
10 credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability
11 fund."

12 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
14 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
15 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934,
16 approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
17 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
18 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
19 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated
20 July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934,
21 relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
22 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
23 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
24 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
25 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,

1 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
2 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
3 and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$10,000),
4 purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and
5 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for
6 official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed
7 \$61,380), not to exceed \$14,400 for deposit in the gen-
8 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
9 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
10 Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States
11 for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting informa-
12 tion in compliance with section 357 of the Communications
13 Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,554,400, of which amount not
14 to exceed \$1,585,650 may be expended for personal services
15 in the District of Columbia.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
17 the Federal Communications Commission, \$21,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
19 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commis-
20 sion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
21 to perform its functions related to national defense, including
22 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
23 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
24 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
25 sion", is available; not to exceed \$40,000 for the temporary

1 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
2 wise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws
3 and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard
4 to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
5 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
6 able; and not to exceed \$33,800 for printing and binding,
7 \$2,430,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
8 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
9 and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armis-
10 tice between the United States and the principal enemy
11 powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for
12 obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$3,308,412 of the funds of Federal De-
15 posit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking
16 Act of 1933 and section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935,
17 as amended (12 U. S. C. 264), shall be available during
18 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Cor-
19 poration in connection with the above Acts and the adminis-
20 tration of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended
21 (12 U. S. C. 1751-1771), in accordance with Executive
22 Order 9148 of April 27, 1942; including personal services
23 and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;
24 lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news services;
25 periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$75,000 for

1 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
2 tract or otherwise for legal or other special services, includ-
3 ing audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
4 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; uni-
5 forms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$14,290
6 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
7 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
8 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That all expenses
9 of the Corporation in connection with the protection of
10 depositors by making of loans or purchases of assets or the
11 payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquida-
12 tion, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets
13 of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or
14 purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
15 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwith-
16 standing any other provisions of law except for the limita-
17 tions in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative
18 expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the
19 Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as
21 amended.

22 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
25 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work

1 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the
2 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
3 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
4 including traveling expenses; contract stenographic report-
5 ing services; purchase (not to exceed three), hire, main-
6 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
7 carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle
8 for general administrative use in the District of Columbia;
9 and not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of
10 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals,
11 \$2,150,000; of which amount not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall
12 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia
13 exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000, which may be expended
14 for consultants and special counsel.

15 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
16 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
17 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
18 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
19 reporting services; \$135,000, of which amount not to exceed
20 \$85,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia.

22 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
23 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
24 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
25 with the national security and defense, including activities

1 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, and activ-
2 ities in cooperation with the War Department for the
3 protection of the electric power and gas supplies against
4 hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expend-
5 iture for which the appropriations under the heading
6 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
7 are available, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the Commis-
8 sion may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing,
9 for duties connected with the national security and defense,
10 from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That
11 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hos-
12 tilities between the United States and the principal enemy
13 powers or after the date of an armistice between the United
14 States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation
15 shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
16 otherwise provide by law.

17 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
18 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
19 lithographing, \$40,000.

20 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
21 of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required
22 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
23 \$4,500.

24 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

25 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
26 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-

1 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
2 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
3 rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
4 foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the gen-
5 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
6 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
7 and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of
8 the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833: *Provided*,
9 That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal
10 Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation
11 hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress
12 until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment
13 of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

14 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
15 Commission, \$44,000.

16 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

17 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

18 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
19 the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia,
20 including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per
21 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000) ;
22 purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other
23 books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals
24 (not to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installa-

1 tion of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descrip-
2 tive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for the
3 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
4 tract or otherwise, for special services determined by the
5 Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section
6 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil service and classifi-
7 cation laws, \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works
8 Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he
9 shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads
10 and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appoint-
11 ments of personnel for such administrations.

12 Public works advance planning: Toward accomplish-
13 ing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and
14 Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, to be immediately
15 available and to remain available until expended, of which
16 not to exceed 4 per centum shall be available for adminis-
17 trative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately
18 available and to remain available until June 30, 1946,
19 including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000
20 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of
21 Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of
22 lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5)
23 and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automo-
24 biles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000): *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate

1 to the principal administrative officer of this activity the
2 authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.

3 Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal
4 Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in
5 him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act
6 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to
7 be immediately available.

8 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
9 of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required
10 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$25,767.

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
14 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
15 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
16 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
17 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
18 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
19 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
20 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
21 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
22 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
23 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
24 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and

1 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
2 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

3 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
4 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
5 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
6 (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments,
7 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
8 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the
9 Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in
10 connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Ad-
11 ministration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
12 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
13 payment may be made in advance, \$1,347,890, of which
14 not to exceed \$639,650 may be expended for personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$522,700
16 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the fore-
17 going appropriations shall not be available for the cost of
18 surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and
19 borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof
20 shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction
21 appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

22 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
24 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
25 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches

1 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
2 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
3 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
4 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
5 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
6 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
7 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
8 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings
9 completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in
10 buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
11 Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, mainte-
12 nance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New
13 York City installed under franchise of the city of New York,
14 approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the pay-
15 ment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance
16 with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909
17 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$6,500,-
18 000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal
19 year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved
20 by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlarge-
21 ment of buildings and the installation and repair of the
22 mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per cen-
23 tum of the annual rental of such buildings.

24 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
25 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For adminis-

1 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
2 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
3 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Pub-
4 lic Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
5 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
6 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
7 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
8 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
9 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
10 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
11 traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of four passen-
12 ger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for
13 the protection of public property and employees; furnish-
14 ings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard
15 force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
16 and elevator conductors; \$26,495,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
18 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
19 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, ren-
20 tal of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnish-
21 ings and equipment, personal services in the District of Co-
22 lumbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber
23 articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property
24 and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator
25 conductors, the purchase of three passenger automobiles, ex-

1 penses incident to moving Government agencies in connec-
2 tion with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building
3 space, the restoration of leased premises, and every ex-
4 penditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance
5 and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
6 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public
7 Buildings Administration, \$12,160,000: *Provided*, That all
8 furniture now owned by the United States in other public
9 buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be
10 used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with
11 the present regulation plan for furniture.

12 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
13 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District
14 of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates
15 approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not
16 exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where
17 such services are employed, and such employees in emergen-
18 cies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the
19 Federal Works Administrator.

20 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
21 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
22 bia, shall be available for communication services serving
23 one or more governmental activities, and for services to
24 motor vehicles, and where such services, together with
25 quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a

1 reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such ac-
2 tivity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon
3 the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either
4 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for de-
5 posit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or
6 part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may
7 be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be
8 made for services paid for in advance.

9 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
10 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
11 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
12 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the
13 Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount ad-
14 ministratively determined as necessary for the payment of
15 salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the prepara-
16 tion of plans and specifications, field supervision, and gen-
17 eral office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on
18 the books of the Treasury Department into a special account
19 for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such
20 expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon
21 by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
22 General Accounting Office.

23 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
24 \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of
25 salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a

1 central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service;
2 said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous
3 operation, from available funds of constituents of the Fed-
4 eral Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for
5 which services are performed, at rates to be determined
6 by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of
7 estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials,
8 equipment (including maintenance, repair, and deprecia-
9 tion on existing as well as new equipment) and other ex-
10 penses: *Provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year any
11 excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making
12 adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and
13 other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees
14 engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves
15 therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
16 States as miscellaneous receipts.

17 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

18 General administrative expenses: For the employment
19 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
20 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
21 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
22 (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange)
23 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase
24 of seventy-three passenger automobiles, and the preparation,

1 distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington
2 and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and
3 investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation
4 with State highway departments, or other agencies, including
5 studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, eco-
6 nomics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance,
7 utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic
8 control; investigations and experiments in the best methods
9 of road making, especially by the use of local materials;
10 and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used
11 for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road
12 repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
13 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
14 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
15 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
16 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
17 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
18 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
19 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
20 provided.

21 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

22 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
23 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
24 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
25 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), to be expended in accordance with

1 the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to ex-
2 ceed \$1,133,300 for departmental personal services in the
3 District of Columbia, \$30,000,000, to be immediately avail-
4 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
5 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
6 the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved
7 September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided*, That
8 none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to
9 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
10 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
11 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
12 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1946, when-
13 ever performing authorized engineering or other services in
14 connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
15 or improvement of roads for other Government and State co-
16 operating agencies the charge for such services may include
17 depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment
18 used, and the amounts received on account of such charges
19 shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
20 *further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 the appropria-
21 tions for the work of the Public Roads Administration
22 shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse
23 maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of
24 supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-
25 bution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads

1 Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
2 ernment activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost
3 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
4 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
5 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
6 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
7 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
8 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
9 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
10 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
11 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
12 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Admin-
13 istration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary
14 employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consult-
15 ants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
16 vised Statutes, and civil service and classification laws.

17 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

18 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
19 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
20 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
21 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
22 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
23 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
24 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
25 with several governments, members of the Pan American

1 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
2 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
3 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
4 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
5 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of
6 any agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
7 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
8 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
9 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

10 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
11 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the pro-
12 visions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public
13 Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
14 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, \$1,000,000, to be
15 immediately available and to remain available until ex-
16 pended.

17 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

18 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
19 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
20 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
21 main available until expended, which sum is a part of the
22 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942,
23 by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
24 Law 780).

1 ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

2 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
3 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades
4 at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-
5 crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to elimi-
6 nate grade crossings, \$6,000,000, to be immediately avail-
7 able and to remain available until expended, which sum is
8 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
9 fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8,
10 1938.

11 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

12 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
13 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges,
14 in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
15 Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), \$10,000,000, to
16 be immediately available and to remain available during
17 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
18 on May 27, 1941.

19 ACCESS ROADS

20 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
21 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
22 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
23 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
24 of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23
25 U. S. C. 106), \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and

1 to remain available during the continuance of the emergency
2 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

3 SURVEYS AND PLANS

4 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
5 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
6 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
7 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions of
8 section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C.
9 109), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
10 available during the continuance of the emergency declared
11 by the President on May 27, 1941.

12 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
13 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall
14 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
15 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District
16 of Columbia and in the field.

17 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

18 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
19 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
20 approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), \$950,000.

21 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

22 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
23 Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,750,000.

24 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
25 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel

1 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
2 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; purchase
3 of one and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-
4 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,895,500, of which
5 not to exceed \$40,500 shall be available for deposit in the
6 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
7 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
8 Law 364).

9 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
10 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
11 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
12 \$235,000.

13 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
16 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
17 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
18 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
19 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic re-
20 porting services, \$2,910,445, of which amount not to
21 exceed \$2,620,000 may be expended for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special
23 counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000;
24 not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary
25 books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

1 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
2 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
3 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
4 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
5 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transpor-
6 tation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
7 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling
8 expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed
9 \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia.

11 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce
12 Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce com-
13 pliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and
14 travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers
15 to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations
16 thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission
17 to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the
18 safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolu-
19 tion approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the pro-
20 vision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908
21 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and
22 report on the use and need of any appliances or systems
23 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, in-
24 spectors, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000, of which

1 amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
4 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
5 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
6 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
7 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
8 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
9 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with speci-
10 fications and requirements prescribed by the Commission,
11 including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal
12 and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Reso-
13 lution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and includ-
14 ing the employment of the necessary engineers, and for travel-
15 ing expenses, \$178,000, of which amount not to exceed
16 \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
17 of Columbia.

18 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
19 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
20 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
21 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers en-
22 gaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with
23 safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45
24 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, ex-
25 tending "the same powers and duties with respect to all

1 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender” (45
2 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
3 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the
4 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
5 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
6 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26),
7 and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26),
8 including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help
9 as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive
10 inspection and his two assistants may require and for travel-
11 ing expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed
12 \$73,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
13 of Columbia.

14 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
15 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
16 Act entitled “An Act to amend an Act entitled ‘An Act to
17 regulate commerce’, approved February 4, 1887, and all
18 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
19 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
20 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
21 securities”, approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act
22 of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the “Emergency
23 Railroad Transportation Act, 1933” (49 U. S. C. 19a),
24 including traveling expenses, \$431,465.

25 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-

1 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
2 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
3 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
4 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
5 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
6 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
7 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
8 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
9 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
10 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting serv-
11 ices; purchase (not to exceed thirty), maintenance, repair,
12 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
13 cles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in
14 connection with investigations of apparent violations of said
15 Act, \$2,532,619: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may
16 use Government transportation requests when traveling in
17 connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

18 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
19 merce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print
20 and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms
21 of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be
22 credited to this appropriation, \$130,000.

23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
24 cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commis-

1 sion as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
2 (Public Law 364), \$27,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
4 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Inter-
5 state Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting
6 the national security and defense, to adopt measures for
7 preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion
8 of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads
9 through terminals, and related activities, \$231,000.

10 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
11 AERONAUTICS

12 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
13 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
14 personal services in the making of special investigations and
15 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
16 cluding the cost of a compartment or such other accommo-
17 dation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security
18 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
19 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
20 valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference;
21 equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
22 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
23 Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at
24 Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria

1 equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled
2 passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$286,871 for
3 personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
4 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
5 per annum; not to exceed \$5,468 for deposit in the general
6 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
7 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
8 and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of
9 consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or
10 otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifica-
11 tion laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

12 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
13 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices,
14 laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of
15 Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

16 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the
18 Archivist and The National Archives; including personal serv-
19 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
20 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
21 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
22 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
23 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
24 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and

1 exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference,
2 maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services;
3 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100
4 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for
5 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
6 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
7 to the general public; not to exceed \$2,700 for deposit in the
8 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
9 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
10 Law 364) ; travel expenses; exchange of scientific and tech-
11 nical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of
12 one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$913,934.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
14 \$7,000.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

16 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
17 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
18 Act, \$14,700: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from
19 sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
20 Treasury of the United States monthly.

21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
22 of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as
23 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
24 Law 364) , \$2,700.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
2 COMMISSION

3 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
4 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
5 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
6 National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of
7 May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services;
8 technical services, including real estate appraisers, by con-
9 tract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
10 those usual for similar services elsewhere and without re-
11 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and
12 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of op-
13 tions and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
14 not to exceed \$59 for deposit in the general fund of the
15 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1946,
16 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Pub-
17 lic Law 364) ; and operation and maintenance of passenger-
18 carrying vehicles; \$393,994, to be immediately available
19 and to remain available until expended.

20 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency,

1 in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, such
2 amounts, not exceeding \$449,825, as the Administrator
3 determines are required for the expenses of the Office of
4 the Administrator in the performance of adminis-
5 trative and supervisory services relating to the constituent
6 units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds
7 available for the administrative expenses of such constituent
8 units for the fiscal year 1946, to this authorization for
9 expenditure hereunder and all such amounts shall be
10 available for all necessary expenses of said Office of the
11 Administrator, including personal services and rent in
12 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
13 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference; periodicals
14 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation,
15 mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to
16 exceed \$500); purchase of one passenger automobile (not
17 to exceed \$2,500) and maintenance, repair, and operation of
18 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed
19 \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-
20 tions, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special serv-
21 ices without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
22 and the civil service and classification laws; and reimburse-
23 ment for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
24 and tunnel tolls: *Provided*, That section 7 of the First De-

1 iciency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply
2 to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of
3 the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7
4 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Hous-
5 ing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
6 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
7 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obli-
8 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
9 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-
10 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and
11 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in
12 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
13 amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may,
14 with the approval of the President of the United States, trans-
15 fer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constitu-
16 ent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of
17 the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator
18 such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the
19 Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of
20 any of the administrative functions of the National
21 Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be
22 made unless the consolidation will result in a reduc-
23 tion in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses,
24 which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses
25 but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from

1 which administrative expenses are drawn under this authori-
2 zation: *Provided further*, That a report of such transfers and
3 the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress
4 in the annual budget.

5 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
6 costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as
7 required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
8 \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds
9 of the constituents units of said Agency available for adminis-
10 trative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator,
11 \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,-
12 410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Fed-
13 eral Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

14 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of
16 \$7,502,583, to be derived from the same sources as the
17 funds made available for administrative expenses of the
18 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the
19 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the
20 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the Independent
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, shall be available during
22 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the
23 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order
24 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Ad-
25 ministration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise

1 qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be
2 exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of
3 authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat.
4 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal serv-
5 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel ex-
6 penses, in accordance with the Standardized Government
7 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
8 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
9 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250
10 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Colum-
11 bia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
12 passenger-carrying vehicles; use of the services and facilities
13 of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and
14 agencies of the Government, including the use of services and
15 facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived
16 to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United
17 States in such account or accounts as the Administration may
18 determine, and the Administration in its discretion may
19 utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement
20 of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds
21 in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said
22 corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in
23 connection with the liquidation of insured institutions; (2)
24 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
25 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other

1 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
2 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
3 of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners'
4 Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest; and (3)
5 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
6 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
7 ices) in connection with the handling, including the purchase,
8 sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-
9 loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or
10 payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
11 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
12 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
13 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
14 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations
15 of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
16 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
17 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1421-1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as
19 amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the
20 National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12
21 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

22 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts
24 available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred
25 to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of

1 the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties
2 imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$10,537,747
3 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administra-
4 tion as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund,
5 (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the
6 Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums col-
7 lected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the
8 National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701),
9 and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be avail-
10 able for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions
11 of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal
12 Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the
13 District of Columbia; travel expenses, in accordance with the
14 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
15 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but
16 there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to
17 exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reim-
18 bursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
19 and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of
20 property, servicing of loans, or the liquidation of delinquent
21 accounts, may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents
22 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automo-
23 biles within the limits of their official posts of duty when
24 such travel is performed in connection with such inspection,
25 servicing, or liquidation; printing and binding; lawbooks,

1 books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals
2 and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial
3 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and rent in the
5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
6 of the Administration (including services performed on a
7 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
8 ices) in connection with the acquisition, protection, com-
9 pletion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
10 of real or personal property of the Administration acquired
11 under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Hous-
12 ing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
13 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as
14 herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and
15 other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of
16 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
17 accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934,
18 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

19 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the
20 funds (after allowance for salaries and expenses as au-
21 thorized under the heading, "Salaries and expenses, National
22 Housing Agency, Federal Housing Administration") in
23 the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected
24 under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall

1 be available for the payment of losses under insurance
2 granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

3 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

4 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
5 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
6 the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties
7 imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of
8 the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its
9 administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with
10 this authorization), not to exceed \$2,327,400 of the funds
11 of said Authority derived from its operations under the Act of
12 September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall
13 be available for all necessary administrative expenses of
14 said Authority, including personal services and rent in the
15 District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation
16 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; temporary
17 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or
18 otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard
19 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service
20 and classification laws; reimbursement for the actual cost of
21 ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; printing and
22 binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
23 periodicals; and photographing equipment: *Provided*, That
24 all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the
25 Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection

1 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
2 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be re-
3 imbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the
4 Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
5 trative expenses.

6 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
7 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
8 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
9 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with
10 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
11 pose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except
12 for payments required on contracts entered into prior to
13 April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
14 able for payment to any public housing agency for expendi-
15 ture in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless
16 the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations pro-
17 hibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occu-
18 pancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

19 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

20 For salaries and expenses, including personal services in
21 the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
22 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in
23 pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
24 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase
25 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,

1 and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
2 newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage;
3 mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation,
4 maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-
5 carrying vehicle; not to exceed \$13,500 for deposit in the
6 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
7 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
8 Law 364) ; and purchase of rubber gloves; \$4,134,500.

9 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
10 change Commission, \$43,000.

11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

12 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
13 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
14 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions
15 of the Government and from other sources; for the system
16 of international exchanges between the United States and
17 foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the
18 American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and other lands
19 under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
20 and the excavation and preservation of archeological re-
21 mains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory,
22 including assistants, and making necessary observations in
23 high altitudes; and for the administration of the National
24 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the
25 District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed

1 \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
2 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
3 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing and binding, not
4 exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be
5 available for printing the report of the American Historical
6 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
7 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
8 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
9 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
10 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
11 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,065,160.

12 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
13 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
14 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
15 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
16 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51) , as amended by the public
17 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
18 sixth Congress) , including personal services in the District of
19 Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such
20 Act) ; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,742 for deposit in
21 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
22 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
23 Law 364) ; periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to ex-
24 ceed \$150) , and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for
25 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the

1 Gallery for membership in library museum, and art associa-
2 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
3 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
4 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
5 for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
6 and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-
7 ployees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding;
8 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
9 automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for
10 protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance
11 and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; \$583,207:
12 *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
13 Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to
14 the restoration and repair of works of art for the National
15 Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

16 TARIFF COMMISSION

17 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
18 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
19 elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, pur-
20 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves
21 and other protective equipment for photostat and other ma-
22 chine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals
23 not to exceed \$2,250, contract stenographic reporting serv-
24 ices, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of
25 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), and not to exceed \$900 for

1 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
2 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
3 (Public Law 364), \$914,900: *Provided*, That no part of
4 this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any
5 member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter par-
6 ticipate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338
7 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his
8 family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in
9 which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

10 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
11 \$10,000.

12 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

13 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
14 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
15 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction
16 of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; and construc-
17 tion of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the
18 acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relo-
19 cation of highways, and the construction or purchase of
20 transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary
21 works authorized by such Act, and for printing and binding,
22 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, main-
23 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles;
24 rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed
25 \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
2 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and all necessary salaries
3 and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and
4 investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for
5 examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in
6 the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance
7 on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
8 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be
9 available for the payment of obligations chargeable against
10 the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945".

11 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

12 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
13 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
14 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
15 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
16 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, pur-
17 chase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
18 periodicals, \$510,675, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be
19 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
20 costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
21 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That traveling expenses
22 of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written
23 certificate of the judge.

24 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
25 United States, \$15,000.

1 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

2 Not to exceed \$28,290,000 of the construction fund
3 established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall be
4 available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative ex-
5 penses of the United States Maritime Commission, including
6 personal services at the seat of government; printing and
7 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and
8 newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500); teletype services; pur-
9 chase (not to exceed three), maintenance, repair, and opera-
10 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as
11 authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of
12 the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed
13 to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the
14 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the
15 United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping
16 Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of
17 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed
18 \$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of
19 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal
20 and other special services, without regard to section 3709
21 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification
22 laws.

23 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

24 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
25 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans Admin-

1 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
2 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
3 Veterans Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
4 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
5 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Presi-
6 dent to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities
7 affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C.
8 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans
9 Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with
10 administering, \$227,675,000, of which \$44,940 shall be
11 available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of
12 Hospitalization: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
13 available also for personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
15 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
16 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
17 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
18 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
19 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
20 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to ex-
21 ceed fifty-five), maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-
22 ger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law
23 to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize
24 Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting
25 children of Veterans Administration employees located at iso-

1 lated stations to and from school under such limitations as he
2 may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any pro-
3 visions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized
4 to expend not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation for
5 actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
6 fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be
7 obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such
8 rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable;
9 for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency
10 (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior De-
11 partments, for disbursement by them under the various head-
12 ings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as
13 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of
14 the Veterans Administration, including minor repairs and
15 improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction
16 necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental
17 to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational
18 articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Vet-
19 erans Administration; for administrative expenses incidental
20 to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial,
21 and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of
22 the Veterans Administration accruing during the year for
23 which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the
25 care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under

1 the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration shall be
2 available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, sub-
3 ject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
4 Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treat-
5 ment or domiciliary care in Veterans Administration hos-
6 pitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
7 shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial
8 homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and
9 sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27,
10 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans
11 eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities
12 for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the
13 Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical con-
14 sultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable
15 and without regard to the civil service and classification laws:
16 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
17 for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the
18 common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by
19 veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to
20 Veterans Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That
21 notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation
22 shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an
23 amount not exceeding \$200: *Provided further*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
25 the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-

hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$3,650,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$780,000.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$614,250.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,

1 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
2 in the Veterans Administration, accruing during the fiscal
3 year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal
4 years, \$1,080,150,000, to be immediately available and to
5 remain available until expended.

6 For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans
7 as authorized by title II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's
8 Readjustment Act of 1944, \$295,000,000, to be immediately
9 available and to remain available until expended.

10 For military and naval insurance, \$18,000,000, to be
11 merged with the appropriation for this purpose in section
12 20 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 400), the con-
13 solidated appropriation to remain available until expended.

14 National service life insurance: For transfer to the
15 national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the
16 provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
17 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
18 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
19 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
20 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
21 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease
22 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
23 service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance
24 fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
25 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans'

1 Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
2 \$1,000,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
3 available until expended.

4 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
5 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil
6 Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$400,000, to be immedi-
7 ately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That any moneys received under said article IV shall be
9 credited to this appropriation.

10 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
11 domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000, to be immediately avail-
12 able and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
13 this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of
14 Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for
15 extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the
16 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set
17 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931
18 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's
19 Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to
20 exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for
21 the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field
22 of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the
23 preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as
24 approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution

1 thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment,
2 and supplies in connection therewith.

3 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$2,707,119,250: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
5 for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
6 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
7 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the ap-
8 propriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator
9 of Veterans' Affairs.

10 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
11 1946, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States
12 Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman
13 so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and
14 the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission
15 shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

16 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
23 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
25 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
5 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
6 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
7 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
8 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
9 provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
11 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
12 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
13 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
14 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
15 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
16 other Act is effective.

17 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
18 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
19 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
20 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
21 mates submitted for the appropriations.

22 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
23 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
24 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
25 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the

1 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply
2 to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic peri-
3 odicals necessary in connection with the performance of the
4 authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
5 herein provided.

6 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year
8 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers
9 and employees of the executive departments and inde-
10 pendent establishments shall be available also for ex-
11 penses of travel performed by them including expenses of
12 transportation of their immediate families in accordance
13 with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer
14 from one official station to another for permanent duty
15 when authorized by the head of the department or establish-
16 ment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
17 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any
18 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
19 employee.

20 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
21 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946
22 available for the transportation of things shall be avail-
23 able, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940
24 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer
25 of household goods and effects of civilian officers and em-

1 ployees of such departments and establishments when trans-
2 ferred from one official station to another for permanent
3 duty.

4 (c) Appropriations of the executive departments and
5 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be
6 available for expenses of travel of new appointees and of
7 transportation of their immediate families in accordance with
8 regulations prescribed by the President, and expenses of
9 transportation of household goods and personal effects in
10 accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C.
11 73c-1), from the places of their actual residence at the time
12 of appointment to places of employment outside continental
13 United States, and for such expenses on return of civilian
14 officers and employees from their posts of duty outside con-
15 tinental United States to the places of their actual residence
16 at time of assignment to duty outside the United States.

17 (d) Appropriations of the executive departments and
18 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be
19 available for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per
20 mile (unless otherwise permitted by law), of employees or
21 others rendering service to the Government for use by them
22 of privately owned automobiles for transportation on official
23 business within the limits of their official stations or places
24 of service.

25 (e) During the fiscal year 1946 the head of the depart-

1 ment or establishment concerned may delegate to such offi-
2 cials as he may designate his authority to authorize payment
3 of expenses of travel and of transportation of household goods
4 and immediate families of civilian officers and employees on
5 change of official station.

6 (f) Appropriations of the executive departments and
7 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available
8 for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
9 authorized by the head of the department or establishment
10 concerned or by such officials as he may designate for the
11 purpose, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
12 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
13 appropriation concerned is made.

14 (g) Appropriations of the executive departments and
15 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available
16 for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of
17 travel expenses while away from their homes or regular
18 place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence
19 at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized
20 Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense
21 Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act
22 of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of
23 (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts
24 and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-
25 employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory

1 capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per
2 annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed
3 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route
4 and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate
5 is specifically provided by law.

6 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no
7 appropriation available for the executive departments and
8 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 in this
9 Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

10 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
11 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
12 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
13 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
14 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
15 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case
16 of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of
17 the government of the District of Columbia, and the
18 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other
19 essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to
20 obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
21 hicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such
22 vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by
23 the Office of Price Administration and in no event more
24 than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the
25 amount required for transportation.

1 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of
2 any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying
3 vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and “official
4 purposes” shall not include the transportation of officers and
5 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
6 ment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical
7 services and except in cases of officers and employees en-
8 gaged in field work the character of whose duties makes
9 such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter
10 cases when the same is approved by the head of the depart-
11 ment or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee
12 of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any
13 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
14 hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle
15 leased by the Government, for other than official purposes
16 or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall
17 be summarily removed from office. The limitations of this
18 subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for
19 official use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
20 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, *chargés d’affaires*, and other
21 principal diplomatic and consular officials.

22 SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military
23 and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal
24 year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for
25 the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless

1 specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or oper-
2 ation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation,
3 and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer
4 from another agency of the Government shall be considered
5 as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

6 SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
7 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manu-
8 facturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, ac-
9 cessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any execu-
10 tive department or independent establishment or his duly
11 authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items
12 and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in
13 such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

14 SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41
15 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service
16 rendered to any executive department or independent estab-
17 lishment during the fiscal year 1946 when the aggregate
18 amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section
19 shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law
20 authorizing purchases or services without regard to said
21 section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

22 SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until
23 July 1, 1946, no part of any appropriation contained
24 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
25 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the

1 United States (including any agency the majority of the
2 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
3 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
4 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
5 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
6 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
7 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
8 of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person
9 who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That
10 for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any
11 such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
12 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
13 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person mak-
14 ing a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-
15 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for
16 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
18 tion for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
19 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
20 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
21 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
22 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or
23 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
24 in the prosecution of the war.

25 SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive de-

1 partments and independent establishments for the fiscal
2 year 1946 available for travel expenses shall be avail-
3 able for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu
4 of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence
5 Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
6 to civilian officers and employees of such departments and
7 establishments while traveling on official business outside
8 the continental limits of the United States and away from
9 their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount
10 of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the
11 department or independent establishment concerned or by
12 such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall
13 in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
14 exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed
15 by the President for the locality in which the travel is per-
16 formed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appro-
17 priations of the War and Navy Departments with respect
18 to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

19 SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of
20 vessels of United States registry by employees of the
21 Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall
22 not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1946.

23 SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive depart-
24 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
25 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to

1 exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compen-
2 sation from the United States for expenses of travel performed
3 by them in privately owned automobiles away from their
4 designated posts of duty.

5 SEC. 210. Appropriations of the executive depart-
6 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
7 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made
8 available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in
9 accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the
10 President for civilian officers and employees of the Govern-
11 ment temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for
12 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of
13 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations pre-
14 scribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in ac-
15 cordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22
16 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for
17 all civilian officers and employees of the Government
18 permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That
19 the availability of appropriations of the Departments of
20 War and Navy and of the Department of State under the
21 caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

22 SEC. 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
23 year 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
24 to any person for the filling of any position for which he

1 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
2 to approve of the nomination of said person.

3 SEC. 212. The funds appropriated in the appropri-
4 ation Acts for the fiscal year 1946 of the services men-
5 tioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public
6 Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for,
7 and the heads of the executive departments concerned are
8 authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at
9 rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to of-
10 ficers traveling on official business and away from their
11 designated posts of duty, and to members of the services
12 concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract sur-
13 geons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of
14 the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent
15 orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in
16 advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of trans-
17 portation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men,
18 regardless of the mode of travel.

19 SEC. 213. No part of any appropriation contained
20 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
21 of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
22 United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per
23 volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime
24 Federal Digest.

1 SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive de-
2 partments and independent establishments of the Govern-
3 ment shall be available for the expenses of committees,
4 boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized
5 activities of common interest to such departments and estab-
6 lishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives
7 thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of
8 such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such depart-
9 ments and establishments rendering service for such commit-
10 tees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives,
11 shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such
12 service.

13 SEC. 215. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946".

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

[Report No. 54]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia

FEBRUARY 5, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 8, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, February 7, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. A.A.A. ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 338, which authorizes cotton and wheat allotments of any farm to be protected even though such crops have not been planted for the past 3 years, if the normal history of the farm has been upset because of war-crop production; authorizes wheat, cotton, and peanut allotments to be protected if the owner or operator has been serving in the armed forces; and authorizes an upward adjustment for peanut acreage on farms where the peanut acreage is below the normal history of the farm (pp. 909-10).
2. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Passed, 198-171, without amendment H. J. Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture for the fiscal year 1945 (pp. 903-9).
Rejected (153-177, 179-193) Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motions for Committee of the Whole to report the resolution to the House with the resolving clause stricken (pp. 903-4), and to recommit with instructions to report it amended to prohibit deferment because of employment in connection with the census (pp. 907-8).
Rejected amendments by:
Rep. Andresen, Minn., 90-142, to reduce the amount to be appropriated to \$2,500,000 (pp. 904-6) after rejecting Rep. Rich's (Pa.) amendment to the Andresen amendment by reducing the amount to \$1 (pp. 905-6); and
Rep. Vorys, Ohio, 89-144, to prohibit deferment from military/service because of employment in connection with the taking, preparing, compiling, or publishing of the Quinquennial Census of Agriculture (pp. 906-7)
3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Began general debate on H. R. 1984 (pp. 910-29, 932). (For bill's provisions see Digest 21.) Reps. Woodrum, Va., and Cannon, Mo., discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 910-9). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., criticized the size of the appropriations, urged GAO audit of all financial transactions, and inserted tables showing unobligated balances of appropriations as of Nov. 30, 1944 (pp. 920-8).
4. LOAN AGENCIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 375, separating RFC and subsidiaries from the Commerce Department (H. Rept. 60) (p. 936).

5. COMMODITY CREDIT. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2023, to continue CCC as a U.S. agency, to increase its borrowing power, et (H. Rept. 58) (p. 936). The bill provides for increasing CCC's borrowing power by \$2,000,000,000; that during the present war and for two years thereafter CCC shall not sell any farm commodity at less than parity or comparable price, except that this restriction shall not apply to (1) sales for new or byproduct uses, (2) sales of peanuts for the extraction of oil, (3) sales for export, (4) sales for seed or feed, provided that no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at less than parity price for corn at the time such sale is made, (5) sales of deteriorated commodities if there is danger of waste through spoilage, or (6) sales for the purpose of establishing claims for fraud; for the method of determining the parity price for 7/8 Middling cotton "at the average location"; that the prohibition against subsidy payments in the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 shall not apply to CCC in its operations designed to support prices or obtain production of agricultural commodities, or to absorb costs in connection with the transportation of agricultural commodities and foods; for annual appraisal of CCC assets as of June 30 on the basis of the cost of such assets to CCC, or, insofar as practicable, the average market price of such assets during the last month of the fiscal year covered by the appraisal, whichever is lower; and that CCC shall continue as a U.S. agency until June 30, 1947.

6. FARM LABOR. Rep. Flannagan, Va., criticized Selective Service's handling of the farm-labor induction situation and inserted the Tydings amendment; SSS's directive and supplement, and General Hershey's editorial and testimony in connection with this situation. Rep. Flannagan inserted also his proposed amendment to H.R. 1752, the May national-service bill, which "would clear up the matter and force the Selective Service to construe the Tydings amendment as the Congress intended it should be construed" (pp. 932-4).

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (Feb. 6) from the President supplemental appropriation estimates as follows:

National Housing Agency, \$90,000,000 for wartime housing (H. Doc. 52);

Federal Works Agency, \$23,000,000, for financing public-works programs (H. Doc. 53); and

Interior Department, \$36,000 for the administration of the Grazing Service; and \$126,000 for the Reclamation Bureau for continuing construction of the Colorado River project, Tex. (H. Doc. 66). To Appropriations Committee.

8. VEHICLES. Received (Feb. 6) from the President a proposed provision in the form of an amendment to the Budget limiting to \$1,500 the amount which Government agencies may pay for automobiles (H. Doc. 57). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Feb. 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED

1. PURCHASING. H. R. 2030, by Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., to replace the present cost-plus and other systems of contracting for public construction by a system of negotiated lump-sum contracts. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 936.) Remarks of author (p. A520-2).

2. PROPERTY ACQUISITION. H. R. 2034, by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to make more uniform a trial on the issue of compensation in cases of condemnation of property and H. R. 2035, making more uniform trial of the issue of compensation in cases of condemnation of property. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 936.)

Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Harness against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.

Mr. John J. Delaney for, with Mr. Rees of Kansas against.

Mr. Hoch for, with Mr. Talbot against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Winter against.

Mr. Somers of New York for, with Mr. Hess against.

General pairs:

Mr. Gardner with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Powers.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Hand.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Blumiller with Mr. LaFollette.

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. May with Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Mott.

Mr. Crosser with Mr. Horan.

Mr. NORRELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. FERNANDEZ. Were he present he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TAYLOR] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] that this bill will not take much time and on that understanding has recognized him to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. If that should prove not to be the case, the Chair will ask the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw his request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the bill been reported?

Mr. SPEAKER. The Chair understands the bill has been reported with

amendments. The Chair is recognizing the gentleman from Virginia on the theory that this bill is going to take very little time, as was stated by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to ask the gentleman if it is not very important that this bill be passed at once in order to further the war food production effort inasmuch as many farmers are awaiting the passage of this bill in order to determine whether they will put in war crops.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is true.

That is the reason the bill was rushed through the Senate and that is the reason I am anxious to get it through the House.

Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. After a full and complete hearing, it was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

The provisions of the bill are simple and easily understood. Under the present law if wheat, cotton, and peanut farm allotments are not used for 3 years, they are lost. Many wheat and cotton farmers at the request of the War Food Administrator have diverted their acreages to vital war crops. Then, too, many cotton, wheat, and peanut growers have been called to the service and hence are unable to plant. The bill simply preserves the rights of these farmers during the emergency.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the farm program, let me go into the matter a little more in detail.

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1938, farm acreage allotments were established based upon the past production history of each individual farm. With respect to wheat and cotton the act provides that if a farmer fails to plant such crops for a period of 3 years in succession, he thereby loses his farm acreage allotment. Having lost his farm acreage allotment by failure to produce for 3 succeeding years, the only way the farmer can get back into the production of wheat and cotton is to come in as a new grower, which means that his farm acreage allotment would be greatly reduced. In the case of cotton only 2 percent of the State acreage allotment is apportioned to new growers, and in the case of wheat only 3 percent of the county allotment is apportioned to new growers. This means, of course, that a farmer who loses farm acreage allotment, and later desires to come back under the farm program, comes back with his farm acreage allotment greatly reduced.

During the past 2 years many growers of wheat and cotton, at the request of the War Food Administrator, have used their entire acreages previously planted to wheat and cotton for the production of vital war crops. While most of these farmers desire to continue to cooperate in the war food program, they hesitate to go along further, knowing that if they do they will lose their old farm-acreage

allotments, and after the emergency, in order to reestablish their farm-acreage allotments they will have to come back under the farm program as new growers. This means that their patriotic response to the request of the War Food Administrator would be penalized by a reduction of their farm acreage allotments. It is simply asking too much of the cotton and wheat growers to go along further with the War Food Administrator unless their farm acreages are protected. So much for the wheat and cotton farmers who are left at home. How about the wheat and cotton farmers who have been called into the service? Why, the farmers who have been called into the service and for this reason are unable to plant for 3 successive years, would also lose their farm-acreage allotments. Now all the bill does is to protect the acreage allotments of these two classes of farmers—those who have responded to the war effort by diverting their acreages to vital war crops and those who have been called into the service—until after the emergency.

With respect to peanuts the same 3-year limitation applies. However, peanuts are a vital war crop, and no encouragement should be given the peanut grower to change to other crops. While this is true, the peanut farmer who has been called to the service, and who thereby stands to lose his farm-acreage allotment, should be protected. Hence, the bill only protects the acreage allotment of the peanut grower who has been called into the service.

Planting season is close at hand, and for this reason it is imperative that this legislation be passed at once. If the legislation is not passed, many cotton, wheat, and peanut growers who have been called into the service will lose their farm-acreage allotments, and many cotton and wheat growers—patriotic farmers who desire to cooperate with the War Food Administrator—will be forced to discontinue their cooperation and go back to the production of wheat and cotton in order to protect their farm-acreage allotments.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if this matter has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I recognize it is necessary to pass this bill promptly. I would like to ask the gentleman this question. As he knows, I offered an amendment in committee which would permit farmers to plant corn for ensilage purposes outside of the regular corn acreage allotment. Corn is not covered in this bill. Therefore, my amendment would not be germane at this time. But due to the need for farmers to raise their own fodder, I want to ask the chairman of our committee if he will not permit the consideration of such legislation and help us bring it out on the floor of the House.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I will say to the gentleman we will do that as soon as we can get to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945) during the present emergency any farm, with respect to which a cotton or wheat allotment was established for the 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may be, was planted, if the Secretary determines that, because of the production of war crops designated by him on such farm, or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton or wheat production history of the farm for such year is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 3, after the word "cotton", strike out the word "or."

On page 2, line 3, after the word "wheat", insert the words "or peanut."

Page 2, line 5, after the word "cotton", strike out the word "or."

One page 2, line 5, after the word "wheat", insert "or peanuts."

On page 2, line 5, after the word "be", strike out the word "was" and insert the word "were."

Line 6, after the word "planted", insert the words "and grown."

Line 6, after the word "that", insert the words "with respect to cotton or wheat."

Line 8, after the word "or", insert the words "with respect to cotton, wheat, or peanuts."

Line 11, before the word "wheat", strike out the word "or."

Line 11, after the word "wheat" insert the words "or peanut."

On line 13 insert the words:
"The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Mr. PACE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include therein two speeches, one by a former Senator from Oklahoma, Hon. Robert L. Owen, and another by former Senator Gore, on the occasion of the eighty-ninth birthday of Senator Owen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a statement by the American Labor Party on the matter of the policy of the United States Government in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, to appear immediately following the passage of the A. A. A. bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD to appear immediately following my amendment to the census bill, in view of the fact that debate was limited and I did not have an opportunity to explain my amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances, and in the first to include a speech by Senator VANDENBERG, and in the second an editorial thereon, which I ask to follow immediately after the speech.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include correspondence on the War Manpower's division between critical and essential industries, and in the other to include a very fine article on the rehabilitation of soldiers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday upon the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders I may be allowed to proceed for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984), making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself, and continue through the afternoon. In that connection, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the bill comes to the House with a unanimous report from the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. I know of no controversial features in the bill, but there are a number of Members who desire to speak. It will be the intention to remain in session today as long as gentlemen are willing to remain, and to have some debate tomorrow and conclude the debate in time to finish the bill tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1984, the independent offices appropriations bill, 1946, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first of the major appropriation bills of this session of the Congress. I am very glad to say that it comes to the House with the unanimous report of the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. If there is any controversial feature in it I do not know about it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not want the chairman to proceed under the illusion that there may not be some amendments offered to the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understand that; but when I say "controversial features" I mean no fundamental difference of opinion. Some amendments may be offered and points of order presented, but generally speaking the committee was in agreement.

The Budget estimate for this bill was \$3,295,000,000; the committee recommends \$3,218,000,000, or a reduction of \$76,281,000. The bill as it comes to us is \$5,321,000,000 under what the bill carried last year, but the major portion of the cut is occasioned by the fact that the bill carries no funds for ship construction for the Maritime Commission, merely providing that funds heretofore appropriated shall be available for administrative expenses. The total ultimate financial situation on the bill is that it carries approximately \$1,444,956,000 more this year than last for comparable items, aside from overtime, which is contained in the 1945 appropriation. This is more than accounted for by increases in the civil-service retirement and disability fund and in the Veterans Administration which latter subject I propose to discuss somewhat in detail with the Committee later on in my remarks because I believe it is a matter in which the Congress will be interested. Also, I am sure the public is interested in what we are doing for the veterans and the colossal sums we are committing the Government to expend in their interest.

A very full and complete report accompanies the bill. The report has been available for several days and is available to members of the committee. It discusses the various and sundry agencies provided for in this bill, some 39 or 40 of them, most of them the old-line standard agencies of the Government. Almost in every instance there have been reasonable cuts in the appropriations, and the committee has, with few exceptions, refused to authorize new personnel or expansions in these old-line agencies unless there was some reason shown that it directly contributed to the war effort. The best comment we can make is that about 85 percent of the functions of these independent establishments are now directly traceable to the war effort.

WAR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

This bill does not carry any funds for wartime overtime compensation. I believe this should be mentioned because there may be some concern about the matter by some of the employees. The organic act providing for the payment of war overtime terminates on June 30, 1945. It is of course generally anticipated that this act will be renewed. So far it has not been renewed. If it is, supplemental appropriations will come in for all these agencies carrying such additional amounts as the new overtime legislation may authorize.

PENALTY MAIL

We carry in this bill funds for penalty mail. You will recall that Congress provided by organic law that departments should not use franked mail but should pay postage and get appropriations allotted for it in the hope and for the purpose of having a deterrent effect in unnecessary use of the mails. The committee rather arbitrarily made a 10 percent cut in the amounts for penalty mail with the hope that it would be notice to the departments and would have some deterring effect.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are quite a number of general legislative provisions in the bill. They are set out under title II of the bill and they are specifically stated on pages 3 and 4 of the report. The committee did that because we are in hearty sympathy with the idea that the Appropriations Committee should not bring substantive legislation in here on appropriation bills. In each of these instances we felt that while this may be technically a change of fundamental law, yet it is in the interest of uniformity and by the carrying of one section in the first appropriation bill it is unnecessary to carry it in each one of the other bills. I will not go over all of them. For instance section 201 (a) provides that funds available for expenses of travel of employees shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty. We are already doing that in some agencies. In order to get uniformity and to prevent the necessity of repeating that in each bill, we put one section in here that applies to all agencies. It is subject to a point of order and if any gentleman objects to that procedure he can certainly strike it out of the bill. I would now like to refer to several of the agencies for which funds are provided in the bill.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

In considering the estimates for the Bureau of the Budget the amounts for "Salaries and expenses" and for "National defense activities" were combined to present a more accurate picture of the appropriations requested for 1946. As presented to the Congress the estimates propose the transfer of approximately \$265,000 from national defense to the regular appropriation item. The following tabulation gives the basis for the 1946 estimate for both regular and national defense items:

Total appropriations, 1945-----	\$2, 879, 800
Less overtime compensation-----	314, 750
Net appropriations, 1945----	2, 565, 050
Less savings in 1945-----	92, 433
Obligations for 1945-----	2, 472, 617
Increase in obligations-----	417, 483
Estimate for 1946-----	2, 890, 100

In recommending an appropriation of \$2,672,557 for the combined regular and national defense items for salaries and expenses, we have effected a reduction of \$217,543 in the amount proposed in the estimates. The increase of approximately \$200,000 over 1945 obligations will be available for the establishment of additional field offices, for the management-improvement program, the administrative office, and to bring the staff level up to that provided by current-year funds.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

For this activity we have recommended a total of \$5,005,400 which is a reduction of \$201,600 under the Budget estimate and \$495,072 less than the current appro-

priation, with overtime compensation excluded from the comparison. A net reduction of \$1,225,914 in the current appropriation for national defense is largely offset by a proposed increase in the estimates of \$928,142 for regular activities. We have allowed an increase of \$726,542 in the regular appropriation to meet the upsurge of work which is anticipated during the next fiscal year, the increase to be used primarily in the regulatory and licensing field. Testimony presented to the committee was to the effect that a tremendous increase in standard and FM broadcast applications is anticipated; that applications for new television stations are increasing; and that facsimile broadcasting, international broadcasting, and experimental and relay broadcasting are subjects which will require immediate consideration at the conclusion of the war. The proposed increase in funds for regular activities will enable the Commission to utilize a considerable portion of the trained personnel no longer required under the national defense appropriation.

PUBLIC WORKS ADVANCE PLANNING

Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 is to encourage States and other non-Federal agencies to make advance plans for public works by providing loans or advances to aid in financing the preparation of such plans without commitment on the part of the Federal Government to supply funds for the construction cost of such projects. You will recall that provision of the Reconversion Act which we passed some time last fall, and which authorized large appropriations by the Federal Government to States as loans with the understanding that if and when the States actually constructed the project it would pay back to the Federal Government the amount that the Federal Government had loaned for advance planning.

The committee is very cognizant of the necessity and the desirability for some post-war advance planning, so that when the reconversion period comes and it becomes necessary to put men to work we will not find ourselves in the position we found ourselves some time ago when we had to, suddenly and on the spur of the moment, make work and when we had to inaugurate a program that came in for criticism, some of which was justified.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I wonder why this fund is necessary to help the States.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will answer that if the gentleman will permit me later.

Mr. JENSEN. The States are much better fixed than the Federal Government. They have post-war planning committees.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman anticipated me a little bit. Of course, the Congress has authorized this and we are a little late now in talking about whether it is necessary, not too late, however. The Congress has passed the organic law providing for this

advance of funds. In categorical answer to the gentleman, I do not think it is necessary to do that, and for that reason, notwithstanding the fact that the Budget estimate was for \$75,000,000 to be advanced to the States and for \$2,680,000 for administrative expenses, the committee only made a token appropriation of \$5,000,000 with 4 percent limitation for expenses, believing that would bring the matter up for consideration and discussion.

There is something of a fundamental question involved in this so far as I am concerned, and I speak for just a moment personally and perhaps a little collaterally. I believe that we ought to try to discourage rather than encourage the parade of the States to the depleted Federal Treasury. I have said that time and again, not only on the floor of this House but to my own people. I believe one of the most serious problems that Government in America today has to face, local governments and State governments, is that they are too prone to look to Washington for relief on everything.

Here is an instance of it. Without any demand, practically, the Federal Government fixes up a nice little hunk of pie and holds it up and invites the States to come up and help themselves. Personally I do not see the necessity for it. Practically every State in the Union has a post-war planning board and commission. They have one in my State. It is busily and intelligently at work. If they need any money out of the Federal Treasury I have never heard of it. I do not believe they need it, and I do not think they should have it.

An article in the Washington Post under date of February 4, which under leave to extend I shall insert in the RECORD, states that there are 42 legislatures that are preparing to spend \$2,000,000,000 on post-war projects. I shall include that article in my remarks. I shall not take the time now to read it.

SURVEY SHOWS 42 STATE LEGISLATURES PREPARED TO SPEND TWO BILLION ON OWN POST-WAR PROJECTS

State governments have earmarked \$1,025,758,000 for post-war projects and have additional plans under consideration to increase the total outlay to \$2,000,000,000 or more.

A survey by the Associated Press, conducted with 42 legislatures in session, showed that the lawmakers are devoting considerable thought to proposals to construct buildings, roads, and airports, to aid war veterans, and to help the jobless during the post-war reconversion period.

Most of the States are in good financial shape. Revenue is flowing in and the big normal outlet—new public structures and highways—is obstructed by labor and material shortages.

State surpluses and reserve funds now aggregate \$1,134,023,000 and further accumulations of \$337,000,000 will pile up in the near future. With \$1,025,758,000 already set aside for post-war spending, governors and planning groups have recommended programs involving \$788,200,000 more and nonblueprinted ideas for various undertakings approximate \$4,000,000,000.

FUNDS INCREASING

Purposes for which the definitely committed capital will be used include office and school buildings, hospitals, airports, irrigation, and parks. The prime favorite is high-

way construction. Some States will draw on savings to pay off bonded debts or to cushion the fiscal let-down when fighting ceases.

New York has \$163,000,000 salted away and aims to put an expected one hundred and fifty million treasury surplus in the same reconstruction kitty. Pennsylvania has a surplus of \$170,958,000—of which \$48,870,000 is tagged for liquidation of bonded debt and the balance for post-war work. California figures on a peace construction fund of \$139,735,000 by June 30 and has an untouched \$25,000,000 war-catastrophe cache. Illinois has a \$116,000,000 melon and it's growing \$2,000,000 a month.

But State budgets in the main are on the upward trend and a few are at record high levels.

Many legislators are pondering plans to assist the men who are battling for victory. There is talk of soldier bonuses in several States.

Other proposals in that field include \$2,500 property tax exemptions in Arizona and Iowa; preference in buying State lands in Oklahoma, Colorado, and Arizona; readjustment loans or relief or rehabilitation funds in California, Nebraska, North Dakota, Georgia, and Utah; enlargement of State hospital facilities in Illinois and Massachusetts; creation or extension of veterans' service offices in Colorado, Kansas, Texas, West Virginia, and Utah; expansion or reorganization of schools to accommodate ex-service students in Kansas and Montana.

Just a few days ago the distinguished Governor of Illinois, in his inaugural address, pointed out that Illinois had a post-war planning commission busily at work. I shall also insert this article in the RECORD under leave to extend. It is as follows:

POST-WAR PLANNING

In a broad sense each of the problems we are discussing today is a part of post-war planning for Illinois. This means that the coordination of the plans of each division of the State's activities into a unified program is essential. That task has been undertaken in a thorough, fact-finding manner by the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission, and, as I have pointed out, its comprehensive report to the general assembly and to me is now in preparation. It will be the subject of a later detailed message to you on our post-war program.

A principal section of that report will deal with public works programs considered both from the point of view of need and from the opportunity to provide employment for large numbers of citizens during the period of industrial transition to peacetime production. The commission has inquired carefully into public works projects of both the State government and all local governments. The various branches of State government have listed specific projects which, exclusive of highways, would total more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Obviously all these projects cannot be undertaken at once. To assist in an orderly selection of the most essential needs I appointed an advisory priorities committee of members of the general assembly and representatives of the executive department who have held hearings in cooperation with the commission staff. They examined all proposals and made recommendations for the consideration of the whole commission. This work will enable us to submit to you soon a program of major State improvements chosen on a basis of urgent need, and particularly concerning public health and safety upon which work should be started in the next biennium.

Public works, however, is only one phase of our post-war program. In the last analysis, the prosperity of all the elements in the State depends upon the prosperity of the agriculture, the business, and the workers of

Illinois. The commission quite properly is consulting with leaders of agriculture, industry, and labor in determining both immediate and long-range needs, and how the State may cooperate with the leaders of free enterprise in solving them.

With the assistance of experts at the University of Illinois and other institutions, it is making an extensive analysis of the natural, man-made, and human resources of Illinois and of the opportunities for their future development. I am satisfied the general assembly will wish to continue this important commission and to provide additional facilities for its work during the next biennium.

May I say this, that when this estimate of 75 million to be loaned to the States for planning came to the committee, the Federal Works Agency brought in a break-down of their personnel, starting out with a Commissioner at \$10,000; an assistant commissioner engineer at \$8,000; a chief counsel at \$6,500; director of research, \$6,500; director of control division, \$6,500; director of engineer division at \$6,500; director of planning at \$6,500; statician at \$5,600, and on down the line until you almost lose your voice and surely lose your patience, a total of 117 departmental positions at an annual pay roll of \$358,840. That is not all, because they asked for 445 employees in the field at an annual pay roll of \$1,374,440 merely to administer the act of advancing funds to the States, because the States are supposed to do the planning.

The only possible effect of that would be to put a large army of high pressure salesmen in the field to tell every little community and every little town in the State to point the way up to Washington, that there might be a big hand-out in Washington and say, "Now, what do you need? We are happy to fix it up and ready to get your plans drawn up for your airport, your hospital, your stadium and everything else, and we will all go up and see the Congressmen and the Senators, and after they loan us the money to draw the plans they certainly will not refuse a hand-out to build the project."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if they considered the \$75,000,000 requested by the Federal Works Agency unreasonably high, or if the committee thinks the appropriation of \$5,000,000 unreasonably low?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; possibly. It is merely a token appropriation. I am quite in sympathy with what I understand to be the uniform opinion, and I say "uniform" because I do not think Mr. COLMER's Committee on Post-War Planning has yet taken formal action. But I understand uniformly they think if something of this kind is done—and perhaps it should be done on a more modest basis—that it ought to be on a matched basis with the States.

If it were done in that form, certainly if the State of Virginia or the State of West Virginia or some other State should put up half the money to make plans they would have more interest in seeing that the money was not dissipated.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I have listened carefully to what the gentleman has had to say. It seems to me that the philosophy that lies behind this proposal and that was behind the action of Congress when it passed title V of the Reconversion Act was a little different from the one the gentleman has discussed. It is perfectly true, of course, that the State treasuries are in much better shape than is the Federal Treasury, but the reason Congress proposed to make these grants for planning was twofold: First, to be sure that if public works were necessary they would be properly and well-planned public works, that they would be the kind of thing that would be able to justify itself in the light of the improvements and facilities accomplished, and that they would not be things started up on the spur of the moment and fly-by-night projects. We felt that by giving some inducement to the States to go ahead and make careful and detailed plans we might make certain that when, as, and if public works become needed they will be as worth while as possible.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Does not the gentleman from California, who is one of the most thoughtful and studious colleagues we have in the House, think that if we are going to do this at all the offer ought not to be made to the States but to the localities and the municipalities in the localities? The States have money to do the State planning and they will do the State planning. It is the small communities that, if they need help at all, would need it under an act of this kind. It seems to me the fundamental idea behind it is very good, but the approach to it is very bad and very dangerous, and lets us in for a whole lot of trouble if we go ahead with it without thought.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. As far as my own State is concerned—and this may be a typical California comment—I think our State has done the best job of planning that has been done by any State I have knowledge of in this field. But what I am concerned with is that this job should be done with reasonable uniformity throughout the country. It is not going to be fair for some parts of the country to do the job well and then have to pay the bill for the parts that do not do it well. I still feel that the element of an inducement to the localities and the States to do this job right is a sound investment. I might add that in my view the careful planning of these works carries with it no obligation as to when they should be started. That must be decided on other grounds.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. California figures on a peace-construction fund of \$139,735,000, by June 30, and has an untouched \$25,000,000 "war catastrophe" cache already.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is true.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Answering the argument of the gentleman from California as to the uniformity of planning and that it may be properly supervised, it is my opinion, first, that the gentleman from Virginia has taken a very sound position. I am satisfied that the States are not only better off financially to do this planning but they know better what they want than would be the case if they had supervision from Washington. Second, there is enough progressive spirit among the communities of this Nation to know what they want, and they are capable of planning in their municipalities without the encouragement or the interruption of some visionaries, and there would be some visionaries, who would be employed here to help them plan from Washington.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman from Virginia perhaps misunderstood the question of the gentleman from West Virginia when he said "Yes" to the question of whether or not this \$5,000,000 was an unreasonably low figure. Was it not the opinion of the committee that this \$5,000,000 was adequate at the time, and that if a real and genuine need could be demonstrated in the future more money could certainly be provided by Congress? However, no adequate need was shown at this time to satisfy the committee.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes. I thank the gentleman for that clarification. The gentleman, who is a distinguished member of the subcommittee which heard this testimony, will remember that under questioning the agency said that so far there had been no request whatever from any State for funds under this program, that they had had some correspondence, some inquiries, but they were very vague and indefinite about what they needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, we are up against the same old story here. The gentleman, as well as others, says on the floor of this House, "Well, we will just ask for \$5,000,000. Then if we need more we can appropriate more." We know that is the thing that has happened in every instance where we start appropriating for some new department, bureau, or commission. In a few years it becomes a great big thing which costs billions of dollars in many instances. So I hope that this will be knocked out. I am sure almost every State planning committee will be against it. I hope it will be knocked out and stopped and killed right in its tracks before it gets started and gets to the point where it will indeed cost billions of dollars.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Just a few hours ago we were told we had created a sacred obligation, that the Congress of the United States was given a mandate by reason of the passage of an act to take an agricultural census every few years and that therefore we should take that census now and vote the necessary money. That was the argument advanced. Just a few months ago you voted for a reconversion bill and I voted for it. It contained an authorization for \$70,000,000, loans for post-war planning. If the act which you passed to take the agricultural census was a mandate, what was this? It certainly is also a mandate. I understand that provision came as a result of the activities of the so-called George committee and Colmer committee, both being post-war planning committees. The gentleman said a moment ago that the Public Works Administration stated they have no requests. I will tell the gentleman that within the last 2 weeks the mayor of St. Louis, together with his staff, was here in conference with the Public Works Administration wanting to know whether or not it was the purpose to carry out the provisions of the Reconversion Act and whether the city of St. Louis could borrow some money which would enable them to prepare plans and specifications for the expenditure of some \$50,000,000 for public works. They assured the Public Works Administration that the money would be repaid. Remember this provides for a loan, it is not a grant.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a loan, if they ultimately build a project.

Mr. COCHRAN. It provides for a loan.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; there is a lot of difference in the type of contract it involves.

Mr. COCHRAN. I spent some hours reading the hearings on this subject. I think I got the viewpoint of the members of the committee. I know you went into it in great detail. I could read between the lines, that in back of the whole thing, and I do not blame you, but in back of it all imbedded in your minds, and very properly so, was the number of personnel that they wanted to set up, not only in the city of Washington, but throughout the entire United States. They wanted a regional office in many places.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Does the gentleman think that is necessary?

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not. I think if a responsible community can submit a proposal to a board, say of 6, 8, or 10 members, including engineers, that that board would be able to determine whether it was a worth-while project, whether it came within the meaning of this act and a loan should be made to that community or county for the purpose of drawing the plans and specifications pending, as you might say, a bond issue.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], but may I say that I am very anxious to devote a good deal of the time to the Veterans Administration item and

I would appreciate it if the gentleman would let me get to it as soon as possible.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; but to make sure that the RECORD will disclose all the facts here, may I say that the gentleman is right about this. When we went into this thing, it was made very clear that if money is advanced to project these plans and the project is not constructed, the money is definitely lost.

What the committee had in mind, of course, was to prevent the setting up of a high-pressure program, oftentimes pressuring small communities to build things that as a matter of fact the people did not want.

Mr. COCHRAN. I agree with the gentleman relative to the pressure groups. The hearings show that was brought out. The gentleman knows my view here with reference to grants to States. I think I have gone further than a great majority of the Members in the House in opposing grants. The gentleman knows that the time to have stopped this proposal was on that reconversion bill. We had no business including that in the law if we are going to permit a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives to say to the Congress as a whole, "We are not going to give you any money, even if you did provide for it by law." That is exactly what happened in the supplemental appropriation bill, because you had a request then for an appropriation and it was turned down. Then the Bureau of the Budget came in with this request and it is turned down again. So therefore your Committee on Appropriations is overriding the will of the Congress. That is just exactly what is happening when you deny an appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; I think the gentleman is laboring that point a little bit. That is just exactly what the committee has not done. It did not turn down the appropriation, although I think I can say the committee was almost unanimous in its opinion that no appropriation should be made. But we did feel that, Congress having passed the law, we ought to put in at least a token appropriation, bring the matter back, and I am specifically singling this item out to talk about so that the Congress can say what it wants to do. Instead of overruling the will of the Congress we simply come back and call your attention to this and say to you, "Did you mean you wanted to do this? If you do you can offer an amendment to increase the amount recommended in the bill."

Mr. COCHRAN. And we would have a fine chance of passing it with the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and their associates on the committee opposing it. But I wonder, was there not a little thought in the minds of some members of the committee that when you brought this in at \$5,000,000, the Senate might increase it to \$50,000,000, and then you would compromise somewhere between \$5,000,000 and \$50,000,000? I might be wrong, but I will await with interest the action of the Senate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If that sort of thing happened, you would save \$25,000,000, and that is not a bad thought.

Mr. COCHRAN. But I do not believe the Congress of the United States should say this should be done and then a committee of Congress should say, "We are not going to do what the Congress said should be done," especially when it is a post-war project.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will say very frankly, we doubt very much that States whose treasuries are virtually bulging with money—and that is hardly an exaggeration—are in need of this assistance. The treasuries of the States of this country are almost without exception in fine condition, and the Federal Treasury is busted.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman is right as far as their financial condition is concerned, and you know where they got part of it. They got part of it by the Federal Government paying a sales and use tax for munitions of war. The bill I introduced to prevent this, which 23 members of the Ways and Means Committee approved, never could clear the Rules Committee. As a result of that, you will find by investigation that your Government has been paying to the States—and California was probably the biggest beneficiary—a sales and use tax for the privilege of making munitions of war to defend the States of the Nation. The amount paid to some of the States was staggering.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Just because of the question involved, I think it should be pointed out that the reconversion bill did not carry that specific authority. Second, neither did the reconversion bill say that this shall be done. It merely was an authorization and, like all authorizations, is subject to limitation if limiting amendments are adopted.

Mr. MAHON. There was nothing in the reconversion bill as to what time the money should be made available or how much.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. If Federal funds are appropriated to match State funds in any project will the same regulations and requirements prevail as prevailed in the old P. W. A.?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is no matching of funds; it is an outright loan. This is not for construction, it is merely for planning. There is no construction fund at all in the money carried here.

I would like to refer to two or three additional agencies before discussing the items for the Veterans Administration.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Aside from a reduction of \$4,500 in the estimate for penalty mail, the committee has approved the total Budget estimate of \$33,885,000 for the expenses of operating the General Accounting Office

during the fiscal year 1946. The total basic increase recommended for the fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$1,690,253, provides for increases of \$1,039,978 for salaries, and \$655,275 for miscellaneous expenses. The committee is advised that during the fiscal year 1944 the General Accounting Office recovered \$39,978,928.74 as a result of its work and that collections so far during the fiscal year 1945 indicate that approximately \$70,000,000 of erroneous payments will be recovered. In view of this direct saving and the salutary effect of the audit upon the spending agencies, which cannot be estimated in specific amounts, we were of the opinion that approval of the appropriation recommended is fully justified.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The research activities of this Committee have been expanded to meet the needs of the Army and the Navy into practically every field involving an aeronautical object. At the present time the work of the Committee is 100 percent devoted to projects of direct interest to the Army and Navy during the war. The Committee has three laboratories under its direct jurisdiction—one at Langley Field, Va., another at Moffett Field, Calif., and a third, an aircraft engine research laboratory, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Aside from a reduction of \$607 in the item for penalty mail, we have approved the entire estimate totaling \$26,015,000. The estimate of \$26,000,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a basic increase of \$3,051,994 over the 1945 appropriation, will permit the employment on a full-year basis of all personnel including that provided for on a part-year basis during the fiscal year 1945, and provides personnel necessary to staff the new construction installations heretofore provided. An indication of the high regard in which this agency is held by the Army and Navy is set forth on page 80 of the printed hearings wherein it is stated that the Army and Navy have turned over their own personnel to serve in the laboratories of this agency.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

In connection with this activity we considered and approved a change in the appropriation language heretofore governing the expenditure of funds for this activity. In the past, congressional appropriations have been made available for two distinct purposes: First, to provide funds necessary for development and construction activities which may not be financed from proceeds under the terms of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and, second, to supplement proceeds where such proceeds have not been sufficient to finance the activities referred to in section 26 of the act. The amounts appropriated for section 26 purposes to supplement proceeds were required primarily for the construction of power facilities to keep pace with the rapid growth in the power requirements in the area. While there were substantial cash surpluses from power sales above all costs of operations, these

surpluses were insufficient to provide all the funds needed in the construction of power facilities.

During this period of heavy construction, when appropriated funds were being made available for both construction and operating purposes, the annual appropriation acts have included a provision consolidating appropriations and receipts into a single fund on the books of the Treasury, known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund. This single-fund arrangement was included in order to simplify budget and accounting procedures during the period when receipts and appropriated funds were being used for the same purposes.

Circumstances will be substantially different in 1946. The Budget for 1946 shows that estimated proceeds from revenue-producing activities in that year will exceed estimated fund requirements for the activities to be financed out of proceeds under the terms of section 26 by \$10,016,000. This estimated surplus of proceeds is reserved for payment to the general fund of the Treasury, as required by section 26. The appropriation recommended for 1946 is therefore limited to funds required for activities not financed by receipts, including major construction projects, the manufacture and distribution of phosphatic fertilizers, and so forth.

Because of these circumstances, the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, with the permission of the Bureau of the Budget and the approval of the Comptroller General—see page 383 of the hearings—recommended that the single-fund provision be discontinued beginning with the fiscal year 1946.

Under the proposed change in language, deposits and disbursements of funds would be handled as follows:

First. Appropriated funds placed in a fiscal year appropriation account subject to withdrawal in the usual manner.

Second. Receipts deposited, as received, in a collection account with the Treasurer of the United States.

Third. Disbursements made only from the appropriation account.

Fourth. Appropriation account reimbursed monthly from the collection account for expenditures during the month for activities which are to be financed out of proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 26.

Fifth. Balances in the collection account, after all settlements for the fiscal year, would be paid into the general fund of the Treasury within 6 months after the close of the fiscal year.

We were in accord with the proposed change and have included the language in the bill which will put the plan into effect.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill includes no additional funds or contractual authority for the construction of ships or facilities. Appropriations totaling \$15,741,010,000 toward the ship-construction fund have been heretofore provided and contractual authority for ships and facilities totaling \$16,926,650,000 has been granted. It is estimated that funds and contract authorizations now available will be adequate for the program as presently

agreed upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, after providing \$2,759,300,000 for obligations during the fiscal year 1946 for the anticipated requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for ship construction beyond the current program, it is estimated that, of the contractual authority already available, \$1,167,350,000 will remain unobligated at the close of that fiscal year. The entire estimated cash balance in the construction fund at the close of the fiscal year 1945 will be \$3,941,484,924, and it is estimated that the cash balance as of June 30, 1946, will be \$1,629,650,000.

Since the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the Maritime Commission, to the close of December 1944, has delivered 4,561 newly constructed ships to the Army, the Navy, the War Shipping Administration, to private operators—operations under control of the War Shipping Administration during the war period—and under the defense-aid program, in addition to 1,215 small barges and powerboats. As of December 31, 1944, there were 1,072 vessels under various stages of construction. Early in January 1945 the Commission awarded contracts for the construction of 226 additional dry-cargo vessels and tankers to be delivered in the second half of the calendar year 1945. Altogether, there are now scheduled for delivery, during the calendar year 1945, about 1,300 vessels, exclusive of any that may be completed under awards yet to be made.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Now, Mr. Chairman, with the indulgence of the Members, I wish to turn to the item for the Veterans Administration. The total carried for the Veterans Administration is \$2,707,119,250, which is, by far, the largest item in the bill and is some indication of what the Government is doing and what commitments we are making to look after our soldiers. Let me say in the beginning that I think I reflect the sentiments of the Members of the House as well as the sentiments of the American people when I say that the best is none too good when reasonably, intelligently, and logically used for these men who are in the war, and I am not going to be staggered by the colossal and stupendous figures that we have in the bill, provided it is being intelligently used and provided the veterans are getting the benefit of it. We are fortunate in this country in having in charge of veterans' affairs a man whom I believe to be the finest administrator ever to hold public office, General Hines. He is not only interested in the veterans but he is interested as a citizen in the United States, and he is interested in the Federal Treasury.

Here is an over-all break-down of this \$2,707,000,000, and I have other charts here which will go into it a little more in detail.

CHART No. 1

Veterans Administration, estimate all appropriations, fiscal year 1946

Appropriation title:	Appropriation
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services -----	\$227, 675, 000
Printing and binding-----	780, 000
Penalty-mail costs-----	614, 250

Appropriation title:	Appropriation
Pensions and compensations -----	\$1, 080, 150, 000
Readjustment benefits-----	295, 000, 000
Military and naval insurance -----	18, 000, 000
Adjusted service and dependent pay -----	-----
Adjusted compensation payments -----	-----
National service life insurance -----	1, 000, 000, 000
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	400, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	84, 500, 000
Total, Veterans Administration -----	2, 707, 119, 250

Two hundred and twenty-seven million six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is carried for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services. Under the item "Hospital expenses" are included hospitalization, nurses, physicians, transportation of veterans to and from a veterans' hospital or veterans' facility; burial expenses, flags, and things of that type are carried under this item.

Salaries and expenses: Let me say here that you will be interested to know that out of every dollar we appropriate in this bill for the veterans more than 96 cents goes directly to the veteran or his dependents in direct benefits; less than 4 percent goes for really administrative expenses.

Printing and binding: This, of course, includes the voluminous forms and documents the Veterans Administration has to send out.

Cost of handling penalty mail, \$614,000: That is under the new penalty mail law that we passed.

Army and Navy pensions, \$1,080,150,000. That includes, of course, World War No. 1, as well as World War No. 2. We have presently on the rolls 350,000 veterans of World War No. 2, and 50,000 of their dependents. They are already on the rolls drawing pensions because of World War No. 2.

Two hundred and ninety-five million dollars is readjustment benefits, which means the unemployment compensation which the States administer and which we pay.

Eighteen million dollars is military and naval insurance. That is the old war-risk insurance.

For national life insurance, \$1,000,000,000 is carried in this act. The United States Government operates for the benefit of the veterans a life-insurance company that from the standpoint of the amount of money involved, the number of policyholders, and the potential liability is greater than all of the life-insurance companies in the country combined in one.

The interesting thing about this is that we have over 16,000,000 policyholders. You will probably ask, how can you have more than 16,000,000 policyholders when there are not that many men in the armed services? The answer to that is that some of them have two or three policies. Some started out with one policy, getting a \$5,000 policy and later obtaining another policy. That life insurance fund is set up on an actuarial basis

which is self-sustaining except for the war hazard. That is to say, if every one of the policyholders in the national life insurance would live out a normal life there would be no potential liability whatsoever on the Federal Government. It is only the war hazard that comes out of the public treasury. Of course, unfortunately for us, our war hazards are going to be heavy, much heavier than many of us would like to see.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would not the gentleman like to have the veterans of this war receive the benefits of insurance that would pay him dividends in his lifetime, if totally and permanently disabled? That happened in the First World War. In this war it is only the beneficiaries of the veterans who get insurance premiums after the veteran's death. The veteran himself has no direct benefit.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that is a matter of broad general policy that Congress could well consider. The figures I have given here show that we have gone overboard pretty heavy in the matter of financial commitments and perhaps there is a limit to where we ought to go and how far we can go with national solvency.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems rather hard that the veteran himself shall have no immediate and direct benefit.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Undoubtedly that is going to have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That insurance is not compulsory; is it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is not compulsory; no.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. It seems to me that might well be made compulsory because I have run across death cases where there was no insurance involved and that seems to happen in cases where the need is the greatest.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know how far you can go in making it compulsory and forcing a soldier to take out insurance that he does not want to take out. I may say, however, there are very few of them who have not taken out this insurance.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In reference to the fifth item on the gentleman's chart, readjustment benefits, does that include all benefits under the G. I. bill, educational and all, including unemployment payments and loans?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman mentioned only unemployment. My impression was that it included all of them.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will have a chart on that a little later.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Is it not true that the Army and Navy pensions are presumed to be an allowance that the Government makes by way of compensation to the veteran and his dependents?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. And that the insurance is merely to provide an optional privilege for the veteran who might otherwise be unable to purchase insurance?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct in that.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000. That is all the expense for construction of the veterans' hospitals, and I have a chart on that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the gentleman satisfied with the number of hospitals and beds that are available today? I know in testimony given this morning before the Military Affairs Committee the Navy said it would have to have more nurses and others because the veterans' hospitals are not ready.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think we are being pressed. The number of casualties that are returning are pressing the program, but I think it is well in hand. General Hines tells us it is reasonably well in hand. Of course, they have some difficulty with nurses. I have a chart on the hospitals that I will display in a few moments.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. So far as NP cases are concerned, the Army and Navy hospitals are not equipped with NP wards and the Veterans Administration is not ready.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is one of the hard spots.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is one of the serious points.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This chart shows a break-down of the \$227,000,000, the first item on the chart. As I say, that includes all of the expenses of the central office in Washington, also the office in New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are 94 hospitals now in operation. Thirty-eight are regional office activities and 11 for domiciliary activities. There are 8 additional hospitals to become available in 1946 and 200 contact offices. This is a break-down of the personnel, showing a total provided in 1946 of 73,811 people, the number of beds in operation in veterans' hospitals 104,286, average daily patient load 90,000, average daily patient load other than Government hospitals, civil, State hospitals, and State homes, 10,000; number and cost of rations, the average cost of rations being about 45 cents, and

I may say that compares very favorably with the Army and Navy, both from the standpoint of the excellency of the rations and the cost of the rations. Vocational rehabilitation and training, estimated, 32,664; at the end of 1946, 63,000. Estimated loans, 1946, 600,000. Cost of processing those loans, \$19,800,000. Readjustment treatment allowance, 371,000; cost, \$5,943,000.

CHART No. 2

Salaries and expenses, Veterans Administration	\$227,675,000
This appropriation provides for operation of Veterans Administration consisting of: Central office, Washington, D. C., and branch office, New York City; 28 regional, area, and insular offices and supply depots; 94 hospitals now in operation, of which 38 have regional office activities and 11 have domiciliary activities; 8 additional hospitals to be available in 1946; 200 contact units and branch offices.	
Personnel (man-years) required:	
Departmental service	16,147.4
Field service	57,664
Total	73,811.4
Average beds in operation, Veterans Administration hospitals	104,286
Average daily patient load	90,172
Average daily patient load, other Government, civil, and State hospitals and State homes	10,841
Number and cost of ration, at 45 cents	\$37,340,506
Vocational rehabilitation:	
Estimated average in training	32,664
Estimated in training end of 1946	63,235
Loans:	
Estimated loans in 1946	600,000
Cost of processing loans by other Government agencies	\$19,800,000
Readjustment allowance:	
Estimated number to receive benefits	371,772
Reimbursing States for administrative expense	\$5,943,500

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Does that mean that the loans amount to \$600,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; 600,000 is the number, and the cost of processing them is \$19,800,000.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. As to the eight additional hospitals to be made available in 1946, are those entirely new hospitals constructed for the veterans or by the Veterans Administration?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. PRIEST. Does the gentleman have any figure as to the total number of beds?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have a chart, which I will show in just a few minutes, giving that information.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman. Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. Have any of those hospitals been taken over from the Army?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There are some hospitals that the Veterans Administration has taken over from the Army, but they are carried now as Veterans Administration hospitals in here.

Mrs. BOLTON. I wondered if the gentleman knew whether they intended to take them over.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They intend to do that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I know, as a matter of fact, that two have been taken over.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know it is the intention to utilize them wherever they can.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Are you authorizing an appropriation for the additional nurses needed? Do you allow for the 2,000 nurses needed at once, another 1,000 by the 1st of July, and another 3,000 by the end of the year? Are you appropriating for those additional nurses if you can get them?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The appropriations for them are carried in here.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Which item is that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Under the item covering personnel. I was told by General Hines that the recruitments were picking up a great deal. Possibly the suggestion of drafting nurses may have influenced some to apply. I think General Hines appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs today.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He has not testified before the committee yet.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I do not think it should be said that nurse recruitment is picking up because of the threat of being drafted. It is picking up because for the first time in many, many months they are being made aware that they are really needed. The rate of nurse recruitment in the United States kept absolutely parallel with the rate of growth in size of the armed forces until the Army announced a little over a year ago that it did not need so many nurses, cut back its goal from 50,000 to 40,000. Then, of course, recruitment leveled off at 42,000. After such a psychological let-down associated with good reports from all battle fronts, and predictions of early defeat of Germany, reconversion, and so forth, it takes a little time to change the psychology. Volunteering has enormously increased in the last few weeks when the need became obviously urgent and the volunteering has only begun. I do not like to have it left that this group of devoted women, who already have volunteered at a far higher rate than any other group of women—or, for that matter, of men, excepting doctors, I believe—can be gotten

to take care of our wounded men only by the threat of being drafted.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sure of that.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I add this to the gentleman's statement, that this is also the first time there has been any possibility of having a proper, adequate recruitment drive.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The fact is that we are getting nurses now and we were not getting them before, whatever the cause.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say, if the gentleman will yield further, that we are not getting our nurses fast enough. I think the figures given before the Committee on Military Affairs will demonstrate that.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It has been called to my attention that part of the shortage of nurses is due to the fact that the Army does not take nurses unless they have been trained in a certain sized hospital, and I wonder if that is true. It has been called to my attention that a number of nurses who wanted to volunteer for that service have been turned down because they were trained in hospitals of small size. I just wonder what truth there is to that statement, because I have some pretty direct information that many nurses who have volunteered were not taken in because they were trained in small hospitals, not coming up to a certain size.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I think the Army and perhaps the other armed forces require that nurses shall be trained in hospitals that have a regular average of as many as 50 patients per day. I believe they have made a mistake in that regard, and I have strongly urged that the policy be modified.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is the very point I wanted to find out about. I think it is something that should be looked into, because some of our small hospitals are very efficient and can train nurses just as well as the large hospitals.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am glad to have that in the RECORD. Of course, I cannot tell about that.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. The percentage of nurses who have been rejected because of being trained in small hospitals originally is less than 2 percent of the total number, according to the testimony before the committee the other day. In addition, the Army accepts nurses whose training has been in smaller hospitals provided they have had some experience in larger hospitals where they have had opportunity to learn administration and the responsibilities that are thrust upon

them when they go into the armed services.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman for that contribution.

Mr. MAHON. May I say that from the standpoint of developing initiative, in the smaller hospitals where they do not have the equipment that some of the larger ones have, the nurses have probably received as good training for the work required in this war as the nurses who have had everything they might wish in the better-equipped hospitals in the cities. Of course, I do not discount the necessity for well-trained nurses.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Might it not be worth adding that one reason there has not been as good recruitment among the nurses as we suddenly desire when we have a lot of unexpected casualties is that nurses know the armed services until very recently had not been willing to accept all sorts of well-qualified nurses who volunteered. Naturally they concluded the need could not be too great. Some of the armed forces would not accept colored girls. Some would not accept Japanese girls. Some would not accept or keep married nurses. Now they are suddenly taking in medical WAC's and giving them a fly-by-night course, when they had been refusing a lot of graduate nurses from schools which give excellent training and experience. Therefore, there is blame all the way around. I dislike the tendency to think that we must always resort to compulsion whenever we run into a jam, instead of just speeding up and improving the system that already has given such magnificent results. Out of an estimated total available pool of only about 157,000 eligible nurses, more than 42,000 volunteered up to the time they were told they were not needed. In contrast the WAC's have not been able to get more than about 85,000 WAC's out of a total available pool of at least 20,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

May I direct your attention to this chart:

Veterans Administration estimate appropriation Army and Navy pensions fiscal year 1946

Wars and regular establishment	Estimated number on roll June 30, 1946	Appropriations, fiscal year 1946
1. Yellow fever roll of honor.....	7	\$10,500
2. War of 1812.....	1	240
3. Mexican War.....	42	27,360
4. Indian wars.....	3,918	2,439,496
5. Civil War.....	21,896	10,723,830
6. Spanish-American War.....	194,923	147,566,287
7. Regular Establishment.....	54,961	22,821,645
8. World War No. 1		
Living veterans:		
Service-connected.....	329,307	178,808,310
Non-service-connected.....	90,124	56,663,413
Emergency officers.....	2,436	4,070,448
Deceased veterans:		
Service-connected.....	83,437	50,618,000
Non-service-connected.....	27,514	13,127,520
Total, World War No. 1.....	532,818	303,287,691

Veterans Administration estimate appropriations Army and Navy pensions fiscal year 1946—Continued

Wars and regular establishment	Estimated number on roll June 30, 1946	Appropriations, fiscal year 1946
9. World War 2:		
Living veterans:		
Service-connected.....	993,841	\$424,415,719
Increase pension payments (Public Law 16).....		24,149,626
Deceased veterans:		
Service-connected.....	158,624	121,930,606
Total, World War No. 2.....	1,152,465	570,495,951
10. Retired officers, Army of United States (other than regulars).....	13,790	22,777,000
Grand total.....	1,974,821	1,080,150,000

You will notice we still have one veteran, or a dependent of a veteran of the War of 1812. There are 42 receiving Mexican War pensions.

One of the interesting things about this chart is that we will have 993,000 service-connected cases from World War No. 2 on June 30, 1946.

The total amount is \$1,080,150,000, as I pointed out a while ago.

This chart—No. 4—shows the estimated appropriation for readjustment benefits carried under this bill. Title II, subsistence allowance and tuition fees and supplies shows a total of \$180,000,000. This is under the educational feature of the G. I. bill.

Title III shows the interest we are going to pay on the loans made to veterans, and that is estimated to amount to \$11,250,000. Guaranteed losses are estimated at \$7,000,000. There is a total of \$18,000,000 under that.

The readjustment allowance under title V, which is the unemployment compensation, amounts to \$96,000,000.

The chart I have just referred to is inserted at this point:

CHART No. 4

Veterans Administration estimate appropriation readjustment benefits (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) fiscal year 1946

Benefits:	Appropriation
1. Education:	
Subsistence allowance.....	\$123,775,740
Tuition, fees, and supplies.....	56,261,700
Total, education.....	\$180,037,440
2. Loans:	
Interest.....	11,250,000
Guaranteed losses.....	7,052,560
Total, loans.....	\$18,302,560
8. Readjustment allowances.....	\$96,660,000
Total estimate or appropriation.....	295,000,000

¹ Based upon an estimated average of 187,539 in training. It is estimated that 336,504 veterans will be receiving this benefit on June 30, 1946.

² Based upon the payment of the first year's interest on loans for an estimated 225,000 veterans and estimated losses on loans during 1946.

³ Based upon an estimated average of 92,943 veterans on the rolls.

It is estimated that 371,772 veterans will receive this benefit in 1946.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to know why the figure of only 336,000 is taken as an estimate of the number of veterans who are likely to be receiving educational training at the end of 1946. I should think it might be many times that number. I earnestly hope it will.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is an estimate made by the Veterans Administration. I will say to the gentleman they have been uncanny in their ability to estimate future requirements.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree as to that and have great respect for their estimates.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just wanted to know on what basis that figure was arrived at.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have no idea what formula was used in arriving at that figure.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I think that is largely based on the prediction that the war will still be on. There have not been anywhere near as many veterans seeking these educational benefits thus far as was anticipated because the men being discharged now have a good opportunity to work patriotically in the war effort. When the war is over in Europe and when full employment is not so urgently needed, there will be a sudden boom in men seeking education.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering whether the gentleman could tell us whether the estimates were based on the assumption that the war will still be in progress at the end of 1946.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The estimates are based on the assumption that the war will still be in progress during the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Might I suggest to the gentleman, referring to the other chart, that the number of service-connected casualties in this war is estimated to be three times the total

number in World War No. 1 by the end of 1946. That is something that certainly should sober every American.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; that is the number estimated to be on the rolls June 30, 1946.

This is another statement with reference to national life insurance:

CHART No. 5

Veterans Administration

National service life insurance.....	\$1,000,000,000
As of Dec. 31, 1944:	
Approved applications.....	16,482,072
Amount of insurance.....	\$125,593,605,000
Average value per policy.....	\$7,620.01
Average amount of insurance by lives.....	\$9,146.21
Claims allowed.....	118,075

There are 16,000,000 approved applications. I think there are an additional 1,100,000 since this chart was made up. The total amount of insurance is \$125,000,000,000. The average value per policy is \$7,000. The average amount of insurance by lives is \$9,000. There have already been 118,000 claims allowed under the National Life Insurance Act.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Can the gentleman state the number of applications or policies in effect in relation to the number of men? Possibly it should be noted that the testimony shows that as of October 31 there were a little over 16,000,000 applications and over 13,000,000 lives covered.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; there are over 13,000,000 lives covered. That shows that it is pretty generally accepted and that advantage is taken of this opportunity.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. SAVAGE. I believe the gentleman stated the average was \$7,000,000 per policy. Did he not mean \$7,000 per policy?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Seven thousand dollars per policy is what I meant to say. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

This is chart No. 6 which shows the situation in reference to hospital beds.

CHART No. 6

Veterans Administration hospital and domiciliary beds to be available upon completion of projects for which funds are available or included in 1946 Budget estimates, November 1, 1944

Item	Hospital					Domiciliary	Grand total
	Tuberculosis	Psychotic	Other neuropsychiatric	General	Total		
Veterans Administration facilities:							
1. In operation.....	7,625	41,172	2,894	22,985	74,676	14,753	89,429
2. Under construction.....	354	12,168	-----	155	12,677	-1,689	10,988
3. Not under construction funds available.....	100	5,887	-----	2,409	8,396	3,500	11,896
4. Funds in 1946 Budget.....	3,400	2,700	-----	8,000	14,100	-----	14,100
Total.....	11,479	61,927	2,894	33,549	109,849	16,564	126,413
Other Government hospitals:							
5. Allocated to Veterans Administration.....	-----	90	-----	4,338	4,428	-----	4,428
Grand total.....	11,479	62,017	2,894	37,887	114,277	16,564	130,841

The Veterans Administration facilities total 74,676 hospital beds in operation. And there are 14,000 domiciliary beds, or a grand total of 88,429. There are under construction, which will come in and which are provided for in this bill, another 10,000. We lose 1,600 domiciliary beds because they are turned into hospital beds. But we get a gross increase of 10,988.

Under "Construction funds available" are funds carried in the deficiency bill, which has just been passed, for another 11,000 beds. We carried 14,000 beds in the 1936 bill, making a total of 126,413 available beds at the end of the fiscal year 1936, including domiciliary beds, just of the Veterans Administration beds.

Then there is another 4,000 in other Government hospitals, such as Public Health hospitals, and beds that are being utilized in Army and Navy hospitals; or a grand total provided for of 130,841.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. What is the estimate of the Bureau as to whether that figure of 126,413 beds at the end of 1946 will be sufficient to take care of the load?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Of course, there is an unpredictable element in that, but they feel that that situation is pretty well in hand. They are being pressed. The casualties have been terrific, many more than had been anticipated.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Nearly a million service connected from this war already.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Of course, not all of those are in hospitals.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. But hospital facilities are available to them.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. General Hines is being given the funds when he and the Hospitalization Board think they are necessary. They are using them just as fast as they can get construction, and I think the situation is well in hand.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I would like to know where we stood before the war with reference to hospital beds as compared with the 126,000 that will be available at the end of 1946.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman means before the declaration of war?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. On November 30, 1941, there were 61,845 hospital beds in operation and 1,262 under construction.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is, when we reach the 126,000, the gentleman thinks that will be double?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. How much does this bill carry for hospital construction?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Eighty-four million five hundred thousand dollars is carried in this bill for hospital construction.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman feel that the most important single kind of construction of any sort in the United States is the construction of these hospitals for veterans?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think so.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. There is not anything else that should come before it.

Is the gentleman satisfied that this work is being pressed just as fast as it can be pressed? I mean the construction of the hospitals.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I wish I could say I am satisfied, but, reluctantly, I must say I am not and the veterans are not. I am always told at the Veterans Administration that the reason for failure to construct more beds quickly is that they cannot get the men and materials; but the G. I. bill which we passed provides that next to the Army and Navy, first priority should go to the Veterans Administration. There are many Minnesota veterans now that have to be sent to hospitals in other States. We do not have the facilities to take care of our own casualties. I do not know whether we had more than other States or not. Our boys were among the very first to go overseas. But it is most distressing to the people of Minnesota to have their boys sent to Wisconsin or North Dakota or Chicago because there are not enough beds in our State available for our own men.

May I say further that, in my judgment, the most acute need is for beds for neuropsychiatric patients in general hospitals. Many men suffering with battle fatigue are dismissed from Army hospitals as early as possible. Doubtless, that is a good thing to get the boy back into normal life and try to get readjusted before he lies around too long, brooding and worrying and becomes chronic. But some are not quite able to make the adjustment, and need careful psychiatric handling or they go from border line to psychotic rather than to normal; then they have to be sent to a neuropsychiatric hospital and are unfortunately branded by the ignorant as insane. When they come out, people do not like to employ them. They cannot get a job. People say, "He is a nut." So the thing of greatest urgency is not more neuropsychiatric hospitals but more neuropsychiatric beds in the general hospitals, where these border-line cases can go when their very sanity and their whole future hangs in the balance. They do not need to be confined. They may be ambulatory cases but they need a place where they can have counsel; can go in and discuss their problems with a psychiatrist; perhaps have a short period of observation during a period of excitement till they quiet down. This is the greatest single need the Veterans Administration needs to meet—I believe the most urgent need. If handled well, it will save billions of dollars later, not to mention the useful lives.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. General Hines gave his opinion that the program was entirely safe, in the absence of unusually large transfer from the Army.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Will the deficiency appropriation for additional hospitals increase this total of beds available?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, yes. This is just for funds that have already been provided. Anything provided in the future will be in addition to this.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Can the gentleman tell us how much there will be?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No. I do not know whether the Budget has sent up an estimate or not. I know the Veterans Administration has presented their requirements to the Federal Board of Hospitalization. I may be speaking out of turn, but it is my understanding there will be a deficiency item for further hospital construction. However, I am confident if General Hines thinks it is needed he will ask for it, and if he asks for it he will get it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. Speaking of the difference of 41,000 beds, is that the difference between the operations at the present time and what is expected to come in 1946?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. MILLER of California. Do those 41,000 beds represent additional beds in hospitals now built or in hospitals to be built?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Some of each.

Mr. MILLER of California. What proportion?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman will find a table on page 157 of the hearings that will give him that information.

I have consumed 1 hour; I do not want to consume more time. I thank the Committee.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield that I may submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include in the Record several short articles relative to the natural-gas situation in the Detroit area.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to get that permission in the House. In the Committee the gentleman may get permission only to extend his own remarks.

Mr. LESINSKI. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask for that permission.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries, in addition to permanent appropriations amounting to \$2,707,000,000, authorizations for expenditures amounting to \$61,100,000, and direct appropriations amounting to \$3,218,000,000.

The table in the committee report prepared by the Bureau of the Budget comparing authorizations and direct appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 with recommendations for the fiscal year 1946 is deceptive and misleading in that it indicates reductions all along the line to a total of \$5,321,000,000.

Examination will show that various nonrecurring items of expenditure are included in the table; that nothing is included for overtime in the fiscal year 1946; and that the fact that the Maritime Commission asks for no additional construction funds results, in itself, in a reduction of \$6,766,000,000, or more than the total reduction indicated by the Bureau of the Budget.

Taking out nonrecurring items and correcting for overtime, there is an actual increase in comparable items of about \$1,526,000,000, instead of the indicated reduction of \$5,321,000,000.

Of the 32 items approved by the budget, as I count them, 22 reflect increases, and 10 reflect decreases. Of the 10 items showing over-all decreases, 3 reflect increases in appropriations for normal activities as distinguished from national defense activities.

In those cases where agencies have had appropriations for both normal activities and national defense activities, there is an evident tendency to shift funds from the latter to the former with a view to retention of their staffs.

It also appears from testimony before the Appropriations Committee that the Bureau of the Budget has done little or nothing to bring about a real reduction in the use of penalty mail. With but few exceptions, the estimates of the departments and agencies appear to have been accepted in full.

The reductions recommended by your committee amount to \$346,611 in authorizations for expenditure and \$76,281,221 in direct appropriations.

A number of amendments will be offered at the appropriate time.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

In appearing before your committee, Mr. Chairman, the Comptroller General of the United States made some very challenging statements. I urge all Members of the House to read his testimony.

Among other things, the Comptroller General stated in substance:

That Congress has no idea how appropriated funds are spent, even in the General Accounting Office;

That the war situation has been taken advantage of both to ease and to lift proper restrictions on matters entirely unrelated to the war effort;

That it is axiomatic that the confidence of the citizenship in its Government traditionally rests upon how its funds are expended and checked;

That all funds should be audited by a nonpartisan, independent agency of the Government, subject only to the Congress itself;

That in rendering decisions to the heads of departments and disbursing or certifying officers the Comptroller General acts as the agent of the Congress to see that appropriations are expended in accordance with the intention of the Congress, as expressed in appropriation acts and other pertinent statutes;

That he likes to think of the General Accounting Office as the institution of the Congress in fiscal matters, free from the executive branch of the Government, with the Comptroller General and his assistants as the agents of the Congress; and

That the General Accounting Office is the last bulwark there is in the Government today to aid the Congress impartially and to protect the taxpayers.

Under the law, Mr. Chairman, the Comptroller General is required to investigate all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds and to make to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report in writing of the work of the General Accounting Office containing recommendations concerning legislation he may deem necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts, and concerning such other matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds, as he may think advisable.

The Comptroller General is also required to make recommendations to the Congress in such regular reports or in special reports at any time when the Congress is in session, looking to greater economy and efficiency in public expenditure.

He is also required to report to the Congress every expenditure or contract made by any department or establishment in any year in violation of law.

It does not appear from the record that all reports which should or could have been made to the Congress have, in fact, been made, or that charges have been raised or items collected in cases where reports have been made to the Congress.

I am amazed, however, to find that, in the fiscal year 1944, 184 reports were made by the Comptroller General to the Congress or to committees of the Congress.

A table listing these reports will be found in the hearings at page 1128. I doubt if any Member of Congress has seen more than a few of them. The Comptroller General complains of a lack of action in respect to them. Steps must be taken and taken immediately to meet this situation.

COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE CONTRACTS

Among other things, the Comptroller General refers to the matter of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. He states, in substance, that the country is, in his opinion, at the mercy of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contractor who is writing his

own ticket and getting what he writes. A statement furnished for the record in this connection shows:

Total number of exceptions.....	79,108
Total amount of exceptions.....	\$3,333,660,923.56
Total amount of collections.....	48,324,550.37

The Comptroller General also refers to the matter of the final settlement of war contracts, indicating that, under existing legislation and Executive orders contracting agencies have been authorized to make final settlements to determine what documents shall be submitted to the General Accounting Office, and, in fact, to oust the General Accounting Office of all jurisdiction except in cases of fraud.

The Comptroller General states that, in certain fields, such as passenger and freight charges, no audit whatsoever is made by the administrative agencies.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The Comptroller General also refers to Government corporations, listing 36 of those corporations as not being subject to audit by the General Accounting Office, and stating that he has no data or records whatsoever as to their non-administrative expenditures.

The committee will have in mind the fact that the Byrd committee has made a special report on this subject—Senate Document 227, August 1, 1944.

That report shows 55 Government corporations with 697 offices and 67,912 employees. It indicates that these corporations have assets of \$20,400,000,000, liabilities of \$16,300,000,000, a borrowing power of \$33,200,000,000; outstanding obligations guaranteed by the Government amounting to \$12,600,000,000; and investments in securities of the Treasury and other Government agencies of \$1,700,000,000.

The report states that these Government corporations are competing with private enterprise, that they are largely exempt from taxation, and that they are subject to no effective Government control.

It further appears that many of these corporations have been chartered under the laws of the several States; that they hold no Federal charters; that nevertheless they perform Federal functions, and in effect, pledge the credit of the United States by and through the issuance of their guaranteed notes, bonds, and debentures.

The magnitude of Government corporations—

The report states— particularly of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation, is now so great as to rival Government proper.

It is high time, Mr. Chairman, that Congress took this all-important matter in hand. Immediate steps should be taken to assure proper over-all control by the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Treasury; to assure proper auditing by the Comptroller General; and to consider whether existing borrowing authorities should not be canceled;

whether existing power of investment in obligations of the Treasury and other Government agencies should not be terminated; and whether Government corporations should not be strictly limited to those operating under properly recorded charters granted directly by the Congress.

BUDGET BUREAU TABLES

In connection with the general picture painted by the Comptroller General, attention is invited to two tables furnished by the Bureau of the Budget, one dealing with unobligated contract authorizations, unobligated balances, and revolving funds; the other dealing with the

total national indebtedness in terms of direct obligations, guaranteed or contingent obligations, and unliquidated obligations incurred against contract authorizations or appropriations.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the tables at this point:

TABLE I.—Unobligated balances of appropriations and contract authorizations as of Nov. 30, 1944

{000 omitted}

Department or establishment	Contract authorizations	Revolving fund appropriations	Other appropriations	
			Available	Not available ¹
Legislative branch.....			\$18,906	\$21,749
The judiciary.....			8,478	875
Executive Office of the President:				
The White House.....			446	85
Bureau of the Budget.....			1,869	331
Office for Emergency Management:				
Committee on Fair Employment Practices.....			329	
Division of Central Administrative Services.....			1,365	1,320
Miscellaneous accounts.....			276	45,436
Foreign Economic Administration.....			15,910	11,752
National War Labor Board.....			8,242	119
Office of Alien Property Custodian.....				
Office of Civilian Defense.....			464	5,170
Office of Defense Transportation.....			15,618	214
Office of Economic Stabilization.....			76	35
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....	\$8,177			2,228
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....			70,969	5,510
Office of War Information.....			41,418	1,319
Office of War Mobilization.....			531	1
War Manpower Commission.....			47,810	8,683
War Production Board.....			38,849	13,612
War Shipping Administration.....		\$1,291,733	284,587	1,792
Committee for Congested Production Areas.....			83	1
Committee for Education of Men Demobilized From Armed Forces.....			3	
Liaison Office for Personnel Management.....			3	
National Resources Planning Board.....				35
Office of Censorship.....			18,894	1,995
Office of Price Administration.....			102,179	8,641
Office of Strategic Services.....			41,870	644
Petroleum Administration for War.....			3,887	256
War Refugee Board.....			449	
Appropriations to the President:				
Emergency funds for the President (unallocated).....			61,590	5,005
Defense aid (lend-lease) (unallocated).....	516,000		1,871,615	
Foreign War Relief.....				
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation.....			427,684	
Independent establishments:				
American Battle Monuments Commission.....			25	9
American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas.....			30	
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Council.....			3	8
Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation.....				
Civil Service Commission.....			11,429	1,167
Employees' Compensation Commission.....			10,268	956
Federal Communications Commission.....			3,812	244
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Federal credit unions.....			39	
Federal Power Commission.....			1,633	248
Federal Trade Commission.....			1,247	208
Foreign Service Pay Adjustment.....			261	241
General Accounting Office.....			25,189	2,489
Great Lakes Exposition.....			2	
Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition.....			87	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....			5,633	1,352
National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics.....			15,234	751
National Archives.....			537	20
National Banking Emergency Act.....			16	
National Capital Housing Authority.....		388	17	152
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....			1,130	
National Labor Relations Board.....			2,254	93
National Mediation Board.....			406	53
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.....			423	
Railroad Retirement Board.....			79,642	368
Securities and Exchange Commission.....			2,805	148
Selective Service System.....			38,234	5,238
Smithsonian Institution.....			1,132	80
Tariff Commission.....			563	49
The Tax Court of the United States.....			355	59
Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission.....			15	
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission.....			20	
Temporary National Economic Committee.....			1	
Tennessee Valley Authority.....		25,026		
Texas Centennial Commission.....			12	
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1,208,169	4,485,771	61,362	
Veterans Administration.....		454	802,716	165,695
Federal Security Agency.....			304,872	59,828
Federal Works Agency.....	312,973	1,467	9,008	110,166
National Housing Agency.....		42,009	54,394	1,175
Department of Agriculture.....	11,473	75,455	1,122,988	130,360
Department of Commerce.....		52	90,091	33,272
Department of the Interior.....	11,650		210,519	16,155
Department of Justice.....			81,669	6,606
Department of Labor.....			31,071	433
Navy Department.....	13,947,515	218,579	9,490,463	2,311,554
Post Office Department:				
Payable from general fund.....			11,240	571
Payable from postal revenues.....			639,108	43,548
Department of State.....			40,226	2,333
Treasury Department.....	84,000	67,289	2,220,244	86,256
Interest on the Public Debt.....			2,633,652	
War Department.....		534,786	37,718,852	1,578
Panama Canal.....			33,010	
Total, general and special, and postal accounts.....	16,099,957	6,473,009	58,842,392	3,120,295

¹ Represents unobligated balances of expired appropriations, which are no longer available for obligation.

TABLE II.—National indebtedness

Direct public debt (as of Dec. 31, 1944):	
Interest-bearing debt—	\$228,891,263,312.84
Matured debt on which interest has ceased—	185,900,520.26
Debt bearing no interest—	1,553,069,876.26
Total gross public debt—	230,630,233,709.36
Contingent liabilities of United States (as of Dec. 31, 1944):	
Obligations guaranteed by the United States (net) —	1,513,997,139.36
Obligations issued on credit of United States:	
Tennessee Valley Authority bonds—	6,300,000.00
Funds due depositors by Postal Savings System—	2,206,694,367.00
Federal Reserve notes (face amount) —	120,821,761,306.26
	24,548,752,812.62
Unliquidated obligations incurred against appropriations and contract authorizations—	167,057,064,000.00
	322,236,050,522.93

¹ As of Nov. 30, 1944; not available for Dec. 31, 1944.

It will be noted that table 1 reflects a total of \$84,535,000,000 in terms of unobligated contract authorizations, unobligated appropriations, and revolving funds subject to the control of departments and agencies and not subject to the control of the Congress.

It will also be noted that table 2 shows direct obligations of \$230,630,000,000; guaranteed or contingent obligations of \$24,548,000,000; and unliquidated obligations incurred against contract authorizations and appropriations of \$67,057,000,000; or a total of \$322,236,000,000. The latter figure is exclusive of any contingent liability on account of insured obligations in other fields, which the Bureau of the Budget is apparently unable to furnish at this time.

ADEQUATE STAFF FOR CONGRESS

I agree, Mr. Chairman, with the Comptroller General that the confidence of the citizenship in its Government rests, in the long run, on how its funds are expended and checked.

The matters mentioned, and others referred to by the Comptroller General, call for positive and prompt action by the Congress with a view to bringing order out of the fiscal chaos under this administration, which can wreck our national economy.

The Congress cannot expect from the Bureau of the Budget the type of assistance which is imperative. The Bureau of the Budget does not consider itself primarily responsible to the Congress. It reflects the views of the President. It declines to reflect them when so instructed by him, as evidenced by the experience of the House Select Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission.

When informed by the House Civil Service Committee on April 14, 1943, that the committee was interested in some organization that was not influenced by the executive departments, but directly responsible to the Congress, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget replied:

I would think that would either have to be a new organization of some sort or possibly tied in with a revision and clarification of the functions of the General Accounting Office.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In my judgment, the gentleman is making one of the most constructive suggestions that has been made concerning our governmental reorganization today. It occurs to me that in connection with the consideration of this bill, the bill should include the suggestion that has been made for a bill growing out of the Byrd-Butler recommendations. I am wondering if the gentleman thinks, in view of the fact that there are some legislative provisions in this bill, that tomorrow during the amendment stage of this bill, we should raise the question for consideration by offering the provisions of that bill, to provide for the financial control of Government corporations, as a part of the legislative provisions offered under the general provisions of this bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not familiar with the details of that bill but I am wholeheartedly in favor of steps at the earliest possible moment to bring Government corporations under proper supervision by the Congress.

With the enormous expansion, Mr. Chairman, of the executive branch of the Government, with little or no expansion in the legislative branch of the Government, it is, in my judgment, almost impossible for the Congress properly to perform its fundamental duties in respect to the appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

Additional and competent expert staff is imperatively needed. The expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year in this connection could save hundreds of millions of dollars, in my judgment, and perhaps our American form of government.

Arrangements for the prompt consideration of all reports and recommendations of the Comptroller General are also vital—perhaps by the circulation of all reports and recommendations to all Members of the Congress; perhaps by the creation of a special committee.

I cannot recommend too strongly the immediate consideration of these matters by those charged with the formulation of recommendations for the reorganization of the Congress, with a view to the proper control of the purse strings of the Nation.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Among the agencies of which the Comptroller General has been most critical in recent years, Mr. Chairman, are the United States Maritime Commission and its twin, created by Executive order, the War Shipping Administration, for which appropriations are made in another bill.

The Commission requests \$28,500,000 for expenses of administration, as compared with \$32,500,000 in the present fiscal year. The committee recommends \$28,300,000.

No request is made for additional construction funds, there being sufficient funds available at this time due to curtailment in program and the change-over from the Liberty to the Victory type of construction.

As a matter of fact, the record indicates that, in the absence of further request for ships by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commission will have on hand as of June 30, 1946, unobligated contract authorizations, and unexpended funds, amounting to \$2,000,000,000. It would appear that part or all of this sum might well be canceled or returned to the Treasury.

The Commission presents its program of construction as follows:

Contracts and awards to June 30, 1944, 4,473 ships at \$11,296,000,000.

Contracts and awards to November 30, 1944, 63 ships at \$77,739,000.

Contracts and awards to December 31, 1945, 354—new—at \$1,000,000,000.

Contracts and awards after calendar year 1945,—ships at \$2,759,000,000; total, including other items, \$15,311,000,000.

The Commission estimates that 50,000,000 tons of shipping will be on hand at the end of 1945. Peacetime needs of this country prior to the war amounted to about 11,000,000 tons. It is apparently contemplated, if pending legislation is enacted into law providing for the restoration of shipping to our allies on a 1939 basis by sales at pre-war prices less depreciation, with credit to noncitizens, that a total of 12,000,000 tons will be required. Admiral Land would place in reserve at a cost of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year, from 1,000 to 2,000 ships, or from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons. This would still leave a balance of from 7,000,000 to 17,000,000 tons on our hands.

Despite this fact, the Commission indicates a desire to construct from 6 to 10 passenger vessels for peacetime use at a cost of some \$250,000,000. It states that these ships will not be built during the calendar year 1945. It would appear that no peacetime construction should be initiated in the absence of express approval by the Congress.

PURCHASE PRICES, CHARTER RATES, INSURANCE

The Comptroller General has been very critical of purchase prices, charter rates, and insurance values paid and allowed in this general field. These matters fall under the jurisdiction of War Shipping Administration rather than that of the Maritime Commission at this time. In view of the close connection between the two agencies, however, the following facts may be mentioned for the record:

The Comptroller General has indicated that excessive prices have been paid for vessels purchased and requisitioned. No general report to Congress has been made by him on this subject. Five special reports have been made, all of which have been highly critical in character.

Figures received from the Maritime Commission and inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of January 27 and February 4, 1944, show 69 vessels, 20 years old or over, bought for \$26,300,000, or about 7 times their book value.

The committee will have in mind the advisory board of three judges which rendered an opinion in regard to the applicable law about a year ago. The Comptroller General reports, in substance, that it is difficult to interpret this opinion; that he does not consider himself bound by it; that certain purchase prices paid since the opinion have been proper, in his judgment; that others have been set aside and are now under consideration.

The Comptroller General has indi-

cated that, in his judgment, many excessive charter rates have been paid. No general report has been made by him to the Congress in this connection.

The figures referred to, inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of January 27 and February 4, 1944, show 758 vessels, 20 years old or more, having a book value of \$37,900,000, with charter earnings in a period of 18 months estimated at \$199,700,000.

Figures included with reference to the Red Sea charters, which the committee will recall, show 81 vessels with a book value of \$8,200,000 earning profits on 91 voyages to the Red Sea area of \$26,800,000. No recoveries have been realized except from 2 of the 19 companies concerned.

The Comptroller General has indicated that excessive war-risk insurance values have been paid, in his judgment. No general report has been made by him to the Congress in this connection.

Figures inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 4, 1944, show 690 vessels, 20 years old or more, with book values totaling \$34,500,000, on which war-risk insurance had been effected in the total of \$477,300,000, or at about 1,400 percent of the book value.

The steamships *Effingham*, *Manhattan*, *Washington*, and *Santa Lucia* would appear to be specific examples of overpayments on war-risk insurance.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a further table received from the General Accounting Office in this connection:

Historical and financial data of vessels owned and operated as at Dec. 31, 1941

Vessel name	Dead-weight tons	Year built	Construction cost	Year sold by United States	Amount paid Government	Admiral Land's estimated value for operation Dec. 31, 1938	Owner's financial statement, Dec. 31, 1941				Insurance by U. S. Maritime Commission on time charters for premium purpose
							Date acquired	Cost-plus betterments	Reserve for depreciation	Net book valuation	
Alabaman	10,380	1921	\$2,139,850.45	1922	\$300,000.00	\$117,443.00	1936	\$291,873.24	\$152,430.36	\$139,442.88	\$830,400.00
Alaskan	10,350	1918	3,032,133.92	1928	275,000.00	89,943.00	1928	525,707.59	454,425.66	71,281.93	879,750.00
American	9,500	1916	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1925	422,934.87	422,933.87	1.00	
Arizonian	11,600	1920	1,747,406.87	1920	506,369.46	97,506.00	1929	317,119.90	223,299.50	93,820.40	870,000.00
Arkansan	10,380	1921	2,123,450.57	1928	300,000.00	117,326.00	1936	314,106.48	173,320.68	140,785.80	
Carolinian	10,380	1921	2,128,625.68	1922	300,000.00	117,326.00	1936	313,661.37	167,175.10	146,486.27	830,400.00
Coloradan	10,700	1920	1,519,034.99	1917	175,000.00	109,948.00	1936	446,430.43	352,968.38	93,462.05	802,500.00
Columbian	9,500	1913	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1925	421,033.68	419,555.95	1,477.73	807,500.00
Dakotan	10,175	1912	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1912	701,999.31	699,352.59	2,646.72	864,875.00
Floridian	10,380	1921	2,096,095.36	1922	300,000.00	117,342.00	1936	327,079.91	185,010.08	142,069.83	830,400.00
Georgian	11,600	1920	1,731,788.00	1920	506,369.46	97,674.00	1936	528,874.19	427,693.29	101,180.90	870,000.00
Hawaiian	9,500	1919	2,407,223.07	1928	1,862,000.00	81,627.00	1925	416,056.54	368,648.39	47,408.15	807,500.00
Honolulu	10,970	1921	1,999,633.68	1928	112,237.50	125,643.00	1937	84,893.72	39,656.79	45,236.93	877,600.00
Illinoian	10,700	1918	2,585,478.37	1928	175,000.00	108,539.00	1936	447,055.06	392,469.04	54,586.02	802,500.00
Iowan	10,175	1914	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1914	766,160.32	764,813.78	1,346.54	864,875.00
Kansan	9,500	1918	1,163,781.67	1928	1,136,064.01	81,660.00	1925	424,018.14	386,995.26	37,022.88	807,500.00
Kentuckian	9,925	1910	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1910	606,738.44	602,374.57	4,363.87	843,625.00
Mexican	13,825	1907	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1907	893,222.51	889,620.51	3,602.00	1,106,000.00
Minnesota	10,175	1912	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1912	691,767.65	686,890.64	4,877.01	864,875.00
Montanan	9,500	1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1925	413,817.64	405,313.65	8,503.99	807,500.00
Nebraskan	11,992	1912	713,000.00	1928	539,881.99	110,199.00	1927	391,670.51	386,394.41	5,276.10	1,019,320.00
Nevadan	10,085	1912	616,000.00	1928	463,903.74	79,380.00	1927	325,993.31	322,536.21	3,457.10	806,800.00
Ohioan	9,417	1920	1,955,151.46	1928	96,524.25	101,916.00	1936	76,503.55	55,858.05	20,645.50	
Oklahoman	8,584	1920	1,824,730.64	1928	87,986.00	92,358.00	1936	78,629.42	46,512.82	32,116.60	
Oregonian	9,500	1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1925	427,247.06	424,265.82	2,981.24	807,500.00
Panaman	10,175	1913	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1913	750,290.21	746,996.19	3,294.02	864,875.00
Pennsylvanian	10,175	1913	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1913	748,448.41	747,956.83	491.58	864,875.00
Puerto Rican	9,400	1919	1,943,437.02	1928	96,534.50	101,882.00	1937	60,692.43	34,385.12	26,307.31	753,600.00
Texan	13,950	1902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1902	883,971.37	877,535.72	6,435.65	1,116,000.00
Utahan	10,300	1919	2,063,460.08	1928	101,987.50	117,898.00	1937	73,877.78	41,494.83	32,382.95	824,000.00
Virginian	12,250	1903	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1903	957,369.56	952,755.92	4,613.64	1,041,250.00
Washingtonian	10,700	1919	1,533,827.01	1928	175,000.00	110,954.00	1936	469,557.10	370,143.87	99,413.23	
Total								14,598,801.70	13,221,783.88	1,377,017.82	23,466,020.00

¹ Data unavailable.

It may be pointed out that the record indicates that, in many cases the payments made to shipowners go into one or more statutory reserve funds which are free from income taxes provided the funds are ultimately used in the purchase of new vessels. The Maritime Commission reports a total in the capital reserve and special reserve funds of \$130,700,000 as compared with \$80,700,000 a year ago.

On January 12, 1943, the Comptroller General reported 27 investigations pending in respect to purchase prices, char-

ter hire, and insurance. To date, only five reports on those matters have been submitted to the Congress.

VESSELS TRADED IN AGAINST NEW CONSTRUCTION

The matter of trading in obsolete vessels for credit against new construction, under section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission.

Here again, Mr. Chairman, the Comptroller General has indicated that there have been various cases, in his judgment,

where excessive credits have been allowed including credits in excess of the value at which ships traded in could have been acquired under section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act.

The Commission has furnished certain tables covering trade-in transactions. Those tables are incomplete in that the original construction costs are not shown. Under the circumstances, I am inserting data from other tables supplied by the Comptroller General in respect to vessel trade-ins:

Schedule of obsolete Great Lakes ore carriers traded in under section 510, Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, showing amount of credit allowed for each vessel

Vessel	Date of construction	Age (years)	Dead weight (tons)	Gross tons carrying capacity	Original cost (approximate)	Allowance at \$63.75 per gross ton carrying capacity	Excess allowance over cost
Capt. Thomas Wilson.....	1900	43	7,000	7,404	\$305,184.79	\$472,005.00	\$166,820.21
A. W. Osborne.....	1897	46	6,200	6,538	226,062.76	416,798.00	190,735.24
Maritana.....	1892	51	3,900	3,907	150,000.00	249,071.25	99,071.25
Mariposa.....	1892	51	4,300	3,862	150,000.00	246,202.50	96,202.50
Alexander McDougall.....	1898	45	7,000	7,240	225,000.00	461,550.00	236,550.00
Munising.....	1902	41	6,300	6,913	230,000.00	440,703.75	210,703.75
Cadillac.....	1902	41	6,300	6,675	230,000.00	420,531.25	190,531.25
Negaunee.....	1902	41	6,300	6,700	230,000.00	427,125.00	197,125.00
Colonel.....	1901	42	5,800	6,245	180,000.00	398,118.75	218,118.75
Yosemite.....	1901	42	5,800	6,152	200,000.00	392,190.00	192,190.00
Wilburt L. Smith.....	1903	40	6,300	6,749	250,000.00	430,248.75	180,248.75
George B. Leonard.....	1903	40	6,300	6,646	250,000.00	423,682.50	173,682.50
B. Lyman Smith.....	1903	40	6,300	6,774	250,000.00	431,842.50	181,842.50
William Nottingham.....	1902	41	6,300	6,708	250,000.00	427,635.00	177,635.00
Monroe O. Smith.....	1903	40	6,300	6,722	250,000.00	428,527.50	178,527.50
Cetus.....	1903	40	6,900	7,327	139,487.07	467,096.25	327,609.18
Corvus.....	1903	40	6,900	7,057	139,790.41	449,883.75	310,093.34
Cygnus.....	1903	40	6,900	7,326	139,501.17	467,032.50	327,531.33
Pegasus.....	1902	41	6,800	7,254	153,218.81	462,442.50	309,223.69
Saturn.....	1901	42	6,800	7,009	211,302.08	446,823.75	235,521.67
Taurus.....	1903	40	6,800	7,236	139,498.76	461,295.00	321,796.24
Vega.....	1906	37	7,000	7,076	211,302.08	451,095.00	239,791.92
Amazon.....	1897	46	5,700	5,827	229,362.21	371,471.25	142,109.04
S. B. Coolidge.....	1897	46	6,000	5,684	236,661.45	382,355.00	125,693.55
Clarence A. Black.....	1898	45	6,800	6,776	250,000.00	431,970.00	181,970.00
Zenith City.....	1895	48	5,700	5,856	240,000.00	373,320.00	133,320.00
Robert Fulton.....	1896	47	5,900	5,856	245,000.00	373,320.00	128,320.00
Queen City.....	1896	47	6,000	6,224	245,000.00	396,780.00	151,780.00
Rensselaer.....	1900	43	7,500	7,189	324,000.00	458,298.75	134,298.75
Herman O. Strom.....	1903	40	6,900	6,733	280,000.00	429,228.75	149,228.75
Penticost Mitchell.....	1903	40	6,800	6,618	255,000.00	421,897.50	166,897.50
Richard J. Reiss.....	1901	42	7,500	7,869	250,000.00	501,643.75	251,643.75
A. B. Uhrig.....	1893	50	4,900	5,101	120,000.00	325,188.75	205,188.75
Johnstown (ex Lehigh).....	1905	38	10,350	10,734	395,000.00	658,173.81	263,173.81
Sancon.....	1906	37	11,391	11,391	396,000.00	698,458.91	302,458.91
Cornwall (ex Steelton).....	1907	36	9,800	9,943	325,000.00	609,672.28	284,672.28
Total.....			239,741	247,321	8,301,371.59	15,683,684.25	7,382,312.66

Schedule of obsolete vessels traded under Sec. 510, Merchant Marine Act, 1936

Vessel	Date of construction	Type	Dead weight	Construction cost	Purchased by owner		At time of trade-in			Trade-in allowance—sec. 510		Excess allowance			Operating valuations, Dec. 31, 1933
					Year	Cost-plus betterments	Book valuation	Residual value—General Order 24	Scrap value	Average per dead-weight ton	Amount	Over book value	Over residual value—General Order 24	Over scrap value	
President Jackson	1921	Passenger	14,123	\$5,616,420.00	1926	\$932,874.73	\$236,260.86	\$236,260.86	\$159,127.97	35.37	500,000	\$263,739.14	\$263,739.14	\$340,872.03	\$231,292
President Jefferson	1920	do	14,174	7,202,170.91	1926	941,526.16	249,725.80	249,725.80	180,054.27	35.37	500,000	250,274.20	250,274.20	319,945.73	232,126
President Grant	1921	do	14,119	6,365,118.88	1926	945,692.94	243,765.97	243,765.97	140,410.50	35.37	500,000	256,234.03	256,234.03	369,589.50	231,228
President McKinley	1921	do	14,127	6,906,426.59	1926	946,194.05	308,318.57	308,318.57	172,660.86	35.37	500,000	191,681.43	191,681.43	327,339.14	231,358
Total			56,543	26,090,136.47		3,766,287.88	1,038,071.20	1,038,071.20	652,233.60	35.37	2,000,000	961,928.80	961,928.80	1,347,746.40	926,004
LaFayette	1919	General cargo	11,240	1,768,163.16	1932	178,301.55	62,326.83	44,200.00	34,780.00	72.73	676,000	613,673.17	631,800.00	641,220.00	103,321
Arizona	1920	do	8,804	1,529,223.33	1931	118,401.63	26,101.48	38,230.00	29,165.00	72.73	686,900	600,798.52	648,670.00	657,735.00	91,168
Kohesi	1919	do	7,990	1,419,693.63	1931	380,447.55	92,698.67	35,492.00	31,616.00	72.73	686,700	594,001.33	651,208.00	655,084.00	82,733
West Kyski	1918	do	8,480	2,066,807.48	1931	108,329.46	24,712.75	50,170.00	31,560.00	72.73	580,000	535,257.25	599,830.00	528,440.00	83,096
Gateway City	1920	do	8,804	1,428,627.24	1931	112,959.46	23,545.46	37,715.00	29,165.00	72.73	686,900	663,354.54	651,185.00	657,735.00	91,084
Panama City	1920	do	7,667	1,680,776.73	1925	136,456.82	33,383.43	56,210.00	31,000.00	66.97	548,000	514,616.57	491,760.00	517,000.00	81,258
Pan Gulf	1918	do	8,594	2,249,620.43	1929	215,139.12	69,066.88	41,519.00	26,300.00	66.97	541,000	471,933.12	499,481.00	514,700.00	93,884
Total			61,588	12,062,912.00		1,250,035.67	331,865.50	301,566.00	213,586.00	71.20	4,385,500	4,053,634.50	4,083,934.00	4,171,914.00	636,547
Pan Carolina	1919	Tanker	13,800	1,948,056.46	1936	480,489.21	190,529.37	48,701.00	43,575.00	75.00	949,370	758,840.63	900,669.00	905,795.00	197,098
William Penn	1921	do	14,000	2,927,066.76	1940	609,643.63	335,305.58	73,177.00	47,900.00	75.00	1,105,325	770,019.42	1,032,148.00	1,057,425.00	(1)
Chilo	1920	do	7,925	1,932,071.25	1935	174,000.00	174,000.00	48,302.00	31,459.00	75.00	806,000	450,347.00	576,045.00	592,888.00	132,770
Dulworth	1919	do	10,671	2,211,350.59	1929	602,763.43	96,714.11	56,183.00	37,000.00	73.95	806,000	709,285.89	749,817.00	769,000.00	178,915
Chas. Kurz	1918	do	9,300	2,665,035.12	1927	47,590.66	96,714.11	66,026.00	34,000.00	73.95	653,000	556,285.89	586,374.00	619,000.00	145,544
Calbar	1919	do	7,900	2,195,369.70	1927	416,534.00	96,714.11	54,884.00	29,000.00	73.95	602,000	505,285.89	547,116.00	573,000.00	127,742
Anitamat	1919	do	10,910	2,179,030.56	1923	460,710.00	172,501.83	54,474.00	37,000.00	73.95	776,000	603,498.17	721,526.00	739,000.00	177,061
Baldhuille	1919	do	9,862	1,906,896.42	1929	515,051.00	153,802.93	47,664.00	36,000.00	77.15	716,000	562,197.07	668,336.00	680,000.00	159,868
Baldhill	1919	do	9,860	1,959,395.86	1925	516,051.00	109,595.21	48,985.00	36,000.00	77.15	716,000	606,404.79	667,015.00	680,000.00	162,865
Danne Dalke	1919	do	6,350	1,858,444.89	1926	210,000.00	43,261.39	46,461.00	23,000.00	77.15	474,000	430,738.61	427,539.00	451,000.00	109,457
Paco	1920	do	7,900	1,360,131.63	1926	336,909.00	62,593.24	33,033.00	29,000.00	77.15	653,000	590,406.76	618,967.00	624,000.00	131,704
Thermo	1920	do	6,710	(1)	1929	277,500.00	73,535.99	33,500.00	25,000.00	77.15	540,000	466,464.01	506,450.00	515,000.00	(1)
Beta	1917	do	9,280	2,743,891.00	1925	45,920.50	179,874.52	68,500.00	31,274.00	70.71	670,000	490,125.48	601,500.00	638,726.00	143,868
Elwood	1918	do	11,250	(1)	1935	350,000.00	131,187.15	56,250.00	36,461.00	70.71	849,000	558,812.85	633,750.00	653,539.00	(1)
Onley	1920	do	10,710	2,631,250.34	1928	347,903.15	143,852.15	65,781.00	32,138.00	70.71	661,540	705,147.85	783,219.00	816,862.00	185,238
Acme	1916	do	10,670	950,687.90	1916	934,069.12	3,980.75	50,600.00	48,000.00	62.00	663,276	660,777.64	639,702.00	613,540.00	(1)
Birkenhead	1921	do	10,698	2,026,424.06	1931	2,014,437.41	3,680.37	48,628.00	36,000.00	62.00	659,000	657,429.62	610,432.00	623,000.00	(1)
Gargollee	1921	do	10,630	2,014,437.41	1931	2,014,437.41	3,680.37	48,628.00	36,000.00	62.00	659,000	657,429.62	610,432.00	623,000.00	(1)
Liebre	1921	do	11,077	2,029,042.37	1926	2,001,793.26	29,944.15	50,726.00	37,000.00	62.00	686,774	656,829.85	616,414.00	650,774.00	(1)
Standard Arrow	1916	do	13,380	873,531.93	1916	878,292.91	1,185.89	50,726.00	37,000.00	62.00	686,774	656,829.85	616,414.00	650,774.00	(1)
Vacuum	1920	do	10,680	1,946,146.99	1931	1,946,146.99	3,365.40	37,000.00	36,000.00	62.00	662,160	658,794.00	638,393.00	625,160.00	(1)
Mojave	1920	do	11,305	2,050,440.00	1923	483,760.95	4,892.91	51,261.00	36,000.00	61.00	689,605	684,712.09	638,344.00	653,605.00	(1)
Argon	1920	do	10,790	1,807,812.13	1920	1,811,464.41	14,412.21	45,195.00	37,000.00	61.00	658,190	643,777.79	612,995.00	621,190.00	(1)
Paulsboro	1916	do	10,647	3,364,644.75	1931	3,364,644.75	39,906.79	35,116.00	37,000.00	61.00	649,467	609,500.21	614,351.00	612,467.00	(1)
Tejon	1920	do	10,687	2,648,235.86	1926	520,812.37	5,159.48	66,204.00	35,000.00	61.00	651,907	646,747.52	585,703.00	616,907.00	(1)
Shenandoah	1919	do	9,980	2,342,328.21	1920	1,837,500.00	97,251.09	58,558.00	35,400.00	61.00	693,740	596,488.91	636,809.00	658,340.00	(1)
Idaho	1919	do	10,020	2,277,251.17	1920	1,837,500.00	139,196.65	58,558.00	35,400.00	61.00	672,640	533,443.35	614,092.00	637,240.00	(1)
Virginia	1917	do	9,830	871,170.61	1929	864,323.39	139,196.65	58,558.00	35,400.00	61.00	566,100	566,100.00	545,040.00	530,700.00	(1)
Pennsylvania	1917	do	9,830	842,511.30	1929	905,213.42	139,196.65	58,558.00	35,400.00	61.00	566,100	566,100.00	545,040.00	530,700.00	(1)
C. A. Canfield	1913	do	10,320	566,349.72	1935	398,985.12	128,266.18	14,159.00	23,000.00	63.00	304	175,733.82	289,841.00	271,000.00	(1)
Edward L. Doherty	1913	do	10,440	650,740.49	1935	398,985.12	128,266.18	14,159.00	23,000.00	63.00	304	175,733.82	289,841.00	271,000.00	(1)
Glenpool	1913	do	8,370	409,361.61	1935	64,820.46	180,212.15	10,234.00	21,000.00	63.00	224,470	44,257.85	214,236.00	193,470.00	(1)
F. O. Barstow	1917	do	15,955	962,257.38	1935	223,583.52	36,240.48	24,057.00	35,000.00	63.00	753,970	695,729.52	729,913.00		

It will be noted, among other things, that 36 vessels, from 36 to 51 years of age, were accepted as trade-ins for a credit of about 190 percent of their original cost, and that other vessels appear to have been accepted for credits amounting to several hundred times the book value of the vessels at the time of the trade-ins.

An expert, testifying before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on June 6, 1944, stated that credits had been allowed on 8 ships amounting, in his opinion, to 100 times their market value.

OTHER MATTERS

The record indicates the termination of the concrete-ship program involving the construction of 104 ships at a cost to the taxpayers of \$167,000,000, a program undertaken against the best judgment of Admiral Land, initiated, it is said, at the suggestion of Harry Hopkins. The record also indicates the purchase from Canada of 100 ships at a cost to the taxpayers of \$164,000,000. The reason for the payment of any purchase price for ships to be used in the common war effort has never been satisfactorily explained.

No additional expenditure by the Maritime Commission is contemplated at this time for facilities. Total expenditure to date for facilities is given as \$588,000,000. Detailed information as to investments in facilities by the Federal Government and shipbuilders and the earnings of the latter has not been furnished.

Irregularities in connection with the Rheem Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., and East Coast Shipyards, Bayonne, N. J., have been dealt with recently in reports by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which were highly critical of the Commission.

The sale of the Avondale Marine Ways, Inc., representing a Federal investment of \$563,000, is understood to be in process with Commission approval for approximately \$93,000.

The criticism by the General Accounting Office in respect to the disposal of the San Jacinto, Tex., shipyard, said to involve the sale of assets costing \$2,500,000 for some \$200,000, is taken exception to by Admiral Land. The matter is said to be under further investigation by the General Accounting Office.

The Comptroller General has also been properly critical of hotel bills and travel expenses paid by shipbuilders for Maritime Commission officials and employees, and of sponsors' gifts to wives and relatives of officials of the Maritime Commission and other high Government officials, such gifts having been said to cost from \$135 to several thousand dollars each. Neither the General Accounting Office nor the Commission have furnished detailed information requested in this connection. Both irregularities are said to be under control.

The Commission has done magnificent work, Mr. Chairman, in the construction field. I have often paid tribute to all concerned in our ship construction.

It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of the work of the Commission in the matter of handling public funds.

I renew the suggestion that the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee or a select committee make a thoroughgoing investigation of the work of the Commission in the financial field, reporting at the earliest possible date to the Congress and to the people in this connection.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Commission has requested \$5,207,000 as compared with \$5,500,000 appropriated for the present fiscal year. The request represents an over-all reduction of \$293,472; but it also reflects an increase in the normal activities as distinguished from national defense activities of \$928,142, and an over-all increase as compared with the fiscal year 1941, prior to the war, of about \$500,000. The committee has reduced the request for normal activities by \$201,000.

The Commission appears with two new Commissioners, Chairman Porter and Commissioner Jett.

Chairman Porter, formerly publicity director for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, formerly Deputy Administrator for the rent-control program of the Office of Price Administration, formerly Washington counsel for 5 years for the Columbia Broadcasting System, formerly publicity director for the Democratic National Committee in 1944, takes the place of Chairman James Lawrence Fly, who resigned during the course of the investigation of the Commission by a House select committee.

Commissioner Jett, formerly Chief Engineer of the Commission, has taken the position formerly occupied by Commissioner Craven, the ablest member of the Commission as formerly constituted, who publicly declined renomination.

There is one vacancy on the Commission, no successor having been appointed to fill the position of Commissioner Payne whose renomination was sent to the Senate one day and withdrawn the following day without explanation.

The record outlines anticipated developments in frequency modulation, television, facsimile, and international broadcasting. Attention is particularly invited to plans for licenses for the exclusive use of educational institutions. The part which the United States Office of Education plans to play in this program is important and should be clarified and closely examined.

Congress reduced the Commission's appropriation for the Radio Intelligence Division for the fiscal year 1945 by a million dollars, and the appropriation for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service by just under \$500,000. The Commission suggests further reductions this year in the respective amounts of \$416,611 and \$180,061. These reductions are particularly interesting in view of the protests and pressure brought to bear against the cuts a year ago.

The record indicates further condonation of illegal operations by a licensee known to the Commission for from 2 to 3 years, in the case of Station WGST.

The record indicates no definitive action in respect to concealed ownership reported to the Appropriations Committee by the Commission 2 years ago in respect to Station WOKO.

The record indicates postponement until after election of hearings on the recommended revocation of licenses of the Kennedy stations in West Virginia on the basis of false statements and concealed ownership.

The record raises the question if the Commission has not completely ignored both tax evasion and false statements under oath by Commission licensees.

Tables furnished by the Commission show that the transfer of stations or the control of stations for values far in excess of physical values and trafficking in Government franchises with Commission approval still continues.

Among other transactions of this character may be mentioned the following:

Original cost:	Sales price approved by F. C. C.
\$418,313.....	\$8,000,000
\$37,363.....	575,000
\$56,996.....	500,000
\$79,454.....	987,500
\$181,045.....	620,000
\$12,649.....	400,000
\$12,019.....	106,000
\$62,585.....	487,410
\$34,118.....	275,000
\$20,908.....	250,000

It will be noted that sales are indicated at 12, 15, 19, and even 32 times the original cost to the seller.

In this connection I include at this point the following excerpt from a recent newspaper article:

THERE'S A BULL MARKET IN RADIO STATIONS

The bull market in radio stations hit a new peak last week with the sale by Hearst Radio, Inc., of Station WINS, in New York, to the Crosley Corporation, of Cincinnati, for approximately \$1,700,000, highest price ever paid for an individual radio station. (The transaction is subject to customary Federal Communications Commission approval.)

In 1944, 160 radio stations changed hands, more than 3 times the number of license transfers (45) the previous year. And 33 of them brought more than \$100,000, many of them much more.

It may be added that figures furnished the Appropriations Committee by the Commission as to station costs do not agree with figures furnished by the Commission to the select committee investigating the Commission only a few weeks ago.

I shall not speak at greater length in respect to the Commission at this time, inasmuch as my views have been fully set forth as additional minority views in the report of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission under date of January 2, 1945.

In my judgment, that investigation made clear the imperative need for immediate improvement in standards of administration and for remedial legislation. As I stated at that time, both are essential to impartial and efficient regulation and to equality of opportunity and freedom of speech over the radio, one of the greatest factors in the Nation today in terms of the preservation or destruction of our American way of life.

The investigation by the select committee served to take the Radio Intelligence Division of the Commission out of the military and naval field, in accordance with the wishes of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who stated that the Commission

"had endangered the effectiveness and security of military radio intelligence."

The investigation served to disclose, and, I hope, to eliminate, certain abuses of the Commission's licensing powers, condonation of illegality, actions based on political considerations, misrepresentation to the Congress, unlawful solicitation of support for appropriations, and falsification of records.

It served to bring about important changes in personnel.

It served to produce savings of between two and three million dollars.

It was impossible, however, in view of the obstruction encountered by the select committee, to conduct anything approaching a thoroughgoing investigation. Many important matters, including alleged abuses by the Commission of its licensing powers in respect to many radio stations, were not considered. An abundance of evidence collected by the committee's staff was not heard. Some of it is sensational. Only by continuing the investigation can the work undertaken under the instructions from the last Congress be carried to a proper conclusion.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Commission requests \$17,048,000, as compared with the appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$18,345,000. The request reflects an over-all decrease, but an increase for normal activities, as distinguished from national defense activities, of \$1,342,000. Your committee recommends a cut of \$503,480.

Included in the request of the Commission are two items calling for a personnel of 110 at a cost of \$366,157 for the work improvement and better personnel management programs. These items have been reduced by your committee by 50 percent.

Included in the work contemplated are job-construction programs, job-methods programs, job-relations programs, and employee counseling in personal as well as official matters.

The general idea seems to be that the Civil Service Commission teachers shall teach supervisors throughout the Government how to teach their employees.

The apparent basis for the work is an assumption by the Commission, to quote Commissioner Flemming, that "supervisors spend most of their time behind a desk reviewing papers, and too little time out working with those they are called upon to supervise."

The matter has gone to such a point that the General Accounting Office reports for that agency alone, job-instruction training for 588; job-methods training for 729; job-relations training for 404; and 39,959 transactions—about 3 per employee—in administering a program comprising health, welfare, safety, and counseling employees on personal problems supposed to affect their official relations.

The House Committee on the Civil Service, in its report dated December 16, 1944, is complimentary neither to employee counseling nor to those acting as counselors.

That report states that the committee has been deluged by employee complaints resenting the type of assistance offered

them. Many of the counselors are said to be drawn from the field of social work. Assistance is apparently often psychiatric in character. Hang-overs are said to be diagnosed as some form of neurosis. The employee who visits his Congressman is said to find that he has a persecution complex.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point excerpts from the Civil Service Committee report referred to.

EMPLOYEE COUNSELING

Members of the Congress and this committee are deluged by employee complaints, who resent the type of assistance offered by the employee counseling program in the Government. The following is an excerpt from the job description of a CAF-12 counselor: " * * * provides for competent psychiatric assistance to employees requiring this type of aid; conducts continuing studies of working conditions with a view to making recommendations for improvements from the standpoint of health, morals, and productivity; submits recommendations to supervisory officials regarding the handling of vocational maladjustments by recommending transfers, change of hours, and other modifications calculated to improve morale."

Of 30 counselors ranging in grade from CAF-9 to CAF-12, the majority have been drawn from colleges or social work. Usually these persons have university training showing courses in social work or consultant and welfare work, personnel and counseling, or psychiatry and teaching.

The committee observes a tendency on the part of employees with real grievances to generally avoid contact with employee counselors. With rare exceptions the position of the employee counselor in the Federal structure is innocuous. It is not established that this expanding and expensive program has resulted in an appreciable improvement in employee-employer relations. There is basis for the feeling on the part of many employees that the most simple grievance, when reported to the employee counselor, may be translated into a major problem.

The employee who took a few days out for no good reason except plain cussedness may find that he has a psychosis. Hang-overs, resulting from a series of nights out, are authoritatively diagnosed as some form of neurosis. A complainant who visits his Congressman is amazed by the discovery that the counselor's report reveals a persecution complex.

The influence of this type of counselor is infecting administrative and supervisory attitudes. In several agencies it is noted that supervisors were inclined to label aggressive or complainant employees with psychiatric terms detrimental to the employee and the implications of which were unappreciated by the supervisor.

Experience in dealing with gainfully employed persons is seldom the main qualification for employee counselors.

If the theory of teaching teachers how to teach is sound, Mr. Chairman, why not set up a brand new agency to teach the civil service teachers how to teach the teachers how to teach? This can go on almost indefinitely, providing unlimited opportunity for additional jobs and increased spending.

I suggest that the real solution of this problem is the appointment of competent agency heads and competent supervisors in the first place.

The Commission explains in some detail its present procedure for investigations. It reports that during the period

from July 1, 1940, to December 31, 1944, 1,150 cases have been rated ineligible because of lack of loyalty. In contrast to this figure the Commission reports no less than 117,300 names in its Bar and Flag Files, including persons against whom derogatory matters have been reported, who are now in the employ of some agency or for some other reason not under the present jurisdiction of the Commission.

Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one investigations in respect to O. W. I. personnel remain uncompleted. One hundred and twenty-eight persons in that agency have been rated ineligible for lack of loyalty. One hundred and eleven have been denied appointments.

Instructions to regional directors, in reference to loyalty investigations, discussed at some length a year ago, remain unchanged. The number of anticipated investigations for the fiscal year 1946 amounts to only 29,670, and reflects a steady decrease as compared with investigations made during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

Information requested of the Commission as to the percentage of requests by agencies for upward reclassification which have been disapproved by the Commission during the past fiscal year, and as to the number of full grade promotions which have been approved by the Commission during that period, have not been furnished.

In November, last, the total personnel on the Federal pay roll amounted to 2,876,000. The Commission expects that 2,750,000 persons will remain on the rolls throughout the fiscal year 1946.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

The National Housing Agency represents an attempted consolidation of 18 agencies in the housing field. There was chaos in this field before the consolidation. There still appears to be great duplication of effort, and a great excess in overhead.

The Agency includes the Federal Public Housing Authority, in the construction field; the Federal Housing Administration, in the mortgage insurance field; the Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, in the credit, insurance, and salvage fields. Over the last three mentioned, we find the Home Loan Bank Administrator, all having not only departmental forces but field offices, travel, and other obligations.

On top of this structure comes the Office of the National Housing Administrator, with a departmental personnel of 308 and a field force, including 7 regional offices, at \$655,000, and 35 war housing centers at \$320,000, or a total of almost a million dollars.

The organization of the Administrator's office appears to be excessive. It is financed largely with funds from the Lanham Act, and should be dealt with in connection with the appropriation of those funds.

The set-up referred to reflects all the evils mentioned in connection with Government corporations. We find authority to issue obligations to the extent of \$5,350,000,000, in addition to four indefi-

nite authorizations. We find outstanding obligations amounting to \$1,800,000, investments in Treasury and other agency obligations of \$376,000,000, and annual receipts amounting to \$568,000,000, of which \$566,000,000 is retained by the agency, beyond the control of the Congress.

The Administrator gives the total Federal investment and contingent liabilities in the housing program as \$13,804,000,000. A table breaking this total down will be found at page 727 of the hearings.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which requests \$5,687,000, as compared with \$7,811,000 for the current fiscal year, shows initial advances of \$3,276,000,000 reduced to \$1,220,000,000; properties held reduced from 192,000 to 6,571; and indicates a total loss to date of \$106,880,000.

The Federal Housing Administration, which requests \$10,558,000, as compared with \$9,030,000 for the current fiscal year, bases its request largely on an anticipated increase in title II work. The record indicates a loss to date under title I of \$26,000,000, and a further anticipated loss of \$11,700,000, or a total loss of \$37,700,000.

The Federal Public Housing Authority requests \$2,350,000 as compared with \$2,492,000 for the current fiscal year, based on continuation of its present work in the war-housing field and on the reactivation of 9,000 United States Housing Authority units. The record indicates that there is little or no probability of recovering any substantial part of the \$130,000,000 invested in the P. W. A. housing projects.

The record also indicates that the Administration is attempting to drum up post-war activity by circularizing local housing authorities, mayors of cities, and others.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

The Federal Works Agency is another example of attempted consolidation. It includes the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Communities Facilities Division financed with funds from the Lanham Acts, and it contemplates a Public Works Advance Planning Division if funds are made available under this bill. Each is a complete organization.

Over these agencies we find the office of the Administrator, which requests \$337,600, as compared with \$293,202 for the current fiscal year.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000.

I am frank to state that I question the necessity for these funds. No satisfactory statement has been furnished as to the functions of this office. In my judgment it might well be eliminated.

The committee has allowed the request of the Public Buildings Administration, less \$1,000,000. It has allowed the request of the Public Roads Administration in full. It recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for public works defense planning, and \$150,000 for public works in the Virgin Islands.

The last two items might well be deferred.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The committee has approved a request of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a

change in language affecting the handling of its funds.

The procedure under the new plan as indicated in the committee report will be as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

1. Appropriated funds placed in a fiscal year appropriation account subject to withdrawal in the usual manner.

2. Receipts deposited, as received, in a collection account with the Treasurer of the United States.

3. Disbursements made only from the appropriation account.

4. Appropriation account reimbursed monthly from the collection account for expenditures during the month for activities which are to be financed out of proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 26.

5. Balances in the collection account, after all settlements for the fiscal year, would be paid into the general fund of the Treasury within 6 months after the close of the fiscal year.

Statements by Mr. Lilienthal and by the Comptroller General in this connection will be found at pages 381 and 383 of the committee hearings.

It appears to the committee that the suggested change is a step in the right direction.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

I cannot conclude without a word in respect to the Veterans Administration.

The Administration requests an appropriation of \$2,707,000,000, as compared with \$1,250,000,000 for the present fiscal year. This is an increase of almost 120 percent due, generally speaking, to casualties, insurance, and the provisions of the G. I. bill for the veterans of World War No. 2.

The principal increases will be found in the table in the hearings, at page 162.

They include Army and Navy pensions, \$521,800,000; national service life insurance, \$500,000,000; readjustment benefits, \$295,000,000; hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$66,700,000; salaries and expenses, \$83,400,000.

The increases in Army and Navy pensions is the result of additional World War No. 2 veterans now on the rolls, and five new pieces of legislation. A supplemental appropriation will probably be necessary.

The national service life insurance increase reflects insurance on 13,500,000 lives, amounting to \$123,100,000,000. A supplemental appropriation may be necessary.

Readjustment benefits include \$180,000,000 for education—books, tuition, and subsistence allowance, \$50 to \$75 per month; \$18,000,000 for loans—interest and losses guaranty up to 50 percent of \$2,000 loans and interest for the first year; and \$96,000,000 for readjustment allowances—\$20 a week for 52 weeks.

Under hospital and domiciliary facilities we find as of October 31, last, 75,000 patients and 89,429 beds, a margin of about 20 percent. There are now under construction 10,998 beds and funds for further construction of 11,896 beds. Provision is made in this bill for 14,100 beds, and there are anticipated in other Government hospitals, 4,000 beds. This gives a total of 130,000 beds against an eventual need of 300,000 beds, of which 100,000 are to be provided by the Army and Navy.

The Administrator considers the situation safe, in the absence of an unusually large transfer of patients from the Army to veterans' hospitals.

Attention is invited to the very comprehensive justification furnished by General Hines, and to his interesting discussion of the special medical and educational advisory groups, and of the overall plans for vocational rehabilitation and education. The best interests of the veterans of the Nation are in good hands.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, the recent crisis in the ranks of the Belgian Government calls attention to the situation which has arisen in liberated Belgium and which requires immediate steps. Unlike Russia, which saw fit to make the proper distinction between the Nazis and their victims, the Belgian Government apparently lumps together all people born in Germany and seeks to impose on German-Jewish refugees the status of alien enemies.

Whenever the Russian Government concluded an armistice agreement with the defeated Axis satellites, it wrote into the terms the provision that Jews and other refugees from the Nazi terror who may be found within the territories liberated by the Allied armies, shall be immediately restored to their freedom and be allowed to live in peace.

Belgium seemingly reverses the process and wishes to keep the refugees from the Nazis in concentration camps while the erstwhile collaborationists with the Nazi regime are enjoying all the freedom and living on the fat of the land.

Belgium is the one country in Europe which not only did not do anything for the war effort, but harbored the greatest number of pro-Nazis when it was profitable to be a pro-Nazi. It did not come to the assistance of France when France was bleeding and clamoring for help. It hid behind a neutrality which helped the Germans and which was broken only when the Germans saw fit to overrun Belgium as they did in 1914. But unlike 1914, when its heroic King Albert stood forth like a rock and would not yield to force, his weak successor was only worried about his own safety and surrendered at the first possible moment.

During the time that the patriots of France were fighting in the mountains of Savoy and the patriots of Greece and Yugoslavia were dying, the Belgian patriots were living in comfort in London and New York, drawing good salaries for propaganda activities, and it is the common knowledge in Washington that the Belgian Government was spending more than any other government-in-exile, and in fact, more than many a government at war, for so-called propaganda.

American soldiers who have been fighting for the liberation of Belgium did not do so to bring about a reactionary regime in that country. We all sympathize with the plight of the Belgian people, and most of us remember the German atrocities of 1914 and the fact that American generosity restored to Belgium many works of art which the Germans had so

ruthlessly appropriated in Belgium during the First World War.

King Albert of Belgium, the ruler of that country during the First World War, was a heroic figure to which Americans always looked up with admiration. It would not be fair to the successors of the Belgian fighters in the war of 1914 if their government were to exhibit tendencies which are usually associated with the Nazi monster.

Let us hope that the occupation of Belgium by the Germans did not turn the character of its people from friends of democracy to enemies of democracy.

In making these remarks, I am aware of the fact that Belgium has had a fine national history in the 115 years of its independence and that the Constitution of Belgium guarantees to its citizens all the rights which we usually associate with our own Bill of Rights.

It is therefore most disappointing to the friends of Belgium that at a time when, after years of oppression, a new regime is instituted, this regime does not follow constitutional patterns but is trying to copy Nazi models.

I hope that the German occupation of Belgium did not extinguish its innate sense of justice and that the Belgian Government will see its way clear to treat refugees from the Nazis as fellow sufferers and not as Germans.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the following announcement was made at the White House:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Soviet Union, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by their Chiefs of Staff, the three foreign secretaries, and other advisors, are now meeting in the Black Sea area.

Their purpose is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace. Meetings are proceeding continuously.

The conference began with military discussions. The present situation on all the European fronts has been reviewed and the fullest information interchanged. There is complete agreement for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. The military staffs of the three Governments are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plans.

Discussions of problems involved in establishing a secure peace have also begun. These discussions will cover joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe, and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace. A communique will be issued at the conclusion of the conference.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure this information will be received by the people of America with great satisfaction and consolation, and I am sure the prayers of all American citizens will follow the discussions and conclusions of this momentous conference.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]

CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, every Member of the House and every American join in the expres-

sion of the gentleman from Virginia with respect to the deliberations now going on in the conference in the Black Sea area. Our prayers are also with those boys who are launching the new offensive which was announced in the papers today.

Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts with respect to the need for better governmental control of Government-owned corporations and other agencies which are operating in corporate fashion today financed by the Government, is a speech which deserves wide consideration throughout the country. In that connection, the proposal which has recently been made to provide for financial control of such Government corporations by bringing them under the principles, at least, of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 deserves consideration as a means of accomplishing the goal suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

I do not expect at this late hour this afternoon to go into that proposal in detail, but when we return to the House I shall ask permission to include as part of my remarks the text of the so-called Byrd-Butler bill which has been proposed in the other body of the Congress and which I intend to offer in the House so that it may be available as a House bill also.

The matter referred to follows:

A bill to provide for financial control of Government corporations

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Government Corporation Control Act."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to bring Government corporations and their transactions and operations under annual scrutiny by the Congress and provide current financial control thereof.

TITLE I—WHOLLY OWNED GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

SEC. 101. As used in the act the term "wholly owned Government corporation" means the Commodity Credit Corporation; Federal intermediate credit banks; production credit corporations; regional agricultural credit corporations; Farmers Home Corporation; Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Defense Plant Corporation; Defense Supplies Corporation; Metals Reserve Company; Rubber Reserve Company; War Damage Corporation; Federal National Mortgage Association; The RFC Mortgage Company; Disaster Loan Corporation; Inland Waterways Corporation; Warrior River Terminal Company; The Virgin Islands Company; Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated; United States Spruce Production Corporation; Institute of Inter-American Affairs; Institute of Inter-American Transportation; Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated; Inter-American Navigation Corporation; Prencinradio, Incorporated; Cargoes, Incorporated; Export-Import Bank of Washington; Petroleum Reserves Corporation; Rubber Development Corporation; United States Commercial Company; Smaller War Plants Corporation; Federal Public Housing Authority (or United States Housing Authority) and including public housing projects financed from appropriated funds and operations thereof; Defense Homes Corporation; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; United States Housing Corporation; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Panama Railroad Company; Tennessee Valley Authority; Ten-

nessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Incorporated; and any other corporation which is wholly owned by the United States Government or by any agency thereof, including Government corporations.

SEC. 102. Each wholly owned Government corporation shall cause to be prepared annually a budget program covering all operations for the ensuing fiscal year with comparisons with the current fiscal year and the last completed fiscal year. Such budget programs shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget at the time prescribed for the submission of the estimates of appropriations by the regular Government departments and establishments and shall be transmitted by the President to the Congress in the annual Budget; except that the first budget programs shall be submitted as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 103. The Bureau of the Budget, under such rules and regulations as the President may establish, is authorized and directed to prescribe the form and content of, and the manner in which such budget programs shall be prepared and presented; but all such budget programs shall contain specific estimates of administrative expenses and estimates of necessary borrowing by the corporation concerned, together with the estimates of the amount of Government capital funds which shall be returned to the Treasury during the fiscal year or the appropriations required to provide for the reissuance of authorized capital or the restoration of capital impairments. Such budget programs shall be considered and shall be included in the annual Budget in the same manner, as nearly as practicable, as are the estimates and other information submitted in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921. Budget programs so submitted to the Congress shall be considered and approved, modified, or prohibited by it, in the same manner, as nearly as practicable, as appropriations are considered and made by Congress.

The budget program may, whenever deemed necessary, include and set forth specifically, requests for authorization to cover possible emergency or contingent operations in the ensuing year, but operations thereunder shall be initiated only after approval by the President and shall be reported to the Congress from time to time but not later than the time for transmittal of the next annual Budget.

SEC. 104. No wholly owned Government corporation shall transact any business in any fiscal year except such business as is authorized by act of Congress as a part of its budget program for such fiscal year, and no expenditures for administrative expenses in any fiscal year shall be made by any such corporation except in the amounts authorized and made available by Congress for such fiscal year. No funds so made available by the Congress for administrative expenses shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and funds so made available shall be subject to apportionment by the Bureau of the Budget, and claims and accounts thereunder to adjustment and settlement by the General Accounting Office under title III of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921. This section shall take effect with respect to wholly owned Government corporations or groups of corporations at the earliest possible date following the enactment of this act, as determined by the President, but no later than July 1, 1946.

SEC. 105. The financial transactions of wholly owned Government corporations shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The

audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. The audit shall begin with the first fiscal year commencing after the enactment of this act.

SEC. 106. A report of each such audit for each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15 following the close of the fiscal year for which such audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement (showing intercorporate relations) of assets and liabilities, capital and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expense; and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial condition of the several corporations, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable, including a report of any impairment of capital noted in the audit and recommendations for the return of such Government capital or the payment of such dividends as, in his judgment, should be accomplished. The report shall also show how the budget program (herein provided) was executed and specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President and to the corporation concerned at the time submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 107. No additional Government capital or paid-in surplus shall be subscribed or paid in to any wholly owned Government corporation except pursuant to specific appropriation therefor hereafter made.

SEC. 108. Whenever it is deemed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, to be practicable and in the public interest that any wholly owned Government corporation be treated with respect to its appropriations, expenditures, receipts, accounting, and other fiscal matters as if it were a Government agency other than a corporation, the Director shall include in connection with the budget program of such corporation in the Budget a recommendation to that effect. If the Congress approves such recommendation in connection with the budget program for any fiscal year, such corporation, with respect to subsequent fiscal years, shall be regarded as an establishment other than a corporation for the purposes of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, and other provisions of law relating to appropriations, expenditures, receipts, accounts, and other fiscal matters, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this act other than this section. The corporate entity shall not be affected by this section.

TITLE II—MIXED OWNERSHIP GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. As used in this act the term "mixed-ownership Government corporations" means (1) the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives, (2) Federal land banks, and (3) Federal home-loan banks. Any of such banks from which Government capital has been entirely withdrawn, and during the period such bank remains without Government capital, shall not be subject to the provisions of this title.

SEC. 202. The financial transactions of mixed-ownership Government corporations

shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. The audit shall begin with the first fiscal year commencing after the enactment of this act.

SEC. 203. A report of each such audit for each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15, following the close of the fiscal year for which such audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement (showing intercorporate relations) of assets and liabilities, capital and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expense; and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial condition of, and the use of Government capital by, each such corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable, including a report of any impairment of capital or lack of sufficient capital noted in the audit and recommendations for the return of such Government capital or the payment of such dividends as, in his judgment, should be accomplished. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President and to the corporation concerned at the time submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 204. (a) No additional Government capital or paid-in surplus shall be subscribed or paid in to any mixed ownership Government corporation except pursuant to specific appropriation therefor hereafter made.

(b) The President shall include in the annual Budget any recommendations he may wish to make as to the return of Government capital to the Treasury by any mixed-ownership corporation.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The expenses of auditing the financial transactions of wholly owned and mixed ownership Government corporations as provided in sections 105 and 202 of this act shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized for the purpose.

SEC. 302. The banking or checking accounts of all wholly owned and mixed ownership Government corporations shall be kept with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a Federal Reserve bank, or with a designated depositary or fiscal agent of the United States.

SEC. 303. (a) All bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar obligations which are hereafter issued by any wholly owned or mixed ownership Government corporation shall be in such forms and denominations, shall have such maturities, shall bear such rates of interest, shall be subject to such terms and conditions, shall be issued in such manner and at such times and sold at such prices as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) Hereafter no direct obligation of the United States, and no obligation guaranteed by the United States as to principal or interest, or both, which are held or owned by any

wholly owned or mixed ownership Government corporation shall be sold, nor shall any such obligation be purchased by any such corporation without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exercise any of the functions vested in him by this section through any officer or employee of any agency whom he may designate for such purpose.

SEC. 304. (a) No corporation shall be created hereafter by any officer or agency of the Federal Government or by any Government corporation, except by direct congressional action or pursuant to act of Congress specifically authorizing the creation of such corporation.

(b) Any such corporation hereafter created shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 305. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, to the extent of such conflict, are hereby repealed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has truly said our prayers are with the "big three" and all of those who are at the conference at the present time to bring about as speedily as possible an end to this horrible war and an adequate future peace.

Mr. Chairman, in tonight's Star is to be found word that Great Britain would include France in conferences on Europe's borders. I hope that the United States and the President will see fit to include France not only in the border conferences but in more of the discussions, and make it the "big four" rather than the "big three." I have long favored taking France into the council as the House will know.

Mr. Chairman, on February 2, 1901, the Congress passed the Army Reconstruction Act, a part of which established the Army Nurse Corps. How the corps has grown from 100 members to its present strength of 42,000 shows a record of splendid and interesting history and service.

On February 2, the Army Nurse Corps celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary. Its present size is 42,000, but General Kirk has estimated the ceiling for nurses should be 60,000, in order to care for the present and anticipated load of our casualties. General Kirk has stated that in the past year the increase in casualties has been 270 percent. I heard him make that statement some days ago before the Military Affairs Committee. I believe the figures today would indicate a great deal larger increase.

Nobody wants to draft any group of persons. Nobody wants to draft women. Nobody wants to draft nurses. We wish the Army Nurse Corps many, many happy returns of the day. Certainly their work from the beginning has been amazing. I watched them through the First World War—their unselfishness, their tirelessness, their valor, their integrity. I have watched them in this World War. They are performing miracles.

I would like to include as a part of my remarks a description of a little nurse 4 feet 11 inches tall, whose home is in Lowell, Mass., in my district. She is considered one of the best shock nurses that

the Army has. When you read the story about her, you will know that no reward can pay for the happiness she must have knowing what her service has done for so many. When anyone has watched those boys in the shock wards, those soldiers who are given blood that brings them back almost from death to life, they know the importance of having the best and most highly trained and experienced nurses to care for our wounded, and the necessity for having enough nurses. The experienced use of penicillin, the use of blood plasma, and the use of whole blood means the saving of life. The immediate and careful care of an experienced, highly trained nurse, in some of the horrible face burns, means that a man may be saved from very bad mutilation. That is why I have come to the conclusion that we must draft nurses—a rare commodity, as rare as some of our national resources that cannot be replaced—in order to get enough nurses promptly. I may say every minute counts, and it is just that. We must draft them in order to try to save the lives of the men which the Congress of the United States drafted to fight the war for us. This precious care must be used wisely and where it will do the most good. The nurses would have gone into the service in greater number if they had realized the need. But the plain fact is there is an acute shortage of nurses in the armed services and in the Veterans Administration. Today they do not realize the need and I am afraid they have not been adequately told of that need. So in order to secure them, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid we must draft them. It would be better for the civilian population also, the civilian hospitals. If we could have a selective service for nurses in order that an orderly withdrawal of nurses from hospitals and from communities be provided for, that the needs of public health be maintained, and that nurses in charge of training be not taken. Those not taken, if selective services goes through, should be given some kind of badge to show that they wanted to serve but were kept out because of essential need.

I extend at this point in amplification of my remarks and of my earlier reference to Helena Naylor the article written of her by Catherine Coyne in the Boston Herald of February 6; and following that I set forth the statement of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, concerning the needs of Army nursing:

[From the Boston (Mass.) Herald of February 6, 1945]

LOWELL NURSE'S HYMN TUNES TRANSFUSE HOPE IN WOUNDED—PINT-SIZE HELENA NAYLOR RATES HIGH WITH FRONT-LINE SURGERY
(By Catherine Coyne)

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, February 5.—The boy from Salt Lake City was slowly coming out of shock. His blond hair, cut so short his mother probably would have wept at sight of it, was caked with blood—but that didn't matter. What mattered was that the blood a tiny, humming nurse had given now was coursing through his veins. Soon he would be strong enough for surgery to repair a bad chest wound. He recognized and hummed the tune Rock of Ages. He tried to smile, then whispered:

"Do you know any other hymn tunes?"

The sparrowlike nurse replied, "Sure, I know hundreds of them."

He whispered, "Even that one startling 'Send the light, the gospel light?'"

Lt. Helena Naylor, one of the best shock nurses in the Army, according to surgeons with whom she works, sang that hymn for him. He relaxed, letting it send him back in memory to his boyhood days as choir singer in a Mormon church. It seemed to give him as much strength as the blood gift from an anonymous American at home.

As he was wheeled toward the operating room, he asked shyly, "Will you pray for me?"

Shorty Naylor is used to that question, asked with a shyness verging on shame by men who wouldn't want that cheerful, efficient, 95-pound nurse to know they were frightened. Her promise is always given sincerely with the confident reminder, "God does answer prayers."

FROM LOWELL

The surgical team calls this former Lowell girl its unique evangelist in the midst of war-bred callousness to life, suffering, and death. But she is no holier-than-thou killjoy. Daughter of Fred Naylor, Sunday school superintendent at Richmond, Maine, she is a practicing Christian who is at same time a superb nurse, expert in her difficult specialty. To doctors and nurses she is a good sport. To everyone she is a mite of cheer standing 4 feet 11, though she pleads to be recognized as around 5 feet.

Helena's pleasant looking with oval smiling face framed by soft brown hair and she's always humming or singing her hymns. Everyone dreams of going home to stay, but she dreams of going home to train at Wheaton College, Illinois, to become a medical missionary.

Her dreams are in conflict though, for she is struggling to make up her mind about marrying Lt. James Wohlgemuth, of Pittsburgh, 6-foot signal officer, now in England.

"Perhaps I'll marry Jim," she said, "and do church work, though I've always dreamed of being a missionary in the Belgian Congo. Right now, it doesn't matter because there's so much to do before I make my decision."

HER SKILL LAUDED

Maj. Samuel Karlin, of Portland, and Maj. Lawrence Pratt, of Detroit, rated her one of the finest shock nurses they'd encountered. Men come from battlefield to her shock ward—just now the poolroom of roadside cafe—nearly dead, and there she struggles to fan faint sparks of life into the glowing embers, so that surgeons can do their life-saving work. As she cleans mud from eyes, ears, and noses, and as she wipes blood from faces, she hums softly.

As men begin to look human again, they try to smile at the tiny nurse. Many a man has gasped gratefully. "It's good to hear a woman hum soft like that."

"Most of them don't know the score," she commented, "but I think many get new confidence from my humming, because it's something very different from battle."

Surgeons said they frequently assigned to her care difficult post-surgical cases when the shock ward was not crowded.

"She has a knack with these men," said Major Karlin, "and men seem to sense that and appreciate it. She's proved herself a fine nurse."

HAD PARIS "SPREE"

She's the sort who can take a good ribbing, but she knows how to give the same in return. Right now she's being teased about a 48-hour pass spent in Paris where she surprised everyone by spending \$100 and visiting the Folies Bergere. What she likes best to remember about Paris, however, was bed and bath. She slept 12 hours in a soft bed.

"It had hemstitched sheets—actually hemstitched—and a flowered puff," she said. "It was the first real bed I'd slept in in months

and it was heaven. All we nurses raved over the joy of eating off china dishes in a pleasant dining room instead of out of mess kits that we had to wash before and afterwards. Just the pleasure of that hot bath that took me more than an hour and those 12 hours in bed was worth being bounced unmercifully on that 11-hour truck ride to Paris and the 11-hour return trip."

Of the Folies she would only say, "It's Paris so I went with the others." She neither approved nor disapproved of it, much to the amusement of the surgical team.

"My funniest experience," she said, "was going into a fancy bar in Paris with my gang and asking for lemonade. They thought I was crazy. I just sat at the bar and gabbed with the others and had a swell time." Most of the \$100 was spent on perfume to be sent home as gifts.

WERE IN BASTOGNE

Before coming here, the surgical team worked 3 days in Bastogne, but got out when shelling made the beleaguered town too hot for surgery. Prior to that they worked in an old schoolhouse. Classrooms became wards and blackboards became arenas of competition for amateur artists and writers. Between suggestively drawn pin-up girls and caustic parodies chalked on board, Shorty Naylor wrote scriptural verses and homely mottoes like "Only one life, 'twill soon be past, only what's done for Christ will last," and "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of need."

"She's a big help to me," said Major Pratt, "but she's a joy to chaplains because she knows hundreds of hymns, not only how to sing them but also how to play them with grace on the ricketiest of organs or pianos. She's a great little woman, sincere and honest; but what's important from my point of view is, she's a great nurse who has saved many a soldier's life."

Her sister Beulah is a freshman at the Gordon College of Theology and Missions.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

General KIRK. Mr. Chairman and members of the House Military Affairs Committee, for the record, my name is Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, United States Army. I am Surgeon General of the Army.

In that capacity I am responsible for providing adequate medical and nursing care for the personnel of the United States Army. My action in favoring the application of selective-service principles to the procurement of nurses at this time is based on but few and simple facts. We are now receiving in our Army hospitals in this country, from foreign theaters, between thirty and thirty-two thousand patients each month, as compared with 8,500 patients monthly for the first half of 1944. This represents an increase of 270 percent.

Approximately 15,000 patients leave hospitals each month, either to return to duty or to be separated from the service.

Now, this applies just to our general hospital chain that has to do with overseas patients. The patient load is being increased in hospitals and doubles the number of those released. Since May our nursing personnel has increased only 2,000, but our patients requiring nursing care have increased from 260,000 to 450,000. The increasing number of battle casualties, added to those requiring hospitalization because of sickness and disease, has greatly enlarged the demand for nurses.

It is to meet this demand that I am now in favor of the application of selective service to fill immediately the shortage in the supply of nurses.

The American soldiers are entitled to, and are receiving, and will receive, the best medical care that we are capable of giving.

Adequate nursing is one of the most important of all factors in the proper care and

recovery of the sick in the Army, and of those who have been wounded in battle.

The importance of nursing, in making sick and injured men well, cannot be overestimated. The Army nurse is doing one of the truly great jobs of this war. With supreme loyalty and a high devotion to duty, some 42,000 American women are now in the Army Nurse Corps, as a result of voluntary service.

Many others have volunteered, but have been unable to meet physical or other requirements necessary for those who are to engage in this skilled, strenuous and mobile military duty.

In my opinion, the Army must have an approximate total of 60,000 nurses at this time in order to furnish presently needed nursing service to our soldiers. At the present time, the Army hospitals in this country are understaffed with nurses because of the large number of nurses used to fill the minimum overseas requirements. Over 60 percent of all Army nurses are now assigned to overseas units.

The requirement of 60,000 nurses is based upon a minimum of 1 nurse to 12 beds in overseas operations, and 1 nurse to 15 beds in the zone of the interior, which is necessary to provide minimum adequate nursing care.

Actually, in the zone of the interior, there is only 1 nurse to 25 beds, in general hospitals, and additional nurses are needed in overseas duty to assure the 1 to 12 ratio. Many nurses have served in foreign theaters for a long period of time and should have a period of rest from their strenuous service. Practically speaking, it may be fairly stated that all hospital beds are filled.

With an immediate minimum need for 60,000 nurses in the Army the question arises as to how to obtain them. It is my opinion that this number can be secured only through extending selective-service legislation to include nurses. One significant advantage of such legislation would be the registration of all qualified nurses in this country, so that there would be a complete record of the number of nurses, of the places where they are employed, and their possible availability for service in the armed forces.

At the present time there is no accurate source of information of many factors needed in respect to the nurse population in this country. Registration of nurses will provide information which has not been available, and which is necessary for a proper distribution of the limited supply of nurses between the armed forces and civilian use.

Selection of nurses through induction should assure an equalization, throughout the country, in the drain upon nursing population. Furthermore, that will make the way free and clear to many women who are qualified nurses, but who have hesitated to volunteer because of the conflicting needs at home and in the armed forces.

I am in accord with the provision, in the proposed legislation, permitting the continuance of selection of nurses upon a voluntary basis. It is possible that with the enactment of this bill, and the registration of nurses, a large proportion of those needed may be obtained upon a voluntary basis.

Without such a law, it is believed there will be a real difficulty, if not impossibility, in filling the nursing needs for the armed forces.

The experiences of the past year afford a clear indication that something more than purely voluntary methods is required. On the 28th of April 1944 there were 40,000 nurses in the Army Nurse Corps. At that time a program was commenced by the Army to secure an additional 10,000 nurses by the end of the year. Notwithstanding the fact that there were many nurses in this country qualified for Army service, and that between

April and the end of the year there were 27,000 new nurses graduated from nursing schools, the Army's net increase was only slightly over 2,000 nurses. That is from April to December.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1984, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1946, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in revising my remarks made early this afternoon I may include the text of a bill proposed to provide for budgetary control of Government corporations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Mr. Thomas L. Stokes which appeared in the Washington Daily News today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include as part of the remarks I just made a part of the statement of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, in regard to the need for the 60,000 ceiling for nurses in the armed forces and also an article by Catherine Coyne describing the care given by Lt. Helena Naylor to the shock cases in the Third Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD and include therein a copy of the Tydings amendment, the directive of January 3, known as Directive No. 288, issued by General Hershey; the supplemental directive issued by General Hershey on January 22, and a signed editorial by General Hershey appearing in Selective Service, a Selective Service System publication; and certain excerpts from the testimony of General Hershey before the House Committee on Agriculture on February 5.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

FARM-LABOR SITUATION

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the farm-labor situation has been brought about, in my opinion, by the Selective Service placing an erroneous construction upon the Tydings amendment.

The Tydings amendment, which is subsection (k) of section 5 of the Selective Training and Service Act, reads:

(k) Every registrant found by a Selective Service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: *Provided*, That should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction into the land or naval forces under this act, his Selective Service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work.

This amendment has been construed by the Congress and, in my opinion correctly construed, as meaning that the local Selective Service boards, subject, of course, to appeal, shall determine—and this is the only determination under the amendment the local boards can make—if a registrant is "necessary to or regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort." If the local board determines that the registrant measures up to this yardstick laid down by Congress, then it becomes the duty of the local board to defer such registrant "from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained."

The amendment is clear and unambiguous and I do not believe is susceptible to any other interpretation.

However, on January 3, 1945, General Hershey issued Directive No. 288, the effect of which, in my opinion, was to annul and set aside the Tydings amendment. This directive is as follows:

FIRST DIRECTIVE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C.

State director advice (No. 288).

Issued January 3, 1945.

Subject: Reclassification of registrants in agriculture, ages 18-25.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM TO ALL STATE DIRECTORS WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, DATED JANUARY 3, 1945

The following letter from the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has been received by the Director of Selective Service:

"The Secretaries of War and Navy have advised me jointly that the calls from the Army and Navy to be met in the coming year will exhaust the eligibles in the 18- through 25-year age group at an early date. The Army

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 9, 1945, for actions of Thursday, February 8, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 1984 (pp. 962-84, 990-3). (For provisions see Digest 21.)

Agreed to amendments by:

Rep. Woodrum, Va., 114-76, to appropriate \$5,000,000 for public works advance planning (pp. 969-75) after this item had been stricken on a point of order by Rep. Case, S. Dak., against the language "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended" (p. 968). The Chair, reading from Cannon's Precedents, stated, "the provision that an appropriation shall be immediately available is not subject to a point of order" (p. 969).

Rep. Cochran, Mo., to appropriate \$67,980 for GAO for investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees of Congress (pp. 977-9).

Rep. Woodrum, Va., to permit TVA to expend not to exceed \$15,000 for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, some of which are used for insecticide dusting (pp. 980-1).

Rep. Woodrum, Va., to provide that these appropriations shall be available for travel expenses when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned for attendance at meetings, after the similar item had been stricken on a point of order by Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., against the words permitting the head of the activity to designate his authority to authorize such expenditures (p. 992).

Rejected amendments by:

Rep. Case, S. Dak., 62-74, to reduce Federal Trade Commission funds by \$65,000 (for general economic investigations) (pp. 967-8).

Rep. Rich, Pa., to strike out the item for Virgin Islands public works (pp. 975-6).

Rep. Case, S. Dak., to reduce by \$600,000 the item for Federal Housing annual contributions to public housing agencies (p. 980).

Rep. Case, S. Dak., to provide that no part of the TVA funds shall be available for the transportation of visitors to TVA other than representatives of the Government on official business (pp. 981-3).

Points of order were sustained on:

Language permitting the Smithsonian Institution to conduct

anthropological researches on "other lands under the jurisdiction of the United States" (by Rep. Case) (p. 980).

The general provisions authorizing payment of travel expenses of a new appointee and transportation expenses of his immediate family and household goods to his first post of duty outside the continental U.S. and for similar expenses on his return, and authorizing payment of 3 cents a mile to employees for the use of private automobiles on official business within the limits of their official stations (by Rep. Case, S. Dak.) (p. 991).

2. **LOAN AGENCIES.** S. 375, as reported from the House Banking and Currency Committee (see Digest 23), separates RFC and subsidiaries from the Commerce Dept. and provides for a commercial-type audit of all Government corporations to be made by GAO. The agencies affected include: Electric Home and Farm Authority, Home Owners' Loan Corp., Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., Export-Import Bank of Washington, Defense Plant Corp. and Rubber Reserve Co.
3. **AWARDS; PERSONNEL.** Post Offices and Post Roads Committee reported without amendment H.R. 744, authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions (H.Rept. 62) (p. 1001).
4. **RIVERS-HARBORS BILL.** Rivers and Harbors Committee reported without amendment S. 35, the rivers-harbors bill (H.Rept. 63) (p. 1001).
5. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM** as announced by Majority Leader McCormack, Mass.: Mon., no business; Tues., war civil functions appropriation bill; Wed., S. 375, the George bill regarding Federal loan agencies, "if a rule is reported...", after which the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be considered, if a rule is reported... on that bill" (pp. 991-2).

SENATE

6. **FARM LABOR.** Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Farmers Union Convention (Williams County, N. Dak.) resolution protesting against the drafting of farm boys (p. 946). Sen. Tydings, Md., criticized the drafting of farm labor and submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 36, amending Sec. 5 (k) (the Tydings' amendment) of the Selective Training and Service Act, 1940 (pp. 948-51). Sen. Lucas, Ill., defended the intent of Selective Service directives relating to farm labor stating that Ill. draft boards are following the Tydings amendment (p. 958).
7. **CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION.** Rules Committee reported with amendments H. Con. Res. 18, establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress (S. Rept. 42). The resolution was referred to the Audit and Control Committee. (p. 946.)
8. **FLAX PAYMENTS.** Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Farmers Union Convention (Williams County, N. Dak.) resolution urging an incentive payment of \$15 per acre for each acre of flax seeded (p. 946).
9. **GARBAGE DISPOSAL.** Received a Calif. legislature resolution favoring ships' garbage-disposal legislation (p. 942).
10. **MINERALS.** Sen. Wheeler, Mont., commended the production record of coal miners and included a United Mine Workers' Journal article on the subject (pp. 9535).
11. **COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.** Sens. Bridges, N. H., and Butler, Nebr., were appointed members of the Joint (Byrd) Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures (p. 939).

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 16]

Adams	Fulton	McMillen, Ill.
Anderson, Calif.	Gardner	Madden
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ind.	Mansfield, Mont.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Green	May
Barden	Gwinn, N. Y.	Miller, Calif.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hand	Mott
Barry	Harless, Ariz.	Mundt
Bates, Mass.	Harness, Ind.	Norton
Biemiller	Havener	O'Hara
Bolton	Hébert	O'Toole
Boren	Heffernan	Patterson
Buckley	Heldinger	Peterson, Ga.
Bulwinkle	Hess	Pfeifer
Carlson	Hoch	Phillips
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes, Mass.	Powell
Colmer	Izac	Powers
Cooley	Jenkins	Quinn, N. Y.
Curley	Johnson, Calif.	Randolph
Dawson	Johnson	Rayfield
De Lacy	Lyndon B.	Rees, Kans.
Delaney	Keefe	Rivers
John J.	Kelley, Pa.	Roe, N. Y.
Dingell	Kelly, Ill.	Sasser
Domengeaux	Keogh	Satterfield
Durham	Kilday	Sheridan
Eaton	King	Somers, N. Y.
Elliott	Kirwan	Talle
Ellsworth	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Engle, Calif.	Landis	Thomason
Ervin	LeCompte	Towe
Fallon	Luce	Traynor
Fenton	Lyle	Weiss
Fernandez	McDonough	West
Fisher	McGlinchey	White
Fogarty	McGregor	Winter

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and nineteen Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. So many Members who were not on the floor at the proper time have come to the Chair to ask that they be allowed to submit requests to extend remarks that the Chair will now recognize Members to submit unanimous-consent requests to extend remarks or correct the RECORD.

Hereafter when there is a legislative program Members on the floor at the beginning of the session will have an opportunity to submit such requests, but after the roll is called and the House is ready to go into the Committee of the Whole no Member will be recognized for any purpose.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate on the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include an article which appeared in a recent issue of Labor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a reprint from the Boston Traveler.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper clipping.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by H. A. Morgan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include an article entitled "Heroic Polish Boy Scouts Keep Their Movement Alive," and to include also a resolution adopted by the Polish people of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial, certain statements, and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief editorial from the New York Times regarding the rescue of incarcerated individuals in the Philippines.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a resolution unanimously adopted by the Oklahoma State Legislature commending the Commander in Chief and incidentally the Congress of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on page 910 of yesterday's RECORD, I requested consent to extend my remarks immediately following the vote on the prior bill. The insertion was made after my amendment. I ask unanimous consent that in the permanent RECORD the insertion of my remarks be made after the vote on the bill instead of where it is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the life of Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms, a former Member of this House, and to include therein certain editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill shall be concluded not later than 2 o'clock, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1984, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the Congress faces three matters of major interest, first, winning the war; second, winning the peace; and third, employment in the post-war era. The statement I want to make deals only in a collateral way with the bill now under consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the fact that the Select Committee on

Wildlife Conservation Resources sent to all Members of Congress yesterday its last printed hearings. These hearings constitute the only full report of seven Federal agencies dealing with conservation matters and they also include the reports of 42 State game departments.

Through this medium each Federal agency ascertains what the other Federal agencies are doing, as a means of coordinating their activities; what the State game departments are doing; and State game departments learn of and check on the Federal activities in their respective States.

In addition to outlining the general trend of the national conservation program, the 500 pages of these hearings contain something of interest for every congressional district. There is not a congressional district in the Nation in which the sportsmen and conservationists are not interested in this program.

I hope each Member of the House will take time to examine the copy of the hearings which has been sent to him, because the program involves employment projects after the war as well as a contribution that we can make to the physical rehabilitation of those who have suffered for us on far-flung fighting fronts.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a few observations with reference to a provision in this bill appearing on page 18 and having to do with public works advance planning. It makes an appropriation, and the language begins as follows:

Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

I fear that there is a great deal of misunderstanding with reference to the subject matter of this provision. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was a pioneer in the consideration of post-war planning and, in order to gather factual information, began hearings on this subject, irrespective of any bill, in November 1943. The hearings continued for 2 or 3 months and many witnesses prominent in various fields of American activity testified. It was recommended by quite a number of these witnesses—and, incidentally, I might mention Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Henry Kaiser, the eminent shipbuilder—that, in order to avoid another W. P. A. after this war and afford employment upon a more practical basis, some provision should be made to make loans when necessary to cities or other political subdivisions to stimulate them to get their plans ready for construction of the projects that they would undertake when the war is over absolutely at their own expense and without any Federal contribution or grant. The purpose of this suggestion was to make it more certain that when the time came when such work could be done it could be started promptly. It is not difficult to

understand that this would in very large measure obviate unemployment.

I believe that the cities and States, which are in much better financial condition than the Federal Government, should carry on at their own expense the projects which are not essentially Federal in character, but it does seem necessary that their programs should be ready in plans at the appropriate time. Many cities have programs in prospect, but a very small percentage of them have their plans in readiness. To the extent that it is necessary to impress upon them the importance of such plans, it seems feasible to offer loans for the completion of their planning. The mere offer might have good effect in speeding such preparation. And I repeat that such advances should be loans, and I think the law so contemplates, to be repaid as a part of the cost of the projects. Proper administration would forestall such loans in cases in which there was not a reasonable prospect that the projects would be completed. If some such step is not taken, I fear that most of the cities and States will continue to rely upon the Federal Government to carry on the local public works which are no essential part of Federal activity.

The Budget estimate which the President has submitted to the Congress calls for \$75,000,000 for this purpose, exclusive of administrative expenses. I may say in this regard that I think administrative expenses should be reduced to the minimum necessary. I believe the Federal Works Agency could administer this policy without any considerable increase of personnel. This bill appropriates \$5,000,000. There is a very great discrepancy between \$5,000,000 and \$75,000,000. Personally, I do not know what amount is necessary and will not at present offer any amendment, but I do think that further serious study should be given to the matter of loans where necessary to assure getting these programs of projects ready. It will save the taxpayers of this country many millions of dollars by establishing in advance the obligation and responsibility of the States and cities and political subdivisions in financing their own local projects.

Let us learn from our experience after the First World War. What was the situation then? There were no such plans available, and resort was had to the W. P. A., which required no plans, and my recollection is—and someone can correct me if I mis-state the fact—that the original appropriation for that purpose lacked just a little of being \$5,000,000,000. The cities and States were not ready to give any employment and had no plans perfected. It took almost 18 months to get 100,000 people employed in W. P. A., and some of that money was devoted to the raking of leaves and to other things of no permanent value.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. The purpose of the authorization in the act referred to in this provision of this bill is to obviate a repetition of any such impractical policy

as that, and to make sure that the cities and States and political subdivisions will be ready to carry on at their own expense when the war is over their needed projects and thereby afford profitable employment. A few cities have their plans, most of them do not, and surely we should see to it that their responsibility is properly recognized and provision made for its discharge.

I do not believe this subject has been sufficiently explored by the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think the purpose is properly understood. Our past history forces upon our attention a realization of the problem. The proposal as originally made and as incorporated in existing law is, as I understand, not for the Federal Government to furnish the money for these local projects, but simply for the Government to take appropriate steps to give assurance that the cities and other political subdivisions will do what is necessary to get their plans ready for execution.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Does the gentleman see any reason why this work should be undertaken by the Federal Government when the States and localities themselves can do the job without Federal assistance?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not think the Federal Government should make any unnecessary loans, but I do believe that proper action to convince the States and localities that it is their obligation to have plans ready will aid materially in preventing a recurrence of the W. P. A. and the expenditure of very vast sums of Federal money when the States and the cities are in much better financial condition than the Federal Government itself. If we are to have a sound economy, they must learn in some way sooner or later that they will have to bear the cost of their own local projects and improvements.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I am sure the gentleman is correct in his statement. The purpose sought to be accomplished by providing plans is to prevent a W. P. A., which does not require any plans and which will be the only source to which we can turn for general employment if no plans are available.

Mr. LANHAM. That is right, and a W. P. A. would be at the expense of the Federal Government, which means all the taxpayers in the country.

Mr. COOPER. I am sure that the gentleman's experience is similar to that of the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. We considered the question and went into it rather thoroughly and heard some of the biggest men in the country on the subject. As I recall, it was pointed out that many cities and local communities have projects in mind but only about 2 percent of the plans are ready.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds submitted to the gentleman's committee, which was headed by our distinguished friend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] similar information, giving it the advantage of the data our committee had acquired through extensive hearings.

I do not know how much ought to be appropriated, but there is a great discrepancy between the estimate of \$75,000,000 and the appropriation of \$5,000,000. I am suggesting that a study be made promptly and seriously as to just what should be done to save the Federal Treasury in this regard.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: How long a time elapsed between the other war and the depression which called for the W. P. A. appropriation?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not recall just what the dates were.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There were many years which elapsed.

Mr. LANHAM. But I do recall very definitely that the failure to have any planning or any projects that could be carried out as a post-war program led to the W. P. A., and it cost billions and billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money, and much of it was spent for things of no lasting value whatever. Let us obviate that and let us study this question promptly and make proper provision, whatever that provision may be. This bill is in accord with the stipulations of existing law. Let the States and the cities bear the brunt of their own local expenses, but let them have their plans and their programs ready when the war is over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make the observation that the United States Army engineers, under the established custom, will pay one-half of the expenses of making plans for municipalities, as I understand it. I think that is the intent of this legislation—to extend this practice. I do want to remind you gentlemen who declare that our State and municipal treasuries are bulging with funds while the Federal Treasury is so badly off that those funds are largely, if not sometimes, wholly, invested in United States bonds—that is, Government debt. Our banks today have invested about 75 percent or 80 percent of their entire assets in that Government's debt. What a situation? Think that over. If our Government Treasury is in such a condition as you state, have our banks and our municipalities made a bad investment?

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. As I understand the premise of the talk of the gentleman from Texas, it was that enterprise is going to cease to function in this Nation after the war is over and that the only hope of the Nation is to have Government public works.

Mr. GIFFORD. I want to bring out the fact that the banks and municipalities have invested much or all their money in the debt of the Government which some here today declared to be badly off. Perhaps we should be worried about it. I know, of course, it is no worry to some people who have adopted the theory, as I have reminded you so often, "We owe it to ourselves, so what of it?"

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. We are spending so much money in this country on dead horses. That is the trouble with so many of our municipalities and other political subdivisions, and it is becoming the trouble of the Federal Government. The income is being absorbed by paying for dead horses. Is that not what the gentleman has in mind?

Mr. GIFFORD. Perhaps my municipality bought bonds with their surplus money which they depend upon for post-war activities. Our banks own 75 to 80 percent of the Government's debt. I do not like such a situation. Do not talk to me about our municipalities bursting with money; they are bursting with Government debt.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH].

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I first want to say a word of appreciation for the splendid and clear manner in which the chairman of this committee presented the statement on this bill. However, I was a little disappointed at the manner in which the committee has handled that part of the bill which has to do with advance planning of public works. You will recall that when we passed the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act in September of 1944, there was provision in that act for the planning of public works. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has said, his committee went into the fact-finding field. There is a special committee of which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] is chairman, and a subcommittee, of which I am chairman, which has to do with public works. We have gone

very carefully into the field of public-works planning, because we feel very definitely, although our report has not been completed, that we should not have a W. P. A. in this country. Both the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] and I feel that instead of loans or advances, we ought to have grants on a matching basis. However, the law provides for loans and advances. If we are only going to the extent of \$5,000,000 for an appropriation for the planning of these public works, then truly it is only a token appropriation and we must look forward in the future to some real development so that the planning of public works might go on.

I do not maintain that the planning of public works, or the construction of public works will by itself quiet any great economic unrest which might result from the cessation of the war, but it will have a powerful influence and this Congress should determine whether or not we are going to have advances or loans for public works or whether we are going to have grants-in-aid. The present bill provides that where loans or advances have been made for post-war planning and those plans go into construction, that the loan must be paid. If the plans do not go into actual construction, then the loan must not be paid back. It has been intimated that by reason of the latter provision perhaps the bureaus are going to go out or will go out and try to dig up trade, as it were, amongst the various communities, urging them to start their planning even though there is no prospect of going into actual construction later. However, I think it can be fairly said that the Federal Works Agency is giving careful consideration to all these plans as they are submitted.

Further, I desire to state that actually there is present now a case where the city of St. Louis needs funds for post-war planning. They have authorized a bond issue for the construction of public works. They cannot issue those bonds until their plans and specifications are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH] has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. LYNCH. They cannot get those plants and specifications because they do not have the money. The bonds have not been sold.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Of course, the gentleman is talking about my city now. As I stated yesterday, after members of the committee had said that no applications had been made for funds to be used for preparing plans and specifications, within the past 2 or 3 weeks the mayor of the city of St. Louis, together with his engineers, called in person upon General Fleming, and appealed for financial assistance so that our city can be ready to spend this money in the event it is necessary at the termination of the war. The gentleman is absolutely correct. They cannot proceed until plans and specifications are ready. The bond issue has already been passed. We cannot change

it. However, we were led to believe by the Reconversion Act that the Government was going to loan—not grant—we are not looking for a hand-out—but we need a loan to complete the plans and specifications.

Mr. LYNCH. I am sure there are other instances in addition to that of the city of St. Louis where the money is needed for this planning.

As I said, under the present law it is now a question of advances alone. \$5,000,000 will not in any way take up the slack that exists in connection with the need for money for post-war planning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the Members to the case of Pvt. Henry Weber, of Vancouver, Wash., sentenced to death by a court martial at Camp Roberts, Calif., the reason being, as far as I can ascertain, a refusal to drill for conscientious reasons. I note in this morning's newspaper that the death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor with all pay and family allowances cut off.

Private Weber is a conscientious objector against war and the killing of his fellow men. No one can question the sincerity of his feelings when we can plainly see that he has faced the death penalty because of his beliefs. Private Weber's draft board knew that he was a conscientious objector when they inducted him. The Army knew he was a conscientious objector, since the records show that he has already served one 6-month term at hard labor for refusal to bear arms. Why was he discriminated against and kept in a combatant unit when the records plainly showed his firm convictions against such service, and the fact that on several occasions he had requested transfer to a noncombatant unit?

Not only is Private Weber made a victim of this discrimination but his wife and 2-year-old son, cut off from his Regular Army allotment by the action of the court martial, must now make their way in the world as best they can.

I believe that the Military Affairs Committee of the House should make a complete investigation of this affair before it becomes a blot upon the record of our armed forces.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

(Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. TRAYNOR].

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Chairman, I am in full accord with the remarks made today by the gentleman from Ohio concerning the American Dental Association and the entrance of Jewish boys into dental colleges. During my 50 years in the practice of dentistry and my membership in the American Dental Associa-

tion I have never known the American Dental Association to pass a resolution dictating to dental colleges the personality of dental students of any race or religious beliefs to be denied courses in their chosen professions.

(Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address myself to the item in this bill of \$5,000,000 for lending to States and municipalities for the making of plans to provide employment during the post-war period. I hold in my hand a copy of the report composed of 102 pages by the Iowa Post-War Rehabilitation Commission presenting detailed recommendations to the Governor of Iowa and the fifty-first general assembly in January 1945. It is a most comprehensive and notable report. This commission is composed of 25 leading citizens of the State of Iowa who gave much of their time to the study of this problem. The chairman of the commission is Mr. Don L. Berry, of Indianola, Iowa, and the secretary is Bar Keshlear, of Shenandoah, Iowa. In this report they say:

If a liberal-spending program for public works is inaugurated, either by the State or Nation, which cannot be slowed down or suspended when private enterprise calls for the available men and materials, such a program will contribute toward an inflationary spiral and a subsequent collapse which may make the troubles of the thirties seem by comparison like a mild summer breeze.

Your commission believes the Fiftieth General Assembly was wise in calling for a program financed mainly from within the State itself for several reasons. In the first place, the Federal Government is deeply in debt and without considerable assets, the inevitable aftermath of war, for which no criticism is here implied. Local governments are in better condition and able to finance their own projects.

Secondly, the tax or bond dollar will buy more if expended near to where it is raised, rather than by sending it to Washington to be allocated back. Experience has demonstrated that such dollars lose most of their manhood during their visit to Washington and return home looking like victims of pernicious anemia.

On the next page of their report they make the following statement:

It is the opinion of your commission that post-war stability would be greatly strengthened if the Government would finally announce that the era of Federal generosity to local projects is past. We recommend that the Iowa General Assembly memorialize Congress to this effect. From the best information we can gather, a great many communities, instead of going ahead and making plans for projects that can be used to stabilize employment after the war, are sitting back waiting to learn how much help the Government will give them.

They say further:

It is the opinion of this commission that the legislature should take such action as will empower cities, counties, and school districts to levy a tax sufficient to defray the expense of planning improvements in advance of final financing, and to permit them to borrow in advance of the anticipated proceeds of such levy in order that planning activities may proceed immediately.

One would think, listening to some of the debate on the floor this afternoon, that the Federal Government had a monopoly on all planning ability for the things that will be needed after this war.

I want to remind the Members of this House who are inclined to feel that way that we still have brains out in the States and just as good architects, just as good planners, if not better, as you can possibly get out of Washington, D. C. I hope this \$5,000,000 item in question will be stricken from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, as the reading of this bill proceeds, there will be one item hardly any notice will be taken of and it is for this reason that I call attention to it now.

It will be recalled that a few years ago an effort was made to bring the Members of Congress and members of the Cabinet under the Federal Retirement Act. All the newspapers of the country carried articles to the effect that the Congress was voting itself a pension. I challenged that statement at the time based upon my own service and I showed that if I received all the benefits of the Retirement Act it would cost me, according to the Civil Service Retirement Division, around \$3,900 and from that time on I would be required to pay \$41 a month as long as I was a Member of the Congress.

There are many people who feel that Government employees take care of their own retirement. That is exactly what I want to call attention to. I feel that the Government, just like any private employer, should contribute toward a retirement fund or a pension plan or the Social Security Act, as they do. However, in this bill you will find an appropriation of \$245,000,000 of the taxpayers' money which is put into the retirement fund. That is an increase over the current appropriation, which was \$194,500,000. The increase is due to the fact that a large number of new Government employees have joined the retirement fund and, as they make their private contribution toward the retirement fund, under the law the Government likewise adds a certain amount. The Government employee today is contributing 5 percent of his salary toward the retirement fund. I just wanted to show that the fund is not self-sustaining.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have the figures presently at hand, but I shall put them in the Record, showing that we are appropriating at the present time something like \$500,000 a year to pay the salaries of retired members of the judiciary, and those individuals do not contribute a nickel toward their own retirement. We are also appropriating almost a hundred million dollars a year to pay the retired pay of officers and noncommissioned men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, not one of whom contributes 5 cents toward that fund. The taxpayers pay the bill every year without any contribution from any-

one. If that is fair, it seems to me that we should be able to work out some kind of an amendment to the present Retirement Act whereby the Members of the Congress and the members of the Cabinet will have an opportunity if they so desire to join the Retirement Act providing that they meet all of the requirements of that act that every other Government employee and official meets. There should be no objection to that. The Chairmen of the Tariff Commission, the Communications Commission, and every other other commission come under the Retirement Act, if they desire to join, but Cabinet officers cannot nor can Members of the Congress.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE].

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the figures that were given relative to the Veterans Administration. We regret the necessity that calls for the enormous increase, but we are very glad that this Nation is able and prepared to take care of the veterans of this war. Three years ago, as I recall, the over-all appropriation for the Veterans Administration was something like \$900,000,000; somewhat less than one billion. In the appropriation bill today the figure is \$2,700,000,000.

The United States has a record of taking better care of the defenders who bare their breasts to the enemy, who keep the enemy from invading the shores of our country and putting down the enemies abroad, than any other nation, I believe, and we are not going to fail in our obligations to the veterans now fighting on three continents for our Republic.

The last time I talked with General Hines he anticipated it was going to be necessary to have a great many more veterans' hospitals. I can see that that must be true with the number of casualties that are reported daily from overseas from all theaters of war. This forenoon I was in the Casualty Division of the Adjutant General's Office. The reports of casualties come in by the thousands every day; not once in awhile, but every day. They showed me where some time reports come into the Casualty Division at the rate of 5,000 in 1 batch. Those casualties, of course, include different degrees of injuries, missing in action, and deaths from various causes.

It may be of interest to Members of Congress to learn that the Casualty Division sends, on the average, more than 4,500 notification telegrams per day. It has from 900 to 1,000 telephone inquiries daily, and if you become vexed because it seems to take more time to answer one of your personal inquiries than seems necessary let me say that it would pay you to make a trip down to the Munitions Building and let one of the officers there show you their set-up and explain how each case is handled. It is a marvel to me that they can furnish us with information as quickly as they do, especially when one learns that whereas a year ago congressional inquiries averaged 54 a day, now there are on the average 243 inquiries each day from Members of Congress. The Casualty Division is open 7 days a week, and in order to keep

up with the work there are 3 shifts of employees. Something like 2,300 civilians and around 80 officers are required in this division of The Adjutant General's office alone.

Each report is checked so carefully that while during the last war mistakes averaged approximately 6 percent, up to the present time during this war errors have averaged only three-tenths of 1 percent, including reports coming to us from our own people and from the enemy as well. Out of the whole number of casualties there are a great many soldiers suffering from injuries who will have to be taken care of for a good many months and some who will have to have hospital care for a good long while after the war is over.

I am glad to say that the Appropriation Committee has been generous and has undertaken to anticipate the needs of the Veterans Administration even before the end of the war is in sight.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. A measure has been passed in another body, S. 294, providing that the taxpayers of this country shall give to the veterans of our Allied nations in this war, at our expense, each and every benefit we are giving to our own veterans, and that these other countries at some future date to be agreed upon shall repay to our Government such sums as we disburse for that purpose; in other words, it is proposed that we lend-lease veterans' benefits. I am wondering if the gentleman thinks we can meet the obligation we have to our own veterans in this country if we adopt any legislation of that character.

Mr. LECOMPTE. May I say to the gentleman that our obligation is first to our own defenders. I do not know what it is going to cost to administer the veterans' affairs in the years to come, including pensions, disability benefits, hospitalization, and so forth, but I can visualize that it might go to \$5,000,000,000 annually, and the total budget of the Federal Government not many years ago was less than that figure. I do not know how we can carry out the provisions of the bill to which the gentleman refers. Our first obligation is to our own boys, obviously.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, who knows more about veterans' affairs than anyone else in the House, I think.

Mr. RANKIN. There are two things I should like to say to the gentleman. In the first place, the Army and Navy have built some very splendid hospitals that are being used now, and it is our hope that when the war is over some of them at least may be transferred to the Veterans Administration.

With reference to what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] said a moment ago, I think you will find that the bill to which he refers is merely a reciprocal proposition, that we are to provide the same facilities for the disabled men from other countries who are in the United States that they provide for ours in their countries. There are really more of our disabled men in their countries than there are of their disabled men in our country, so I do not think there is as much danger in the bill as the gentleman from Missouri seems to apprehend.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I have not seen this bill. It applies for the present and not for the post-war years? It applies to the period before we get our boys home?

Mr. RANKIN. That is my understanding.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That is another proposition entirely from what I understood the question of the gentleman from Missouri to be. We want to do whatever is necessary to insure that our boys will be taken care of abroad the same as at home.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Charity begins at home.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Charity, of course, begins at home, but we want our boys to be taken care of when they are overseas in a foreign country.

Mr. RANKIN. But if we have disabled men in Canada, and Canada has disabled men in the United States, there is no reason why a reciprocal agreement should not be worked out for them to help take care of ours and for us to help take care of theirs.

Mr. LECOMPTE. We want our boys taken care of wherever they are.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree that we want to take care of ours first and bring them home as quickly as possible, but where this reciprocal agreement can be worked out to the benefit of all concerned without imposing an unnecessary burden on the United States, of course we are in favor of it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Of course, we will see that our boys have the care that they so richly deserve. They are the saviors of our country and in fact the defenders of liberty throughout the entire world.

(Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

NEEDED: REINTERPRETATION OF G. I. BILL TO ASSURE VETERANS TUITION PAYMENTS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, it has just been revealed that 350 veterans now studying in private trade schools have been seriously affected by a new interpretation of the G. I. bill of rights by the Veterans Administration. In New York City a small delegation of 15 soldiers now studying at a photography school have been informed that the Veterans Administration is not planning to pay their full tuition.

The school tuition fees are \$410, together with an additional \$90 for supplies. The school curriculum calls for a

4-month course, and veterans honorably discharged from the services with more than 90 days of service are permitted \$500 a year for educational purposes, together with a regular monthly stipend for maintenance during this scholastic training.

Under the new ruling, the Veterans Administration has interpreted the law to require the soldier to attend school for at least 30 weeks of every year in order to receive the full credit of \$500 provided by the act. If the course is shorter in duration, the veteran becomes entitled under this view to only one-thirtieth of the \$500 annual amount, or \$16.67 for each week of schooling, in addition to the maintenance sums.

The Veterans Administration had already approved the applications of some 350 veterans before issuance of the new interpretation. Included in this number are many who are disabled and who now face the prospect of owing their training schools as much as \$200 each. At the New York photography school its director pointed out that 12 students had already completed their training and that some 50 others are now attending classes. No funds at all have yet been paid for this training.

It should be pointed out that this new ruling has not had congressional authorization, but that it has been handed down by Veterans Administration officials upon advice of counsel. To declare that this decision is a breach of faith with those who have relied upon the popular understanding of the G. I. measure does not solve the problem. It must be reconsidered and clarified by Congress so that every soldier who has served 90 days becomes eligible for a training course of his own choosing up to the \$500 figure, provided that the course is offered by a regularly approved educational or trade-school institution.

In this bill we provide over \$2,707,000,000 for the Veterans Bureau. The item here discussed is a relatively small amount. It involves a mere \$500, but it is most important to those affected. I trust that it will receive the immediate attention of the Veterans Administration. I share the views of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, about General Hines and his administration. I think they are doing a remarkable job, but I think they have misinterpreted the law in this regard. This is the time to bring this to their attention. I trust this injustice will be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

(Mr. ENGEL of Michigan asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to comment upon one phase of the manpower situation which has not been commented on, at least as far as this bill is concerned. We heard a great deal during the debate on

the recent manpower bill about the shortages of manpower in certain industries manufacturing war material. But nothing was said about the surplus of manpower in other industries making and manufacturing war materials which are no longer required. An illustration in point is found in this bill when we come to the appropriation for the United States Maritime construction fund. The report of the committee shows that the United States Maritime Commission was given an appropriation for its construction fund for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the sum of \$6,766,000,000.

That record further shows that there is no money in the present appropriation bill for construction.

Reading the committee report we find the following language:

It is estimated that funds and contract authorizations now available will be adequate for the program as presently agreed upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, after providing \$2,759,300,000 for obligations during the fiscal year 1946, for the anticipated requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for ship construction beyond the current program, it is estimated that, of the contractual authority already available, \$1,167,350,000 will remain unobligated at the close of that fiscal year.

That is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Continuing the report reads:

The entire estimated cash balance in the construction fund at the close of the fiscal year 1945 will be \$3,941,484,924, and it is estimated that the cash balance as of June 30, 1946, will be \$1,629,650,000.

In other words, they will spend approximately \$2,300,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. The 1945 appropriation was for \$6,476,000,000. This reduction in funds means a reduction of manpower.

On page 563 of the hearings, Admiral Land testifying on January 15, 1945, we find the following:

We have dropped down from about 750,000 to about 585,000, and if we can hold the men and hold their morale, as we have been able to do—and when I say we, I do not mean Washington; I am talking about the industry—I think we can meet the program as outlined in the first quarter of 1945.

They had already dropped on January 15, 1945, 165,000 workers from the rolls in the Maritime Commission alone.

A little farther down in the same quotation he said:

We announce in advance that we are going to slip on our schedule, and very properly so, and very willingly so, in order to gear in with the program for the second half of the calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Let me continue the quotation:

You can easily understand when you remember that we are doing 9,000,000 tons on schedule the first half of the calendar year (1945) and only four or five the second half, that you will have to slope it down.

Talking about the construction program, Admiral Land states that they are going to produce 9,000,000 tons of shipping with 585,000 men during the first 6 months of 1945 and they expect to cut construction down to from four to five million tons during the second half of the calendar year 1945. From this testimony we can anticipate that the present reduction from 750,000 to 585,000 will probably go down to approximately three or four hundred thousand men. We can expect a reduction of from 250,000 to 350,000 men in this one construction field alone.

This is only one illustration of many where we will find a reduction of manpower in plants producing items of war material where we have an adequate supply or where we have a surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 17, line 8, strike out "\$1,897,833" and insert "\$1,832,833."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I may say that this is the first amendment of four which I intended to offer at points in the bill to reduce amounts. It happened that when the bill was being marked up after our hearings were concluded I was on the funeral escort committee to Montana for our late colleague, Mr. O'Connor, and was not present when the bill was being marked up, so some of the notes I have made about possible reductions or revisions in the bill I did not have a chance to offer.

With this amendment as with the others, they are not crippling amendments. They are offered in a sincere effort to save a little money, to do something about this problem of decreasing deficits and debts about which there has been a good deal of talk.

With respect to the Federal Trade Commission, my amendment proposes a reduction of \$65,000 and that \$65,000 is directed to the request for \$100,000 for new general economic investigations proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. Last year they had \$35,900 for this purpose. My amendment proposing a reduction of \$65,000 will leave them

substantially the same money they had this year for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, in the hearings the Federal Trade Commission proposed \$100,000 to permit it to make investigations in seven broad fields as follows: First, Production and distribution policies and practices of large companies and their effect upon small business; second, survey of mergers; third, cost of production and cost of distribution on a number of things; fourth, lumber and other building materials, costs, prices, and profits; fifth, wholesale bread-baking industry; sixth, present degree of concentration in industry and of industrial prices and policies and their effect on trade and commerce; and, seventh, a survey of trade-association activities.

These are broad general investigations, independent of and in addition to the specific tasks which the Federal Trade Commission carries on as a matter of course. In connection with a couple of them let me tell you what happened in the committee. I asked them about the bread-baking industry. They had made a study of that last year, but wanted to go further. I asked them if they had anything to do with the regulation of the O. P. A. last year for the elimination of the use of slicing machines in bakeries. They stated: "Well, we recommended against that." Then I said, "Evidently the O. P. A. did not follow your recommendation. And if that fact were true, 'I asked them, 'What good does it do to make these particular investigations when the O. P. A. is operating and is functioning?' They had to admit that if the O. P. A. did not follow their suggestions, there was not very much they could do about it."

I asked them also with reference to the proposed investigation into the production and distribution policies and practices of large companies and their effect upon small business, a laudable objective, perhaps, but meaningless if they cannot do anything about it. I pointed out that under the present set-up the O. P. A. prescribes the regulations as to retail distribution, grades, prices, and so forth. I refer to the hearing on page 242 of the hearings where I asked them:

Is there anything you can do about these practices if they are ordered by the O. P. A.?

Mr. England answered:

I would prefer for the chairman to answer that if he will.

Then Mr. Ferguson answered:

I think, Congressman CASE, as I said a moment ago, the Commission, under section 6 of its act, could conduct an investigation of that kind, provided it had the funds and the personnel to do it.

Then I asked:

What I was getting at was your power to investigate the effect of the O. P. A. ceilings.

Mr. FERGUSON. We cannot investigate the O. P. A. If it is done at all, I think a committee of Congress will have to investigate O. P. A. and not the Federal Trade Commission.

So they are asking \$100,000 to go into fields where they can have little if any effect when they make their recommendations. It is true they can make some general recommendations. It is true

they can make findings, but they are not going to be effective if another Government agency can ignore them.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I appreciate the splendid statement made by the gentleman. I would like to have information on this point. Of course, the O. P. A. is a temporary war agency. The Federal Trade Commission is a permanent agency of the Government, designed and intended to help and improve business practices.

Why would it not be helpful for the Federal Trade Commission to have available the necessary information, especially for the reconversion and post-war period, as to the effect of business practices of large business institutions on small businesses? Why would it not be helpful for us to have that information for the post-war period? Certainly, the O. P. A. is only temporary.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I recognize that. May I say this to the gentleman that when this agency was before the subcommittee, when the O. P. A. was established, when we were first going into the whole field of price control during the war, I asked them if they were equipped to make price studies. I asked them to place in the RECORD, and they did place in the RECORD, a statement showing the price-control activities in which they engaged during World War No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was my feeling that we ought not to abandon the experience and the facilities of the Federal Trade Commission in favor of setting up a new temporary agency, but we were confronted with the fact that by the policies of the administration the O. P. A. was set up.

The investigation that the Federal Trade Commission proposes to make now would be based on temporary data. It would be based on artificial conditions set up by the O. P. A. It is my thought that it will be valuable to the Federal Trade Commission to investigate these practices when normal conditions return. My amendment leaves them \$35,000 for these broad investigations, the level of this year, and they still have \$1,832,000 for carrying on their normal activities. But this idea of going out into some new field is valueless if they are not going to be able to do anything about conditions they find, and if the conditions they investigate are temporary conditions set up by O. P. A. regulations.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If I remember correctly, I saw in the paper the other day where the Federal Trade Commission had found that this stuff that Drew Pearson is

advertising over the radio called Serutan was a fake. Of course, the Federal Trade Commission cannot go out and prosecute Drew Pearson for this fraud. That is a matter for the Department of Justice.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Federal Trade Commission can and does institute complaints and orders to cease and desist.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; but prosecutions are left to the Department of Justice. So if the Federal Trade Commission in its diligence does what the Congress authorized it to do, I submit that you are not going to cure the delinquency of other agencies of the Government by cutting down the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not believe that the gentleman from South Dakota remembers what this Congress did by resolution—as I recall—by Senator WHEELER in the Senate and by Mr. Warren in the House. We provided that the Federal Trade Commission should make these very investigations named in the hearings. On top of that—

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I must decline to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COCHRAN. We gave them \$300,000 to do the job, and they made the report in part. There are many volumes. I have some in my office you can see if you desire.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I trust the members of the committee who have been talking about economy will do something about it and vote for my amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission is \$1,897,000. Of course, to cut \$65,000 off of this appropriation is not an extremely serious matter so far as dollars are concerned. But I want to submit to the committee, in view of the statement in the hearings which the gentleman from South Dakota himself has read, that there is no reason whatever why the action of this committee should be overruled and an additional cut placed on it. The committee has already cut \$50,000 off of the appropriation of the Federal Trade Commission. We did that because in most of these old-line agencies, like the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission, and other agencies, we tried to hold them down especially where any increase in their appropriations would call for additional manpower.

Now just look for a moment, if you will, at one of these seven categories in which the Federal Trade Commission stated they might operate if they were given this \$100,000; and \$100,000 for a fiscal year in the broad field of general investigations, of course, is a mere pit-

tance. Let me call your attention to one subject which they propose to investigate, for instance, and see if it is important:

Cost of production, costs of distribution, and prices of farm implements, tractors, motor vehicles, household appliances, and household furniture and furnishings.

And another:

Lumber and other building materials, costs, prices, and profits. The building industry affords an enormous market for post-war labor, which market will tend to be larger if material costs are kept at a low level. A general study of production and distribution costs and profits of sample selections of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers would disclose whether costly and uneconomic practices are being engaged in.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Are not all of those things, farm machinery, lumber, and so forth, under price ceilings of the O. P. A. today?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Maybe they are under the price ceilings of the O. P. A., but everyone here knows that the O. P. A. is a temporary agency, just as pointed out by the gentleman from Tennessee, and its life is fixed by the duration of the war. If the war is over, O. P. A. ceases. We all hope it will be over soon. Then the only investigative agency we will have is the Federal Trade Commission, which is operating under mandates of Congress. To take \$65,000 off their appropriation, it seems to me, is a little bit more than a pat on the wrist; it is a sort of a slap in the face. If they are not doing any good and they are not a useful agency, we do not want their investigations and we ought not to appropriate anything for them. We ought not to appropriate even \$35,000 if these broad general investigations are no good. Why throw away \$35,000? Why give them \$35,000 and take the \$65,000 away from them?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is what they had this year, \$35,000.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that these facts are being assembled for the post-war period principally to safeguard the consumer in the field of agricultural implements, and the small businessman?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think so. It is not a large operation, and it is an operation they are eminently qualified to do. They are doing a good job on it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 62, noes 74.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Public works advance planning: Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, to be immediately available

and to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 4 percent shall be available for administrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5) and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000): *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate to the principal administrative officer of this activity the authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground it contains legislation in an appropriation bill. I invite the attention of the Chairman particularly to the language in lines 14 and 15, page 18, which says:

to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

And also to the language beginning in line 24 saying:

Provided, That the Federal Works Administrator may delegate to the principal administrative officer of this activity the authority to make appointments of personnel hereunder.

I direct the point of order to the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: On page 18, line 12, insert:

"Public works advance planning: Toward accomplishing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed 4 percent shall be available for administrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5) and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000)."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against certain language in the amendment just offered reading, "to be immediately available" and call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the bill is an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. I direct this point of order merely against the language, "to be immediately available."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered con-

forms to the point of order which the gentleman made to the paragraph originally. The language in line 17, "to be immediately available" had not been complained of by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] makes a point of order against the language indicated by the gentleman from Virginia, "to be immediately available." Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard further?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from South Dakota, Is the language to which he makes a point of order found in the printed bill after "\$5,000,000", in line 14?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the language against which I make a point of order is found in line 17 of the printed bill. They are the words "to be made available" in lines 17 and 18.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the point of order made by the gentleman from South Dakota is well taken. This is a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending—not beginning, but ending—June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. I cannot see where it violates any rule of the House to make this immediately available.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that means the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, which means beginning July 1, next.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has the floor.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it says "ending June 30, 1946." Now, if this money is to be expended between now and that time, I cannot see where those words "to be immediately available" violate any rule of the House.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. How could you end a year without beginning the year? Therefore it begins on July 1 and ends on the last day of June.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is right; but that still does not make this language subject to a point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was just going to make the observation that I thought the precedents on this type of language were sufficiently clear that it was not necessary to look them up at this time. But the language "to be made available or to remain available until expended" has recurrently been held to be legislation on an appropriation bill, where an appropriation bill was under a title making it specific for a given fiscal year. My purpose in making the point of order is because it seems to me, with the manpower situation as it is, this particular activity could just as well start after June 30 as to start before that time.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair is ready to rule. In volume 7, Cannon's Precedents, section 1120, the Chair finds the following language:

Under the modern practice the provision that an appropriation shall be immediately available is not subject to a point of order.

The Chair overrules the point of order. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is recognized on his amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, of course, the amendment in substance is the language carried in the original bill, with the exception of that stricken out "to be immediately available and remain available until expended."

As I stated in presenting the bill to the House yesterday, the Committee on Appropriations felt there was some question about this program for Federal participation in making money available as loans to States for advance planning, but inasmuch as the authorization was carried in the War Mobilization Act and it was substantive law, we felt we should bring the item to the House for consideration. Therefore, we made what is tantamount to a token appropriation. I believe this amount should be carried in the bill, and we should be guided in the future by what experience shows us. If there are applications for these funds and they are needed, it will be very easy to add to the appropriation. I do not think we should strike out entirely all appropriations for this item. On the other hand, I do not think we should enlarge the appropriation at this time.

Therefore, I hope the action of the committee in making an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the next fiscal year will be sustained by the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. I think the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] may be confused by reason of the point of order that was made and sustained by the Chair, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], which is now before the House. It is my understanding that under the rules, if the gentleman from West Virginia desires to increase the amount over \$5,000,000, he is now at liberty to offer his amendment for the amount he desires to insert in preference to the \$5,000,000. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. Answering the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is now pending. An amendment to change the amount would be in order.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Maryland rise?

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to strike out the entire paragraph under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had sent that amendment to the desk before the paragraph was stricken on a point of order. The situation is different at this time. If the gentleman desires to oppose the amendment which the committee has offered, he will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, we all thoroughly enjoyed the masterful explanation of this bill by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia yesterday. I was greatly impressed by his statement that the request for this particular item originally was for \$75,000,000, but that the committee allowed \$5,000,000. Had the request been for six or seven million and the committee had authorized five million, one would not be suspicious, but when a request comes in for seventy-five million and the committee in its wisdom recommends but five, then, in my opinion, we should look into it.

Every State in the Union is planning for post-war work. How this post-war work is handled is going to be one of the most important things facing this Congress and facing this Nation. I believe we should encourage the States and cities to stand on their own legs, not come to Washington and depend on Washington's financing all their projects. I come from a little State that is known as the Free State, a State which still believes in home rule and State's rights, and not too much centralized Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have to pass this appropriation to insure that the Federal Government is going to help after the war ends. We already have a road program, a rivers and harbors program, and in this bill a marvelous program for the education of the boys in the armed service, to put them in business, to help them buy homes and to help them in every way we can. So I say we should stop and think before we make this initial appropriation to go into the field of advance planning for the Nation after this war has ended just to be sure that we do not have any more W. P. A., just to be sure that we do not repeat the mistakes we made during the depression following World War No. 1.

So I hope my amendment to strike out this whole clause will be adopted and that we will let the States and cities proceed with their own planning. Let them stand alone, let them get out of the habit of calling on Washington to help them on any and all occasions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman's amendment proposes to strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The point of order which was sustained by the Chair struck out the paragraph. In other words the gentleman is urging us to vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I want to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That will do the same thing.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. I thank the gentleman. That is what I wish to urge then.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY to the amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Vir-

ginia: Strike out the figure "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000"; strike out "4 per centum" and insert "2 per centum."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I hold no brief for the Federal Works Agency which the committee hearings and the Budget recommendations show asked for a total of \$77,800,000. I do believe, however, that the paltry sum of \$5,000,000 approved by the Committee on Appropriations comes dangerously near to sabotaging the entire post-war unemployment program. This program has legislative approval under title 5 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

I want to compliment the distinguished and able gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] on his very fine statement, also the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH], and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] who spoke in support of this program.

It is not a Federal gift as some would have you believe, it is not even a Federal grant; it is a loan, and the Federal Treasury will be reimbursed for all advances to cover engineering costs out of State, county, and municipal funds on all projects that are completed.

I have scanned the program as submitted by the Federal Works Agency and I find the backlog of the proposed post-war projects for 1,480 governmental units is on the dollar-and-cents basis in excess of \$11,000,000,000. Of this \$11,000,000,000 program, plans and specifications have been completed on less than \$1,000,000,000, leaving approximately \$10,000,000,000 on which plans and surveys must still be prepared.

On the basis of 5 percent for engineering costs, the estimate of the Federal Works Agency as submitted for the overall project was not so far out of line. The five million approved by the committee for this item will provide engineering fees or costs on only \$100,000,000 of construction, which happens to be the approximate amount of the backlog of projects in my home State of West Virginia.

I fear those who are proceeding on the assumption that there will be no post-war unemployment are living in a fool's paradise. Private industry will not be able to absorb all of the employables. There is sure to be a period of months or even years when industrial concerns now engaged in war work will be retooling and reconverting to peacetime production. It is essential that a post-war program of public buildings, highways, and other improvements be ready to go into action should this unemployment situation develop.

I am sure no Member of this Congress desires to return to the P. W. A. and the W. P. A. and like agencies, and I am equally sure that this Congress is not interested in any cost-plus contracts. The only way to avoid all of this is to have plans and specifications ready for immediate advertisement so that they can be let to private contractors.

Again, I submit that the sum of \$5,000,000 is wholly inadequate. If the \$75,000,000 is unreasonably high, then the \$5,000,000 set by the committee is un-

reasonably low and I trust, therefore, it will be the pleasure of this committee to accept my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia to the amendment.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman preceding the gentleman from Texas made the remark that this is a loan and that the money would be paid back provided the projects are completed. Is that a true statement? It will not be paid back unless the project is completed.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will turn to page 977 of the hearings he will find a copy of the law on the subject which does authorize an appropriation of Federal money to be lent or to be advanced to the States for the purposes of planning.

The Committee on Appropriations, which brings in this bill, is certainly not opposed to post-war plans. All of us know a great deal of work is being done along that line. We are all familiar with the Flood Control Act. Many millions of dollars are planned to be spent on work along that line, including soil conservation, which is essential, regardless of the unemployment or employment situation when this war is over. We are all familiar with the public-roads program which is being planned and which is essential. We are also familiar with the fact that we must be on the alert and not overlook having adequate plans for employment when this war is over.

The organic law does not state how much money may be appropriated for the purpose of post-war planning. The Budget picked out of the blue the figure of \$75,000,000. They would like to have that amount appropriated by this committee. But it was not shown that requests had been made for loans or advances by the States for this money, and there was no adequate reason shown at this time why the \$75,000,000 should be appropriated. They did bring down for us justifications containing many pages of jobs, one at \$10,000, some at \$8,000, some at \$6,500; numerous jobs to be filled in carrying out this program.

Mind you, this appropriation is merely for the purpose of trying to stimulate the States to make plans for post-war projects. As has been pointed out so well by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], most of the legislatures of the country are now in session, 42 of them, I believe. The States are pretty well fixed financially, and there is a keen interest in the States as regards planning. Let us give the States whose legislatures are now in session a chance to rise and meet their own needs, and then a little later in the session—as we expect to be here for some time—if it develops that we need more than \$5,000,000, why we can appropriate it, but let us give the States the right of way to plan their own projects.

It seems clear to me that this initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 should give us a start, and let us ascertain whether or not it might be necessary to appropriate \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 or any other sum in the future for this kind of program. I submit no one can read the hearings and find why \$75,000,000 should be appropriated at this time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just wanted to ask the gentleman whether, so far as this list of jobs is concerned, the committee has not taken care of that problem in the text of the bill, regardless of whether amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia is adopted or not. The language that the committee has brought before us and the language of the Woodrum amendment would prevent any such number of jobs as the gentleman has mentioned.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman's point is well taken.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that on as important a matter as this is we at least ought to have fairly extended debate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, as I look over the House, I think everyone who is on his feet is opposed to the amendment, and I am wondering what the necessity for prolonged debate is.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to making it 30 minutes if it is going to cover the Members now standing and give them each 3 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is what I was thinking of, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICH. If that is the case, I will not yield any further, Mr. Chairman. If they are going to cut me down to 3 minutes, I must object.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia wish to submit a further request?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I realize that I take up time on the floor. I am sent here for that purpose, and I expect to do it. But when they try to cut me down to 3 minutes it just does not seem fair. All of us are sent here with the duty of trying to save this Nation; save it from the New Deal policies. I do not think it is a question of appropriations any more; it is a question of our being the saviors of the Nation. If this Con-

gress is not going to do it, nobody will do it, because we are in terrible straits. The Nation is in financial peril, all on account of the New Deal administration.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GALLAGHER. The gentleman is not speaking to the question. He is making a political speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. RICH. When the gentleman from Virginia says \$5,000,000 is a paltry sum, then I wonder where we are heading for. Five million dollars to me is a terribly large amount of money. To New Dealers it is a paltry sum.

For 12 years you have been carrying on with the idea that to spend, spend, spend is the wise and sane thing for the American people to do, and especially this Government, until you have this Nation in the most critical condition it has ever been in in all its history. Notwithstanding the fact that you have got us into this war, you are still continuing to try to wreck us by spending. The very things the boys are fighting for in Europe are going to be lost here unless this Congress saves them. The President will not; he has proven that beyond all doubt. He will wreck the Nation in extravagance.

I say to you from the best judgment I possess that unless you stop this squandering of public funds you are not going to be able to do anything less than keep the printing presses going until you repudiate all the things we have ever undertaken. All the things that have been built up in this Nation of ours by men who have always considered that work, earn, and save should be the policy we should pursue are going to be lost, and there will be no opportunity in this land for anyone. That is a serious situation. It certainly behooves everyone in the Nation and especially every Member of Congress to try to preserve, if they possibly can, the last vestige of American liberty.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I am attempting to get an answer to my question, which I think was pertinent. Now, I believe in preparing and having plans and am not opposed to the committee request of \$5,000,000, however—

Mr. RICH. I think it was very pertinent, too.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman from West Virginia made the remark that the money would not be considered a loan to the State, and would not be repaid to the Federal Government unless the projects were completed. Those are his exact words. In other words, the dreamers and visionaries could spend this money to draw plans for building a Tower of Babel or a bridge across the Atlantic Ocean, or engage in any other scheme of planning just to use the money and make plans, knowing the money would never be repaid, because

the plans would not be accepted as practical by the State.

Mr. RICH. I will have to leave that up to them to answer, but I think they are up to all kinds of cockeyed schemes in planning for the future and the spending of money. They did it for 10 years in the past. We have been trying to secure money from the people of this Nation by taxing, taxing, taxing until their backs are about broken now. Now they are after the States to start the operation. They are trying to get this idea over to the States that they will let them do it now. I always wanted the States to do the spending. That is the right thing to do, and it always was the right thing to do. I have always been in favor of States' rights. We should have done that a long time ago. But instead of that the Chief Executive of the United States and a great many of the New Dealers have thought they knew everything and they knew where to get the money, and they have been getting it as long as the people in this country had resources, but they have about cleaned up everybody, and they think that within the next year they will have them all cleaned up. Then they want to go back to the States. It seems to me that is the object of this legislation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a healthy question?

Mr. RICH. I yield for a healthy question. I would like to get a half a dozen of them at least.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I just want to remind my friend from Pennsylvania and my friend the gentleman from Ohio that unfortunately we get partisan every once in a while.

Mr. RICH. This is not being partisan. You would not accuse me of being partisan.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; but every once in a while someone will get up and say, "This is just another New Deal stunt." This was written into the organic law by the Congress with practically no opposition from anybody. If it is a cockeyed stunt, it is what was done in the Congress.

Mr. RICH. When was that written in? The New Deal had the majority, so they are responsible.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In the war mobilization and reconversion bill those words were written.

Mr. RICH. You mean you fellows voted for that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know where my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania was at that time. Where was he?

Mr. RICH. I was not voting for that. I was not in Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place may I point out that if, once this war has finally been won, we should have the good judgment to maintain our national wealth production at the same level we

have achieved for the war we could cut taxes in half and still raise \$22,000,000,000 per year of tax revenue. The financial problem of the Nation depends primarily and basically upon whether or not we maintain a high enough wealth production, a high enough level of business activity, so that with reasonable tax rates we can raise revenues necessary to not only finance the needs of the Government but to retire an admittedly staggering debt.

Mr. Chairman, I remember when we considered the contract termination bill I was on one of the committees which discussed that bill. I remember we were told by witness after witness and it was stated on the floor of the House that although there were billions of dollars involved and although by the passage of that bill, an admittedly very liberal measure toward war contractors, billions of dollars, literally billions of dollars, not millions, but billions of dollars, might be lost, it would be a small price to pay to get prompt reconversion back to peacetime production. I remember also when the bill was passed to end renegotiation of war contracts—and I regret to remind the House that renegotiation of war contracts will come to an end on June 30 of this year in the absence of other action by this Congress—similar arguments were made. The one item in the reconversion bill which had to do directly with employment of the people is the item that is here before us, an item which aims not at public-roads construction with Federal subsidies, not at rivers and harbors projects financed in whole by the Federal Government, but an item to encourage the actual blueprinting and careful preparation of worth-while plans for public projects by whom? Not by the Federal Government but by the States and localities. Why? In order that we may not have a W. P. A. In order that we might encourage such a good program of public-works planning by the States and the cities, counties, and municipalities of this Nation as to hope that when, as, and if it became important to conduct public works those communities would be ready promptly with worth-while projects.

This is a guaranty against a W. P. A. Indeed, I think it would be sound policy on the part of the Federal Government to pass legislation in the form of a policy declaration, at least to the effect that Federal public works, like roads, to take a difficult example, where not actually necessary to the economy of the country, should be delayed until such time as needed for employment purposes. But this is different. The time to encourage the making of these plans, if you are going to do it at all, is at the earliest possible time. I am susceptible to the argument advanced by the committee, that there has not been presented to the Public Works Administration any great number of requests for these loans. I think, under those circumstances, the committee was probably justified in cutting down the amount the Budget asked for. I think they are severe. I think perhaps the compromise proposed by the gentleman from West Virginia might be

the most reasonable. But certainly I think it would be a terrible blunder on the part of the House to cut out this item completely. I think it would be bad policy and a bad precedent for us to establish.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the proposals already advanced in this discussion are indicative that there is no unanimity of opinion on what should be done and how much should be allocated. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ROE] would strike out all of the money. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] thinks it should be \$25,000,000. The Public Works officials who advanced this matter to the committee think it should be about \$75,000,000. The subcommittee believes it ought to be \$5,000,000.

Manifestly, we, as members of the subcommittee, do not arrogate to ourselves omniscience in the matter; but on the basis of all the testimony that you have and all the testimony that you absorb from men who are before you, you try to do a reasonable job. I think we try to follow the old Confucian line of "sweet reasonableness in the face of all circumstances." That is the reason we placed it at \$5,000,000.

Here are some of the supporting reasons for it: First, let me say to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], who is so distressed about what may happen in the post-war period, that they told us in the committee that \$2,400,000,000 worth of road projects are well beyond the design stage. That is a lot of money for highways. Thereby you start cushioning the shock of readjustment.

Second, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds was before us. They are going to lay the whole program of Federal buildings before the Buildings and Grounds Committee at an early date, calling for the construction of Federal buildings in every congressional district in the country. That will, in addition, cushion the shock. Now, the Federal Works authorities are frank to say to us in support of the \$75,000,000 that these works programs are in the "idea" stage. That is the language that was used in the justification. Now, shall we undertake to give them \$75,000,000 to unduly encourage communities around the country that have some of these projects in the "idea" stage and, against their better judgment, get them, on the basis of advance planning money, to undertake programs that they do not want? If the money is advanced and the project is not built, the money is lost. It will be sunk in engineering work and blueprint paper, and all that sort of thing, but it

will be irretrievably lost to the Federal Treasury. Why not pursue a reasonable course, as indicated by the committee? We have no intention of striking it all out, but why not develop an experience factor, and after a while, Congress being in session continuously, they can come back and lay before us some experience tables and say, "Here is what we have ascertained in the field. Here is the way the first \$5,000,000 was used. On that basis, we feel justified in asking for additional money."

That looks like a reasonable way to proceed. I hope, therefore, the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia for \$25,000,000 will be defeated, and that the committee's position to provide \$5,000,000 as a start, an experimental test fund, will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is recognized for 3¾ minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment. I am in favor of it because I do not like grants, and I have voted against just as many outright grants to the States and municipalities as any Member of this House, I do not care who he may be.

Mr. DIRKSEN rose.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield.

Mr. Chairman, I have read the hearings on this. I know what scared the committee, and I think I know what justified the committee in their action and kept them from making a more favorable recommendation; that was the breakdown submitted to the committee by the Federal Works Administration in connection with the administration of this money; that is what scared the committee. As I recall it, they wanted over a hundred-odd employees in the District of Columbia and four hundred-some-odd throughout the country. That, in my opinion, hurt the Federal Works Administration more than anything else. The gentleman from Illinois asked us to set up an experimental fund of \$5,000,000. This money will not be available until July. By that time there will be requests far in excess of \$5,000,000. I know what the request of my own city, St. Louis, was, because it was presented by the mayor and his engineers. Our trouble is that while we have been authorized a bond issue, as I understand it, we cannot sell the bonds until the plans and specifications are ready. We do not want this money to be given to the city of St. Louis. We want to borrow the money. We are going to complete the public works, because the bond issue has been approved by the people.

Mr. DIRKSEN rose.

Mr. COCHRAN. I mentioned the gentleman; I will yield to him.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman makes the best argument in support of the committee's position after all, because the city of St. Louis floated an issue of \$63,000,000 in bonds. Bond houses will not buy the bonds on the basis of plans. The gentleman's city probably has the best credit of any large municipality in the United States.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman for the compliment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How amazing then that a city so amply able to finance its plans should be stymied simply because it needs a little more money to make plans.

Mr. COCHRAN. It is held up for the reason I stated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely.

Mr. COCHRAN. If the Federal Government lends us the money to prepare plans and specifications we will pay it back; the city agrees to pay it back. Nobody wants this as a grant.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And the gentleman's city has no difficulty whatever in getting all the funds it needs.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; it does. We are governed by a charter, and also whether we have the necessary cash available.

I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia is extremely reasonable. Cut down on the administrative expenditures if you desire; you can do that as much as you please; but give us an opportunity to borrow money, not receive it as a grant, so we can go ahead and get ready if the time comes when we may need it in the event of unemployment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] or any one else on either the right or left side of the aisle, tell the Nation where the money is to come from to finance all the proposed plans for post-war employment, except by financing a goodly portion of it with the Government printing press? If you cannot answer this question, then you admit that the political exigencies of the situation demand that we blindly proceed with planned spending until the Nation is plunged into wild and uncontrollable inflation, ultimately wrecking the whole structure upon which all sound employment rests.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, most Members of the House are rather worried about our national housekeeping, and the terminal we may finally arrive at, maybe in a year or 2 years from now, maybe not that long, and finding our country financially solvent.

Sometimes we are charged with being perhaps political. Most of us when we vote for economy vote to try to save this Government of free enterprise and opportunity for the boys who are making such a great sacrifice. So far as concerns the amendment asking for \$25,000,000 and encouraging the people to plan, I fear there are those in this House who have not sufficient confidence in the progressive spirit of the American people to trust them. There is no question but we in Illinois have more plans than

we can consummate; therefore, we do not have to borrow any money in order to encourage us to plan for our people, our returned soldiers, and the improvement of our State.

I do not think we should try to encourage people along this line at the expense of the National Government. We have had too much of that during the last few years. I have even seen a campaign waged by a Senator who said, "I can get more money from Washington than my opponent because I go along with the administration." We have had too much paternalism and the people have been encouraged too much to bring all of their problems to Washington. It is going to ultimately wreck this country unless that is stopped.

The committee may have the right answer. They may be putting out a fire in the woods to burn leaves in order to keep a greater fire in the form of an extension of the W. P. A. from enveloping the entire country after this war is over. I would not oppose vigorously the \$5,000,000 if we could stop at that, but I certainly oppose unqualifiedly the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia for \$25,000,000. I have faith in the courage and in the progressive spirit of the people of the States and the various communities to plan. They are planning State-wide projects all over the Nation and they do not need the encouragement of several millions of dollars to get them to overplan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I dislike, on such matters as this, to take a position in opposition to the distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations on my side of the aisle. Perhaps the reason I do so is because I have an engineering viewpoint rather than a strictly legal viewpoint or some other viewpoint that might prevail in the minds of others. I know that my own State government, as such, has no need for these funds and probably would not consider making any application. That, however, is not generally true in the case of county and city governments, because during these trying times most of them have endeavored to reduce their tax rates to the point where they are barely getting along, what with increased salaries. That has come about also because after all the Federal tax rates have necessarily increased, and our local governments have tried to cooperate by lowering taxes and cutting expenditures to a minimum.

Some cities and some counties are in much better condition than others. Some are in very poor condition. I have to look upon this sort of a thing as being very much in line with conservatism in thinking, a conservatism that arises from the fact that cities, counties, and States, when they engage in public-works projects, do it through private contractors as a rule, although sometimes they

engage in construction themselves. I also look upon this from the standpoint that it takes from 12 to 18 months to draft engineering plans. They cannot be begun, of course, until after next July 1, because the funds will not be available until then, and it means it will be July 1, 1946, on July 1, 1947, or later before these plans can possibly be ready. No one knows how long this war is going to last. No one knows when we may need a sudden large amount of employment necessary to take up a sudden slack.

I think that this is very cheap insurance for the future, and I say so with all due respect to my colleagues on the Republican side of the committee. I note that the funds are limited to 4 percent for administration. The balance of the funds will not be used unless the States and municipalities call for them and then, as has been explained, if the projects are entered into, the funds are repaid to the Federal Government. I think it is very good insurance. It comes at the right time, because we do not know what the future may bring in either the length or the shortness of the war.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman called attention to the fact that the cities and counties have tried to cut down their tax rates.

Mr. HINSHAW. They really have.

Mr. MASON. What good does it do when the Federal Government has been increasing its tax rates by leaps and bounds and have more than taken up what the cities and counties and States have tried to do in the way of saving taxes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course, I appreciate the gentleman's viewpoint but we do have a war on that is very expensive, and necessarily the Federal Government is spending a large amount of money for that purpose. I am in hearty accord with the principle of reduction in unimportant expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I really do not know whether it would be wise for us to vote in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia, but whether that amendment carries or not, I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia calling for \$5,000,000 will carry. That amount is actually necessary and should be voted.

My colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] says that nothing is needed in Illinois. Sure not, because in Illinois, due to the sales tax that we adopted during the trying Hoover days to keep the people from starvation, we have been collecting a great deal of money which, however, has not been spent for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and now, though the need does not exist, is still being collected and the public is being mulcted on 3 percent of the necessities of life, while millions of dollars have been expended for political purposes by the present Republican Governor in his re-

cent reelection campaign, there still remains \$138,000,000 of these moneys in the State treasury, which I repeat has and is now being taken daily out of the pockets of the consumers.

And now a word about my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. I want to call attention to the hue and cry that we hear day in and day out from the gentleman.

Of course, he was not here when we passed the reconversion bill in 1944. I presume he was home counting his profits and making more millions. I do not know whether you know it or not, but he is one of the richest manufacturers and businessmen in the State of Pennsylvania. I have nothing against him. More power to him, as long as he makes the money honestly. But I know the attitude of all these big manufacturers and all these rich people when it comes to appropriating a few thousand dollars or a few million dollars for the general good of the country. They feel that they will have to pay a little larger income tax or that there will not be an immediate reduction in the income tax, and they object and find fault. They oppose, fight, and vote against such needed funds. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has restated at least half a dozen times the fear that there will be repudiation of our values because of the increased debt of the country. I say to him and to the country that there will be no repudiation while this administration is in power. The gentleman is judging this administration and the New Deal by the old Republican Hoover administration, when there was indirect repudiation to the extent in many instances up to 85 percent of the value of the assets, bonds and securities held by the public, as you may not recall that in 1932, or before this despised New Deal came into power, everything we possessed was worth only about 15 cents on the dollar, and nearly every bank, insurance company, and businessman and manufacturer were broke and, if not broke, was on the verge of bankruptcy. That, I repeat, cannot and will not happen under this administration. We will continue to provide employment, and there will be prosperity for all.

When we legislate, we do not legislate in the interest of the Democrats; we legislate in the interest of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes. We are giving everything else away; we might just as well give a little time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate on the amendment has been fixed.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a report from an outstanding institution giving the number of billion-dollar corporations, the number of billions they have made in the last few years, and a list of those poor unfortunates who are earning above \$75,000 a year—more than the President of the United States. They are not my figures—they are figures that have been given to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to get permission in the House to place that in the RECORD.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, in accordance with my request and the unanimous consent which I have obtained, instead of including all of the figures, I shall give a few totals and excerpts of the figures given in a report issued by the Minneapolis Investors Association—a Republican investors' group—of Minneapolis, Minn. On page 5 of their report there is a list of 40 billion-dollar corporations in the United States having assets of \$88,000,000,000. On page 4, a table is shown giving the increase of national income from 1932 approximating \$40,000,000,000, which rose in the year 1942 to \$147,927,000,000. Compare this amount with the national income in 1920 under a Democratic administration when it was \$75,000,000,000, and the following year—1921—when, under a Republican administration, it was \$60,000,000,000—a drop of \$15,000,000,000, and to prove to the gentleman from Pennsylvania how the insurance companies have progressed, this report shows that in 1933, due to the great "Hoover prosperity" when suicides were occurring daily, the assets of the insurance companies in this country amounted to \$20,000,000,000. Within 10 years—namely 1943—they have increased to \$47,000,000,000.

A comparison of the benefits paid out to policyholders amounted to over \$3,000,000,000 in 1933 with a lesser number of policyholders, and in 1943 with more policyholders the benefits paid out amounted to \$2,365,000—\$700,000,000 less than in 1933.

Mr. Chairman; these figures clearly show the prosperity of the Nation under the New Deal administration of President Roosevelt. The few figures which I have quoted should relieve the anxiety of the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to the future and should reassure him that there will be no repudiation of our debts because, with the tremendous income, we will be able to repay our debts within a short number of years and redeem all our outstanding bonds or obligations.

Mr. Chairman, if a compilation was made of all of the commercial and savings deposits in our banks I am sure it would reach the tremendous sum of \$100,000,000,000, and that is not taking into consideration the billions of dollars which are locked up in safe-deposit vaults, nor is it necessary for me to point out that we own nearly 75 percent of all the gold in the world.

From time to time I receive, and presume most of you Members likewise receive, communications from so-called institutes, which are nothing more than industrial combinations, or from their officers, agents, or lawyers, who, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, complain, and, with crocodile tears express fear as to the future under the New Deal, but on examination you will find that they are the officers or representatives of these \$40,000,000,000 corporations which I have mentioned who are drawing salaries and bonuses ranging from \$75,000 up to \$450,000 a year—a sum six times

greater than the salary received by the President of our country. These salaries do not include the tremendous dividends and interests which these representatives derive from the stocks owned in their respective corporations.

Mr. Chairman, in the near future I shall insert a list of those persons receiving salaries in excess of \$75,000. The names of 676 of these poor, underpaid, and overworked officials of these corporations make up this list who find fault with this administration. I shall also include an insertion covering a list of corporations who have increased their assets over \$40,000,000,000 in the last few years.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I realize fully the force of the argument of those who see in this proposal an opportunity to get away from a repetition of W. P. A. If I thought this proposal would have that result I would gladly vote for either of the proposed sums and for many times either sum proposed. In my judgment, however, this proposal will not have that happy result, but will, on the contrary, open up just one more avenue for the demand for Federal hand-outs of the people's money.

I am going to vote against both amendments, and I take that position because of the fact that in my judgment no action is necessary at this time.

The only real basis for this proposal, as I see it, is the fact that some State legislatures have not placed upon the statute books of their respective States the necessary authority to localities to issue bonds for the purpose of paying planning costs. They all have the authority in respect to construction. If they had it in respect to planning there would be no need for this proposal whatever. Almost every State legislature is now in session. It is a simple matter to enact the necessary legislation.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, the record indicates that over \$3,547,000 of post-war projects have been already planned. I hold in my hand a newspaper article dated February 2 indicating that the National City Bank of New York stated on the previous day that the end of the war threatens to let loose the greatest concentrated spending in history by States and municipalities. It adds that the States as a whole will have accumulated surpluses of more than \$2,000,000,000 and have been planning on how to spend it. It states further that a survey by the Federal Works Agency shows some \$13,000,000,000 of post-war public projects planned or in the process of planning.

The record also indicates that from 6 to 12 months is all that is required to complete the shelf of post-war projects which those advocating this proposal have in mind. With the war still in process, with the depression following the war probably some years away, it seems to me that the Congress is fully justified in postponing this whole matter for further consideration at some future time. I shall vote accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is recognized.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, there are three simple propositions here.

The first question you ought to ask in your own mind is whether or not this will interfere with the war effort. On that I merely want to submit one thing. This plan is supposed to put engineers at work drawing plans. Less than 2 weeks ago on a train I met an old friend who is now a representative of the Republic Airplane Corporation. He said he was out to scour the country to find 37 engineers to put to work on the draftsman's board designing airplane plans right now. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we do not have the engineers and they will not be available until the war is over.

In the second place: Is this thing needed now? I am not opposed to the expenditure of money for the proper planning of public works. But on the question of whether it is needed now or not, remember this: Our W. P. A. era did not come until we had a boom for 10 years after the World War. Why do the proponents of starting this plan now believe everything is going into a tailspin when peace comes? Already we have over \$1,000,000,000 authorized in various ways for public roads. We soon will have over \$1,000,000,000 programmed in rivers and harbors work. We have nearly \$2,000,000,000 authorized for flood control work and going into the plans stage now. Anyone who is at all familiar with the private housing industry knows they expect the biggest boom in private housing after this war that we have ever had. There is no great rush about this proposition before us. It should have the further study which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] mentioned.

Then the third question you should ask yourself is: What is this proposition going to lead to? Do not deceive yourselves. You can talk about loaning this money but the community which is not able to finance the planning of its public works is not going to be able to finance the building of such public works. The gentleman from Virginia yesterday stated the case very well against the whole proposition at this time and against the amendment which he has had to offer in his capacity as chairman of the subcommittee. He said yesterday:

I believe one of the most serious problems that confronts government in America today is that local governments and State governments are too prone to look to Washington for relief on everything. Here is an instance of it.

That is what the gentleman said speaking about this proposition. He said further:

Without any demand, practically, the Federal Government picks up a nice little hunk of pie and holds it up and invites the States to come in and help themselves.

The statement presented to the committee by the Federal Works Agency for this proposition has this sentence in it:

In a word, the purpose of these funds is not to promote what might be called planning at large but to promote advance plan-

ning necessary to the actual construction of the specific work to promote—

Note the words. In other words "to prime the pump" that siphons "money from the Federal Treasury."

And you cannot get away from it. Let us not deceive ourselves. In the long run you will be giving this money to the States and to the local communities. You can call it a loan if you will today, but they will come back and expect the money to construct the projects by grants or by loans and grants.

The gentleman from Virginia yesterday put in the RECORD a statement which you all should read. It is a clipping from Sunday's paper which had attracted the attention of many of us. It reports that the Associated Press has made a survey of 42 States and has found that the State governments already have earmarked over \$1,725,000,000 for post-war projects.

Mr. Chairman, this thing is not needed now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take just a moment to state the parliamentary situation.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] made a point of order against the language included in the second paragraph on page 18. The point of order was sustained. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], then offered an amendment which reestablishes the amount of \$5,000,000. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] offered an amendment to increase that to \$25,000,000. When my time expires we will vote, and the vote will first come upon the amount of \$25,000,000, the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia; and second, on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] to retain the amount of \$5,000,000.

I am going to vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia, but I am going to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. I am not opposed to post-war planning. I believe the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] will agree with me that the bill presented to this House and passed, to establish a post-war planning committee, was the bill which I introduced, with very few changes. But I do not want to go about it in the way the P. W. A. wishes. They came here and asked for \$77,680,000. Of that amount they were going to use \$2,680,000 for administrative purposes. They were going to have a personnel of 562, if I remember correctly. This \$5,000,000 is enough to start with. The truth of the matter is, I am willing to give them \$77,000,000 later if I see it is needed. But we suggested to them that they start their work with the \$5,000,000, and lay down a pattern. Then if they later need more money they can come before the Deficiency Subcommittee, or they can come back before our committee. If we are urging \$25,000,000, or \$77,000,000, as an emer-

gency measure, then we are assuming this war will be over, because in the hearings on page 998, we asked Mr. Field the question how long it would take to prepare these plans, and he said it would take from 6 months to a year. I do not believe we are going to need these plans before that time. With \$5,000,000 in the next year they can lay a pattern for us, and we can see what they plan. We can give them the money necessary at that time, and I am going to vote for the \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

All time has expired on the pending amendment and amendments thereto.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOM) there were—ayes 36, noes 94.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 114, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 19, after line 2, strike out all of lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, when I was here 2 years ago I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations. At that time the Virgin Islands were under the supervision of the Interior Department, and I presume still are. Moneys were appropriated to the Interior Department for the Virgin Islands. Moneys were appropriated for a W. P. A. in the Virgin Islands. Mr. Ickes, now Secretary of the Interior, held the same office at that time. He, together with some others of his henchmen, conceived the idea of going to the Virgin Islands and buying sugar plantations, buying some worn-down rum plants. He bought those rum plants and built them up, improved them, set the Government up in a corporation so that every individual in the United States is now a stockholder in the Virgin Islands rum manufacturing business.

I have always been opposed to the Government getting into business in competition with private enterprise. I am opposed to the Government's getting into the rum business in competition with private enterprise. I want to see this principle carried out in the future. Get the Government out of all business.

This appropriation is for the purpose

of buying Government machinery of other departments. I have no doubt it is machinery owned by the Interior Department or by the Navy. If we appropriate this money in the Independent Offices bill they will spend the money and give the equipment to the Interior Department. That will give Mr. Ickes just that much more opportunity to expand the rum plant in the Virgin Islands. Do you want to take part in such a proposition? Do you think it is a good thing to give them \$150,000 to buy this machinery from another branch of the Government? I do not believe in it. I am against this section of the bill. We know not what the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, will do with this machinery, and I want to know that we will not improve the rum business owned by this Government.

This should be stricken out until such time as we know what Mr. Ickes and the people in the Virgin Islands want to do with this money. It is not a good thing to have it in this bill at the present time, and certainly it is not necessary.

Mr. Chairman, let me state another thing. If this equipment is owned by another branch of the Government, we ought to be careful now what we do with excess machinery, excess inventories of all kinds so far as supplies are concerned. The Government is beginning to dispose of this equipment to various agencies and at public sales, yet we find that we are buying the same materials at the same time from private corporations in this country for the Army, the Navy, and other departments of the Government. We should have a department of government established, and all the matériel, machinery, and so forth owned by the Government should be turned over to that department when it becomes surplus in any branch. It should be a clearing house and not be turned over to private enterprise so that they can make a profit out of it. We are not doing what we should as Members when we permit the Government to proceed as it is proceeding at the present time in disposing of surplus materials. You do not do things in a good business way.

Mr. Chairman, Members who are interested in the efficient operation of the Government should keep it out of private hands. Here is a good chance to do that. Here is a chance for Members to keep the Government out of the rum business. Here is a chance to get started in sound government, because that is what this money will be used for before the machinery is worn out, I believe—bigger owned Government rum plants. Let us stop it here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. Chairman, by Public Law 510 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, an act was passed for the benefit of the Government, municipalities and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and for their internal improvement, islands that we are responsible for, islands from which last year we recovered into the Public Treasury more than \$28,000,000 in receipts. In this act 29 projects were specifically set forth stating the purpose of the improvement and the amount which it was estimated the project would cost.

Section 2 of the act provided that not to exceed 5 percent of the funds therein authorized should be available for the purpose of making studies, investigations, plans, and specifications, and so forth. The Budget estimate, based on that organic law which we passed in the last session of Congress, was \$535,000, which the committee reduced to \$150,000. Fifty thousand dollars of that is provided to enable the Federal Works Administration to acquire machinery that is already over there, that is owned by other agencies, in order to obviate the necessity of getting new machinery and sending it over there later.

As to the \$50,000 item it is merely a bookkeeping transaction because they simply buy the machinery from the other agencies and the money is covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. RICH. What other agencies?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understand it is the Navy.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that the gentleman is in error when he states that the Virgin Islands turns any money back into the Federal Treasury over and above their expenses. The Virgin Islands have not turned anything back to the Federal Treasury since we have had them. They have always been a liability and as far as getting any credit over and above expenses we have not done so. But that is not the ground on which I oppose this appropriation. I am opposing it because I think we ought to teach those people to be self-supporting and we are not doing it by the way we are handling the Virgin Islands.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The basic law which authorized this more than \$10,000,000 of internal improvements was for the very purpose the gentleman is talking about, to give them internal improvements, such as sanitation, a water supply, schools, hospitals, and so forth that are badly needed over there and that our people after investigating found out that they did need very badly if we are to give them a minimum of the needs they require as citizens and for which we are responsible.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman from Pennsylvania overlooks the enormous revenue that our Treasury Department gets from the rum which is produced in the Virgin Islands and shipped to this country. I think it would just about be

equal to or probably exceed the amount of money we spend down there.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It amounted to more than \$28,000,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, \$1,347,890, of which not to exceed \$639,650 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$522,700 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee a question. May I ask if this section contains the item to pay for the numerous guards, doorkeepers, time-consumers, receptionists, and stopper-uppers that you meet as you go into practically all of the Federal buildings these days? I have been unable to determine just which item in this bill provides for their salaries, but this section does contain a provision for their uniforms, the cleaning and the pressing thereof. Does this section include their salaries?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The appropriation to which the gentleman is addressing himself is for general administrative expenses. It does not contain the guard personnel.

Mr. POAGE. Where do we find that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. At the bottom of page 21, salaries and expenses,

public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. That is the next section.

Mr. POAGE. That is the \$26,000,000 item. Of course, I cannot offer an amendment as long as I do not know how much we are spending for this purpose and I do not know that I will ever care to offer one, but I do want to ask the gentleman this question: Just what benefits do we derive from all these guards? If the gentleman knows, I would like to also ask how much we pay for this extra guarding. What benefit do we get by reason of having to go through this investigation every time we attend business in any of these Federal buildings? How does the practice of having 8 or 10 people meet you and having to produce your birth certificate or your bank book or show your finger prints and having someone determine that you are there and that you are a person in being and that you want to see somebody, regardless of what you want to see them about or why, or who you are, or where you come from—how does this help win the war? You are admitted, of course, nobody is kept out but it simply delays everybody who has business with a Government agency. Anybody who wants to go in, whether to plant a bomb or steal or commit robbery or arson can, of course, get in. But as for everybody who comes here at considerable expense from great distances, the time consumed will run into a substantial item. When you add up the total amount of time so lost it will run into thousands of years of wasted time. If there is some connection between this wasted time and the winning of the war that is one thing, but if it is simply to spend public money and the time of citizens that is another thing.

I would like to have the gentleman give us an explanation of just what good is accomplished by this expenditure. In the early days of the war I understood it was supposed to have a psychological effect; that it put the fear of the war into everybody, and it made everybody realize that there was a war going on. I do not think we have to spend money to do that any longer. I do not mean that we should not have somebody available in a building to throw out somebody who became violent, but when you take 15 or 20 or 30 buildings and close all of the doors except 1 so that people have to walk a block or two to get to the right door although he will probably walk past guards at every door; when you have a group of guards and of record makers at the one door where you can get in all that these employees do is to waste your time and their time, it does seem to me that it is an utter waste of Government money and of Government time and certainly it is a waste of the manpower of the Nation. It is not so much that anybody objects to having to answer questions and fill out forms as that it is a useless waste of time. If we do not have some purpose in mind and some good result we are going to get from it, why do it?

I do not mean that the committee cannot explain, but I mean that up until

this moment nobody has ever explained to me what good it does. I should just like to have the committee take a little time and tell us what good is accomplished by having you sign in and sign out and getting a card and a badge and a guard and a guide each and every time you go in a building. I can conceive that there must be a guide in the Pentagon Building, else we would become lost and waste time, but in the ordinary building where the ordinary country boy can find his way around, I do not see why we should not send in the country boy just as well as the smooth representative of the Axis Powers. There never was a man sent over here from Berlin that did not have sense enough to get by those guards. If we are doing any good let us keep them, but if we are doing some good by having them I think the Congress and the Nation would be interested in knowing what it is.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I can understand that the gentleman is irritated if he has to sign in and sign out. For that specific purpose the Public Buildings Administration has issued to the gentleman a very attractive little badge that he may put on the lapel of his coat, including his picture and his name. The gentleman, with that badge on his coat, can walk in or out of any Government building in Washington, including the Army and Navy Departments, and all they will do is salute him and say, "Good morning, Congressman," and he will not be stopped a moment so far as he is concerned.

As far as the boy from the country is concerned, for security reasons it would be impossible to open many of the Government establishments. Perhaps it would not apply to all of them, but in many of them it would be impossible to turn the public loose to roam at large all over that building looking for anything they pleased, particularly, during wartime. In the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission, in all of these agencies that have large dealings with contractors and representatives and business agents, it is not only for security but it is for the convenience of people coming there looking for persons that they are met by a receptionist and asked, "Who is it you wish to see?" Oftentimes they do not know whom they wish to see. They naturally do not know whom they wish to see. They go there and information is obtained from them. They are given a card and, if they have a briefcase, they are required either to check it or have it searched. Then they are given a card and a guide and they get in and out, if they have business. It not only is convenient for them but it protects the officials of the Government from having a long line of people standing around taking up their time all day long.

I am quite willing to admit that the thing is overdone to some extent in certain agencies. The Public Buildings Administration admitted in our hearings that perhaps now, with the war having reached the stage it has, these very se-

vere restrictions could be relaxed in some agencies to some extent. But there are many other agencies where, for security reasons, they cannot be relaxed. For instance, the question was asked, Why is it necessary down at the Department of Commerce to have all this? The Maritime Commission is in the Department of Commerce Building, and in the records of the Maritime Commission are records of all the sailings of convoy vessels going out of this country. Merely to state that shows why it is necessary to know, as far as it is humanly possible, who it is that is going in and out of there. The fact that you have these restrictions is a restraining force on many people who do not have legitimate business with those agencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$235,000.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: After the last paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" on page 32 insert the following:

"Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General, as authorized in section 312 (b) of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid or information so requested, including the employment, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary personnel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment as the result of a unanimous vote of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Congress authorized in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Comptroller General to do just exactly what this amendment provides. But the Congress has never given the money to the Comptroller General to do the job. I think the testimony of Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, before this subcommittee is a direct challenge to the Congress because he says we just do not know what becomes of the money we appropriate.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments was set up by the consolidation of about 14 committees. I have been a member of it ever since it was established. I was the chairman for nearly 10 years. It has very wide jurisdiction. The committee can investigate any expenditures at any time it desires, and can require any Government officials to come before the committee and bring books and records in response to the committee's request. Unfortunately, the Congress has seen fit to pass many resolutions setting up select and special committees and in doing so it has taken away from the Committee on Expendi-

tures in the Executive Departments the jurisdiction that Congress gave to the committee at the time it was created. This committee as now constituted can do a good job and save millions of dollars if it has a proper investigating force. This amendment provides for just that. We have confidence in the Comptroller General and know he will cooperate with us. We do not ask for this money but want it given to the Comptroller General.

Without fear of contradiction I can say the Committee on Expenditures is the poorest staffed committee in the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would like to say I have just conferred, since the gentleman handed me the text of his amendment, with gentlemen on the minority side, and the gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and we have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. In view of that Mr. Chairman, I will not take up further the time of the Committee and I ask for a vote.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. For the record, I think it should be made clear that this amendment does not limit the use of the funds to any single committee, but makes it available for any committee of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Absolutely.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman's amendment is good and should be adopted.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman. I cannot see how anyone can oppose it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I just wanted to ask the gentleman this question, whether or not the Comptroller General, Mr. Warren, deemed this amount provided by the gentleman's amendment was sufficient?

Mr. COCHRAN. About 2 years ago the Comptroller General appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, at my request, and conferred with the ranking members of that committee as well as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], who has been interested for several years. He said he would be willing to do the job if Congress wanted him to do it. I think it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. COOLEY. Did he think this money provided by the gentleman's amendment would be sufficient to do the job?

Mr. COCHRAN. It is his figure.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. As I understand it, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is endeavoring by this amendment and through existing law, to accomplish the same purpose that I have had in view in a measure which I have had before the Congress for 3 years, to create an office

of fiscal investigators as an agency of the House of Representatives.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is the purpose of it. The gentleman from Texas is to be commended for his untiring efforts to bring this about. I have always appreciated his assistance.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the committee.

Mr. JUDD. I do not like to inflict myself upon the committee, but I was appointed to this Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. When I studied what its function and jurisdiction was, it appears that it already had jurisdiction to do a great many things for which we have set up special investigating committees and for which we have spent a great deal of money. Every week a Member gets a letter from a constituent asking why so and so gets a private airplane to go here or there, or what is done with this money or that money. With this set-up we can find out why it was done. I think it is a very forward step.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in hope this amendment will be agreed to. First, because our committees need all the help they can get. Second, because for a long time we have failed to use one of the most effective tools within the hands of the Congress. In the British House of Commons, one of the most important committees of the Parliament is the committee the duties of which are equivalent to those of our Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Strangely enough that committee seems to have fallen into disuse as an investigating agency, in the United States House of Representatives. It has the widest jurisdiction. It has plenary powers. All that is necessary is for us to use them. Complaint has been made of members of the committee that it is without sufficient staff to discharge its duties. This amendment will remedy that need. There is from time to time complaint in the press of the country that there should be more investigations by our congressional committees. Perhaps the criticism is in some respects well founded. Either we have neglected this committee or the committee has neglected its duties.

If we exercise the power lodged in the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments it will be unnecessary for us to provide money for so many special investigations carried on by so many special committees under special rules and special authority from the House. By implementing this committee specifically established for the purpose, by providing additional staff through the G. A. O. and thus placing in its hands the power to carry out the purpose for which it was constituted we

should answer much of the criticism on this score in the press and render unnecessary many expenditures for special investigators by other committees not originally designed for that purpose.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Would not such a committee in the House properly equipped, be very similar if not parallel to the Mead Committee in the Senate, the ex-Truman committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would do precisely the same work and would make unnecessary all such special committees and special expenditures.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to say that in the British Parliament this was a permanent standing committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; one of the oldest institutions of the English Government.

Mr. RANKIN. Such a standing committee would make many of these special committees unnecessary. For instance, a permanent standing committee on the investigation of these expenditures in the various departments should save this country untold millions of dollars.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have such a committee but unfortunately, for some reason I have never been able to understand, we do not use it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman knows, if he heard the amendment read, that this is no appropriation for the Committee on Expenditures; it is an appropriation for the Comptroller General, setting up in the General Accounting Office under the Budget and Accounting Act an investigating division to serve the Congress of the United States, his committee as well as the committee of which I am a member. The gentleman has received \$100,000 for his committee. This committee is not asking for a cent. The amendment asks it be given the Comptroller General.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I again yield to my colleague from Missouri to complete his inquiry.

Mr. COCHRAN. Our committee is not asking for money, nor is it asking for any additional help at this time; it is asking that the Comptroller General be given the money he says he can use in making investigations for committees of the Congress. That is what we propose to do, let the Comptroller Gen-

eral make them for the Committee on Expenditures.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And, as will be noted from a reading of the amendment, it also provides that the Comptroller General shall use this fund—not on his own initiative—but for investigations upon the request and report of committees of the House; and the gentleman's committee, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, is the committee on which the duty of conducting the investigations devolves. It is also the committee which has complained that it was without means of conducting investigations. It is the committee on which the rules place the responsibility of investigation. No other standing committee of the House is clothed with that wide and specific authority. This amendment applies to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments as to no other committee of the House.

So far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, it has maintained for the last 2 years, under special authorization of the House, a system of investigation much better adapted to its purposes that could be supplied under this amendment. Under this provision the General Accounting Office will immediately employ additional personnel. That additional personnel will be there day after day, year after year, drawing salaries whether there are any investigations to be made or not. And do not get the idea that there will be a general rush on the part of congressional committees to make use of this personnel. Various Members of the House have over the last 2 years given statements to the press and delivered speeches on the floor of the House urging large and expensive staffs to conduct investigations. I have made it a practice to go personally to all of them, or address them here in debate and ask what they wanted to investigate and assure them that if it is anything the Committee on Appropriations could investigate for them through our research staff, I would be glad to take it up for them with the committee. And in every instance they have said they had nothing to investigate.

So, after the novelty of the new toy wears off, the new staff down at the General Accounting Office will have little to do if it has to wait for reports from House committees as provided in the pending amendment. But whether there are investigations or not they will be on the pay roll cooling their heels. Under the system employed by the Committee on Appropriations we do not call a man until he is needed and we release him as soon as the job is done. We pay him the same salary he receives under civil service, and there is no incentive for him to unduly prolong the job.

Another material advantage the system employed by the Committee on Appropriations has over the service proposed in the amendment, is that it provides men specially qualified for the job in hand. Many special investigations require specially trained men, such as engineers, scientists, physicians, detectives, lawyers, accountants, and so forth. We

can supply scientists and physicians from the Federal Bureau of Standards and United States Health Service, and there are none better anywhere in the country. We can supply operatives from F. B. I. and the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. Where in the United States or in the world can you find men who are as well qualified? We get exactly the man we need for the work. If you are limited, as you are under this amendment, to the General Accounting Office, you get an auditor.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman made that statement on the floor once before and I immediately contacted the General Accounting Office and I found out that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about. They have all types of men in the General Accounting Office capable of making any kind of investigation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have repeatedly applied to the General Accounting Office and all we ever got from them was bookkeepers.

My good friend says I do not know what I am talking about. He does not know what he is talking about when he says I have received \$100,000. A fund of \$100,000 was made available but we did not take it. We accepted and used less than \$25,000 a year and for that sum—the smallest sum ever spent by a congressional committee in major investigations in the last 50 years—we secured all the pertinent information asked by anybody, either in or out of the committee, and saved millions of dollars to the United States Treasury, as has been frequently referred to on this floor.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If a Member of Congress talks across the District line on the telephone he has to pay for it. It has been rumored around the Capitol, and especially over in the other body, that a certain individual spent a thousand dollars down there in the departments in 1 day telephoning. If the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments were adequately staffed with investigators, it could require the various departments to submit detailed statements with reference to every dollar spent and what the money was spent for. I submit that it would save this country probably hundreds of millions of dollars a year and I think it would be well worth while to provide such a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I heartily concur in what the gentleman from Mississippi has said. The

British Empire considers its committee on executive expenditures as one of the most indispensable adjuncts of government. Only the ablest members of the House of Commons may aspire to membership on the committee. Membership on the committee is one of the special prerogatives of the minority—or as they term it—"His Majesty's opposition." If our similar committee was properly staffed, as the gentleman from Mississippi suggests, other authorizations to special committees and other appropriations for investigations would be unnecessary.

And may I add that such investigations would serve a useful purpose not only in uncovering maladministration, waste, and inefficiency, or misdirection of funds, but would also serve to disprove many of the wild and disturbing rumors constantly current in Washington and throughout the country. It frequently happens in our investigations we prove alarming rumors of graft and misappropriation to be entirely without foundation. The welfare of the country and the cause of good government is served by disproving many of the disquieting rumors that shake the confidence of the people in their officials and their Government.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read, as follows:

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 38, line 1, after "equipment", insert "maintenance and operation of aircraft including aircraft borrowed from the Army and the Navy."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, later in the bill, under general provisions, there is a provision that no agency may purchase, maintain, or operate aircraft unless it is specifically authorized in its appropriation. The National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics is directly concerned with experiments and research on airplanes. They have many of their own planes. They frequently have planes of the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard and, of course, it is necessary for them to have the right to maintain and repair those airplanes.

I ask for a vote on the amendment, unless there is some opposition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as required by the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds of the constituent units of said Agency available for administrative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$5 075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Federal Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the committee what economy, if any, has actually been accomplished in this matter of charging the departments for their mail? Has that resulted in any decline of the use of the mails by the various departments?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. May I say to the gentleman that it is a little early to be able to form any definite conclusion on that. Our committee debated that question and we had investigators go into all of the agencies provided for in this bill to check the telephone, the telegraph, and the mailing situation. I could not answer affirmatively that something has been accomplished. I hope something has been accomplished. I will say that we did, however, make an arbitrary 10 percent cut in the amount estimated for penalty mail in the hope that that, at least, would cut some of it down. There will have to be more experience, I think, until we can ascertain definitely.

Mr. THOM. How long has the plan been in operation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Since January 1 of this year.

The Clerk read as follows:

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such

project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 49, line 9, strike out "\$7,600,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment merely proposes to strike \$600,000 from the item for annual contributions to public housing agencies. This amendment is offered because consistently since 1940, the amount we have appropriated for contributions has been in excess of the amount that has been needed. I have here a table that was given the committee, and I call your attention to these facts:

For 1941, the Agency asked \$15,000,000, and we appropriated \$10,000,000. They had a surplus even out of the \$10,000,000.

Next year, 1942, the agency asked for \$10,000,000, and we appropriated \$8,000,000, and still they had a surplus.

For next year, 1943, the agency asked for \$17,000,000, and we appropriated only \$13,000,000, and still they had a surplus.

For the next year, 1944, the agency asked for \$5,000,000 and we appropriated \$5,750,000, and they still carried over a surplus.

Last year this agency asked for \$10,000,000 and we appropriated \$9,500,000, and now there is \$2,030,000 being carried over, so that \$2,030,000 will be in addition to the \$7,600,000 here proposed to be appropriated.

I am sure on the basis of the record that we can strike out the \$600,000, and if experience means anything they will have a surplus at the end of this year. We should continue to hold this appropriation down so that there will be an incentive to save as much in it as possible.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this would merely be a bookkeeping matter whether we left the money in or took it out. The fund carried in this bill is the amount that the Federal Government has to pay as a subsidy on these low-cost housing projects. Whatever the bookkeeping shows we owe on it we have to pay. If the bookkeeping does not show that we owe it; of course, it goes back into the Treasury.

It may be that because of full occupancy there will not be such a need for reimbursement or for the Federal Government to pay these funds. If not, they go into the Treasury. In any event, the Authority ought not to have a deficiency. It ought to have enough funds to meet the Government's obligations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In previous years has not the gentleman

thought there was a little moral encouragement to the agency to conserve some of its funds if we did not appropriate all it requested?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not see how they can conserve it. It is a matter over which the Agency does not have very much control. They audit the books of these housing authorities which have control of these low-cost housing projects, and if the books show that the Government owes money, they have to pay it. The Agency does not have very much control over it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think they did testify that the reason they had been accumulating these funds is that if the local housing project is quite successful they do not have so much to pay. The thing is not automatic. They do have some discretion.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This amount, \$7,600,000, is the best estimate the Agency could give us. I hope very much the Committee will support the Appropriations Committee's judgment on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and other lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archaeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,065,160.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against certain language on page 50, lines 18 and 19, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," as follows:

And other lands under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky.; and con-

struction of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such act, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945," to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia on page 54, line 2, after the words "(Public Law 364)" insert "not to exceed \$15,000 for maintenance and operation of aircraft."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is an instance where the Tennessee Valley Authority, because of their far-flung activities, have one passenger-carrying plane which they use for the purpose of carrying official personnel, engineers, inspectors, and so forth, across their properties and when they are called to Washington on official business. In addition to that, they have six small planes which they use in insecticide dusting in connection with malaria-control operations. This language is merely to provide funds for that purpose.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the chairman think the Tennessee Valley Authority should use these airplanes for the purpose of picking up editorial writers around the country and taking them down into the Tennessee Valley Authority to show them the operations there?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not. I remember the discussions in committee on that. Mr. Lilienthal, as I recall, said on one occasion when he was coming back to the Tennessee Valley properties some distinguished magazine writer or editorial writer who wanted to visit the properties was permitted to ride on the plane back there with him. I think that was the only instance disclosed during the hearings.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is the only instance which he found it convenient to recall. The questions which you are asked in committee were prompted by the fact that even as far away as Montana the story is current there that leaders of certain farm organizations or editors of newspapers were invited to go down there at the expense of the T. V. A. on a sort of junket trip to look things over. I concede that the T. V. A. has need for the proper use of airplane craft. I am not going to oppose

the gentleman's amendment, but I do think there ought to be some understanding as to how they will use the airplanes and gas as far as going around the country and picking up people to bring them down there to show them the T. V. A.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman that the use of planes ought to be strictly for official purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is more than gratifying to me, after 20 years of struggle for the creation and development of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to find that there is no more criticism of this activity than what has been lodged against it by the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Just about 12 years ago now, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and I introduced a bill, which finally became the law, to create the Tennessee Valley Authority. It has resulted in the greatest development of ancient or modern times. No other development in all time compares with it. It is now virtually completed.

I have prepared and introduced a bill, H. R. 1824, to carry this policy to the entire Nation by creating regional authorities to cover every watershed in the country. It comprises the greatest program of post-war development that has yet been proposed.

The year I came to Congress the American people used only 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity all told. During the year 1944 they used 220,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or five and one-half times as much. I predict that within 10 years after this war closes we will be using a half trillion kilowatt-hours, and long before the turn of the century it will require a trillion kilowatt-hours a year to meet our requirements.

Today in this country 230,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of hydroelectric power are running to waste every year that rolls around in our navigable streams and their tributaries, which this measure I have introduced would develop. It would take 115,000,000 tons of coal every year to generate that amount of electricity. Imagine 115,000,000 tons of coal running to waste down these streams every year and you will have an idea what this waste amounts to.

At the rate we are going, in 100 years from today our coal supply will be so nearly exhausted that the American people at that time will be literally scratching for fuel. The chances are that our oil and gas supplies will have been exhausted long before that time, unless we develop our water power and conserve fuel.

We are clamoring for some kind of a program for the employment of the returning servicemen when the war closes, a program that will give them useful employment, that will be inspiring and not have a deadening effect upon their morale. Nothing we could do would contribute more to that end than to develop all the waterpower in the Nation, control the floods on every stream, and at the same time provide navigation wherever that is possible. That is what is provided for in my bill. It will pay for itself in less than 50 years through

the sale of power, just as the Tennessee Valley Authority will pay for itself in less than 40 years, including every dollar that has been spent on power production, flood control, navigation, reforestation, and soil conservation. Every dollar that has been spent by the Tennessee Valley Authority will be paid back through the sale of power in less than 40 years.

Yet, 12 years ago when Senator Norris and I were making this fight, the private power interests were buying power at Mische Shoals wholesale at 2 mills per kilowatt hour, and selling it to our residential consumers at an average of 10 cents a kilowatt hour. Today we are buying it from the T. V. A. at an average of 4½ mills per kilowatt hour wholesale, or more than twice as much as the power companies were paying for it at that time, but instead of charging the individual consumer, the householder, 10 cents per kilowatt hour, they are being charged an average of 1.9 cents per kilowatt hour.

You are not going to get those boys who come back from the war to move out on a farm where there are no conveniences and live in the dark and mud. They are going to demand some of the comforts and conveniences of life. By the passage of the bill to which I refer, we can do for every section of the United States just what we have done for the Tennessee Valley area, and what we have done for the great Columbia River Valley. We can develop all the waterpower in the Nation and make it possible for a man to live on any hillside, with all the comforts and conveniences he can get in the city, without the noise and the city taxes. In addition to that, we can save hundreds of millions of dollars in damages that are now being wrought by floods every year, to say nothing of the human lives that are being swept away. We can provide a system of inland transportation that will not only meet our needs in time of peace but will help to protect our country in time of war.

It is the greatest program of its kind that has ever been submitted, and I hope the Members will all assist me in getting it enacted into law at the earliest possible moment, so as to provide our country with the greatest program of internal improvement the world has ever known.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 54, line 10: strike out the period and insert "Provided, That no part of the funds available to the Tennessee Valley Authority may be expended for the transportation of visitors to the Tennessee Valley Authority other than representatives of the Government on official business."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman showed me this amendment and I may say that officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have given us assurance that the funds are not used for that purpose, anyway.

If the language of the amendment turns out to be restrictive, I would want to say to the gentleman that in conference we would expect to straighten it out.

So far as I am concerned, I have discussed the matter with the members of the committee and I have no objection to it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Virginia, and also to the gentleman from South Dakota, that I hope the amendment is defeated. We are at war today and we have a large number of Allied countries that are in this war with us. They are constantly sending their visitors over here to look over the Tennessee Valley Authority, and this amendment would preclude them from riding in one of the T. V. A. planes. I think if the gentleman is going to offer an amendment of that kind it certainly ought not to be so restrictive as to prevent those men from riding in these planes, the only ones they can get down there, the planes owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Let me say in the first place that the amendment does not prevent travel within the Valley, it is merely travel to the Valley. In the second place, people who come here as guests of the United States Government come under funds that are provided to the State Department for their entertainment. They can be taken care of.

The reason for offering this amendment is, as I said earlier in the afternoon, that reports are recurrent through many States that groups of editors and leaders of various groups have been invited to go down at the expense of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I brought that out during the hearings. Mr. Lilienthal told us that he did not know of any incident where that was true; but it certainly is not helping the Tennessee Valley Authority in the minds of the people in the various valleys in which the gentleman is interested to have groups of people think that certain people are invited down there to go on junkets and to use aviation gasoline during war when they cannot even get gasoline to go to a hospital.

Mr. Lilienthal said he recalled only one instance in which a private person was transported by the Authority and that was in the case of an editorial writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He said the Tennessee Valley Administration wanted to be perfectly frank,

open, and aboveboard on this proposition with the public but they wanted the public to learn more about the Tennessee Valley Authority and he would welcome an expression of congressional thought on this matter.

At the suggestion of the gentleman from Virginia I purposely drew the amendment so they would not be restricted from transporting official representatives of the Government. I do not believe, however, that this Congress wants the funds of the Tennessee Valley Authority used to bring people from great distances into the Valley, certain selected persons, and incur all the ill-will that creates.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. As one member of the Appropriations Committee who has carried the flag for the Tennessee Valley Authority and has applauded its work in every particular, I wholeheartedly agree with what the gentleman says; and as far as I am concerned I do not see anything in this amendment to which the Tennessee Valley Authority should object. If, of course, it turns out to be restrictive of any legal operation I would use my efforts to try to have it corrected.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder if the gentleman's interpretation of his amendment would be such that if a Tennessee Valley Authority plane should be in Washington on an official trip and one of these officials from a foreign government or someone else should be here who wanted to visit the T. V. A. that the gentleman's amendment would preclude him from traveling on that plane which is going back to Knoxville anyway.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; that is what I am complaining about.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I very much doubt that it would because of the fact the individual would be an official visitor.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Suppose it were a newspaper editor?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, it would—to the Valley; and it would prevent them from carrying any White House dogs, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In the first place I wish to ask the gentleman from South Dakota a question. Has the gentleman ever been down through the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; I have. I was a member of the phosphate-investigating committee. We went down and had a view of the operations.

Mr. RANKIN. How long ago?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was in 1938.

Mr. RANKIN. That was 7 years ago. I wonder if the gentleman went through any of those great dams and saw what this great development really means. I wonder if he realizes now what it all

means. Not only has the T. V. A. controlled the floods on that stream, but it has reduced flood crests on the Mississippi by two or two-and-a-half feet. It has provided a navigation channel something like 700 miles long, and is now generating about 12,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, or 50 times as much as the State of South Dakota now uses.

This amendment is unnecessary. I think it is petty. To be perfectly frank, I have never seen any outfit connected with this Government that was more careful about conserving Government money than the Tennessee Valley Authority. I know Mr. Lilienthal as well as any man in this House and I know Mr. Pope and Dr. Morgan and the other men connected with the T. V. A. It is one Government institution that you cannot call on the telephone and reverse the charges unless they are assured in advance that it is T. V. A. business.

Adopting this amendment would simply preclude them from letting any one else ride in a T. V. A. plane. We have men visit the T. V. A. from all over the world, and we welcome them. I wish more of you Members would go down there and see what has really been accomplished. I wish more people would come there from South Dakota to look over the greatest development of all time. They might get some information that would help them develop their sections of the country.

I would be willing for them to ride in this T. V. A. plane while there, in order to let them know what such development means.

To adopt this amendment and deny men who come from foreign countries the opportunity to see this development is ridiculous. Nor should we preclude them because they happen to be newsmen. Their people may read newspapers at home; that is the way they get information from all over the world. Some of them come here from Russia, from England, from France, and from other countries. If you adopt this amendment, and this plane is going from here to the Tennessee Valley, they would be precluded from getting on that plane. They would have to take a train, if one is available, and get there a day or two later when probably the man they wanted to see has returned to Washington or has gone elsewhere.

I hope the gentleman from South Dakota will withdraw the amendment, because it is petty and unnecessary.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. May I say that I have recently returned from a visit to England and one subject that seemed to be of more interest than anything else over there to members of Parliament, newspaper people, and others was the Tennessee Valley Authority. I should dislike very much to see any amendment added to this bill which would prevent the transportation of interested people coming from other countries down there to see this development. We should be

proud of the Tennessee Valley Authority and glad to support it.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from California that the greatest single development of its kind in all the world, outside of the Tennessee Valley, Boulder Dam, or Grand Coulee, is the Dnieprostroy Dam in Russia. That dam was built by Colonel Cooper, who built the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals. Men from Russia came here to look over the work of Colonel Cooper before they invited him to come to Russia to build the greatest power dam in all Russia. It was the greatest in the world at the time it was finished, but Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee both surpass it now.

People every day, from every section of the world, look over the Tennessee Valley for information. It is worth any man's trip to walk from here to Knoxville to get to go through those T. V. A. dams. It is worth a trip to California, or Nevada, to get to go through the Boulder Dam, yet I dare say there are not 20 Members of Congress outside of the ones from that area who have ever seen it. It is literally an education in itself. Go to Bonneville or Grand Coulee, go and see those great dams and then you will realize how ridiculous it is when you hear these attacks made on those projects on the floor of this House. They are century-enduring monuments to the genius of this generation.

I have gone through this fight for many years, and I have not been sectional about it either. I prevented the restricting of Grand Coulee to a low dam, because I realized that to the people living in that section it meant benefits they had never dreamed of until this program was started. That development on the Columbia River from Grand Coulee to Bonneville will make that great northwestern country one of the richest sections of the world.

I want to see this program carried out everywhere else in the country and I do not want to see amendments such as this adopted that will preclude people throughout the United States from seeing such facilities. Nor do I want to see people who come here from allied countries prevented from seeing those facilities, which might aid them in promoting similar developments at home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment conclude in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that some portions of the observations of our good friend from Mississippi were wholly uncalled for.

We have fallen into a habit here of referring, in a disparaging way, to things with which we do not agree. I frankly resent any statement that would reflect on the gentleman from South Dakota and represent to this Congress and to the

country that it was a petty amendment. The gentleman from South Dakota has been extremely tolerant and generous with the T. V. A. If the gentleman from Mississippi had directed those remarks to me, there might be some cause for it. I probably was one of its most vigorous antagonists on this floor for years.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's record in that respect was so bad that I just decided to leave him out of the controversy. The RECORD shows that on the last 18 votes on the power question he voted against me, which included western water-power development, rural electrification, and the T. V. A. Every time the gentleman from Illinois has voted wrong. If his views had prevailed we would have had no T. V. A., no R. E. A., and no development on the Columbia River.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman from Mississippi does not have to gratuitously advise me of my record. The Congress and the country know that year after year, for 12 years, I have battled the T. V. A. from this floor. I think it has had a very salutary effect. I consider Mr. Lilienthal one of my good friends; in fact, he was one of my neighbors. He was born in my district. I value his respect as he does mine, and having seen him develop as I have seen for a number of years, I pay public tribute to Mr. Lilienthal and the Tennessee Valley Authority by stating in the RECORD that they have done a splendid job. But I think the gentleman from Mississippi goes too far afield in reflecting upon the gentleman from South Dakota and referring to the amendment as petty.

I have watched the services of the gentleman from South Dakota. He is one of the most diligent, one of the ablest, and one of the most earnest Members of this House. The amendment was contrived on the basis of representations made to the committee and in response to inquiries that were directed to the officials of T. V. A., and comes here in the best of grace for the purpose not only of protecting the public purse but also of affording an additional measure of protection to the T. V. A. So, it was well presented, in the best of spirit, and I think the gentleman from South Dakota is entitled, at least, to have it said in his behalf that there is nothing petty about that amendment. It is in the public interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no inclination to prolong debate on this matter. Frankly, I am not really concerned about this amendment. I wish very much that it had not been offered, but I am assured by the gentleman from Virginia, as the Committee has been, that if this language is thought to be unduly restrictive he will work to rewrite it in such a way that it will not be restrictive. I have great confidence in what the conferees, including the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Dakota, as well as

the other conferees, will do. However, I think there may be a great misunderstanding as to the use of this plane, particularly for carrying passengers into the area, and the uses generally to which it is put. There is only one passenger-carrying plane owned by the T. V. A., and I suppose no one familiar with the region in which it operates would question the wisdom and the economy of having that plane.

As I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, it only restricts carrying people from points outside of the region into the region. I think his amendment goes too far, because I think certainly if these officials from other governments are in Washington, as often they have been, and request to see that area, if the plane is here and is going back to Knoxville with some empty seats, they ought to be available for the use of such persons.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman know what kind and type of plane this one is?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe it is a Lockheed.

Mr. HINSHAW. A Lockheed 12 or 18?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is a Lockheed 12.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would assume that the cost per mile of operating that plane, if it is a Lockheed 12, would be in the neighborhood of 45 cents.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not know.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Douglas DC-3 operates at about 67 cents a mile.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am glad to have that information from the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. About the only place they go outside of the Tennessee Valley is when they come here to Washington on official business, and the only people they would take out would be the ones going from here back to the valley. I submit that one additional passenger would add very little to the cost of the trip.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The very fact that the fund that is provided for this purpose in this appropriation is only \$15,000 indicates that it is not used very extensively, but I want to give you just this one little statement of fact. I knew there had been some controversy regarding this in connection with the hearings, and I asked the Tennessee Valley Authority to give me a statement as to the extent to which this plane is used for carrying passengers outside of their own organization. The statement furnished me by the Tennessee Valley Authority said, in substance, that since July 1, 1943, over 18 months, the T. V. A. plane has carried visitors on a total of 48 occasions. Most of these have been officials of other Government agencies engaged in work of joint interest, or they have been foreign visitors. On 24 of these occasions visitors occupied seats on scheduled trips, seats which would otherwise have been vacant.

I think we are making a mountain out

of a mole hill regarding this whole thing, because the plane has not been used to any great extent, and I believe everyone that is familiar with the use it has been put to lauds the T. V. A. on the very fine, very helpful, and very economical manner in which it has used the plane.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. How many passengers have been carried on the plane during the past 18 months?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not know. I do not know what the capacity of the plane is. Perhaps the gentleman from Virginia can tell us.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a 12-passenger plane.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Then if a full load was carried each time, and I think that would be a rather harsh assumption, it would be less than 600 persons, including the T. V. A. officials and other Government officials and all others who rode on it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The cost per annum is about \$15,000?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The amount is limited in this appropriation to \$15,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman will yield further, does he think the Director of the T. V. A. should use that airplane for traveling to other parts of the United States to make speeches?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think if he goes out as a Government official, wherever he goes he has a right to use that plane. Oftentimes he can use it more economically than he could use the train.

Mr. HINSHAW. Why can he not use the air lines?

Mr. SPARKMAN. We do not limit the officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration or the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. When a similar item was put into their appropriation on this same bill not a single person took the floor and objected to the use of their planes or attempted to restrict it in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired. All time has expired on the amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Not to exceed \$28,290,000 of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1933, shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including personal services at the seat of government; printing and binding; law-books and books of reference; periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500); teletype services; purchase (not to exceed three), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as authorized by the act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration as required by section 2 of the act of June 26, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed

\$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal and other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to propound a question to the chairman of the subcommittee and to direct his attention to the statement which appears in the report with reference to the United States Maritime Commission. I quote:

As of December 31, 1944, there were 1,072 vessels under various stages of construction. Early in January 1945, the Commission awarded contracts for the construction of 226 additional dry-cargo vessels and tankers to be delivered in the second half of the calendar year 1945. Altogether, there are now scheduled for delivery, during the calendar year 1945, about 1,300 vessels, exclusive of any that may be completed under awards yet to be made.

The question I want to address to the Chairman is this. It has been pointed out that we now have approximately 50,000,000 tons of shipping, or more than four times the peacetime requirements of our Nation. The newspapers are already full of articles indicating that one of the critical problems facing our country is how to dispose of this surplus shipping, to sell it at prewar prices, sacrifice prices, or to give it away to some of our allies.

I wonder if the committee has given any consideration to the advisability of streamlining the construction of shipping of dry cargo classification. We had a bill last week which pointed out the critical manpower situation. We understand that the crucial need of the country today and of the War Department is ammunition. Yet here we find the construction program of the Maritime Commission continuing unabated. Does not the gentleman think it is time to examine and scrutinize closely that shipbuilding program to determine whether there is any need at the present time for staggering that production?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think it is time to examine it. I will say to the gentleman it has been examined by the committee. We are stepping up production of ammunition and certain other critical items for the war. Of course, they are no good unless they are transported to other countries. Certainly there is no shortage now of shipping tonnage. There will be a surplus if and when the war is over.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Many of these ships will not be built until late in this calendar year. Certainly they cannot be used until they are completed.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every appropriation that this Congress makes, every plan that the Congress makes, is on the theory that the war on both fronts is going to continue through this calendar year. We asked Admiral Land that very question. I will state to the gentleman that every ship that is being laid down now is laid down only on the certificate and at the specific direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that it is necessary.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly, with the critical manpower shortage, it would appear that those men should be employed elsewhere than in shipyards.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman. But that is the decision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That is the reason the program goes ahead.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time this Congress and the Committee on Appropriations took cognizance of the fact that these aircraft owned by the various departments of Government, and I refer not only to the Department presently under consideration, but to all the departments, including the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Forestry Service, the Army and the Navy, and others should be used exclusively for the public business of the Government and in nowise for private purposes. I have known of several occasions where it was very doubtful indeed whether the trip that was made in a particular Government airplane was made for purposes other than the personal business of the person who was using the airplane. I believe that the committee would do well to place the same restrictions upon the use of aircraft that we have placed upon the use of Government automobiles. The committee is very strict in the application of this regulation with respect to automobiles. I wonder if the committee does not think it would likewise be important to place similar restrictions upon the use of Government aircraft, especially in view of the fact that the minimum cost per mile for the operation of these aircraft, that is the smaller ones, is around 45 cents per mile and runs from there on up to a dollar and a dollar and a half a mile. Very frequently I have stopped at airports on trips that I was making to and from my home on the commercial air lines and have found military transport aircraft assigned to the use of some general in the Army going from place to place with only one or two passengers on board. The airplane might have been operated by the Air Transport Command, or else from the field that was under the jurisdiction of that particular general. And at the same time there were a great many military personnel awaiting commercial air transportation who should have been transported in that same aircraft. I think it is about time that Government aircraft be used as economically as though they were commercial aircraft and should not be used for frivolous purposes. I do not accuse any particular department of the Government or person except to say that that practice has come to my notice. Likewise, I believe the Air Transport Command should allow the use of all of its empty places by traveling military personnel when they are going in the same direction, instead of shoving them over on the commercial air lines.

Mr. Chairman, I have seen many military transport aircraft idle at airports, indicating a considerable available surplus, when the commercial air lines have been forced to deplane military person-

nel and others because of higher priority military travelers. Either the Air Transport Command should carry these people or the surplus planes made available to the commercial air lines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATION NEEDED TO CORRECT ABUSES IN ARMY HANDLING OF THE C. A. A. WAR TRAINING SERVICE PROGRAM

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, perhaps no other branch of our armed forces has ever been the subject of such controversy as the War Training Service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Born as the result of a shotgun wedding between the Army Air Forces and the C. A. A., it was tenderly reared until its parents went their separate ways and then, an unwanted child, it was denied its birthright and its members came to know themselves as the "orphans of the air."

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, when the full import of our plight dawned upon us, the President called for planes in staggering quantities. The Nation's genius responded to the call. But there also had to be pilots, hundreds of thousands of them, both combat and non-combat, to fly these planes. The Army Air Forces had perhaps 2,500 pilots, a woefully inadequate number, on December 7, 1941. Immediately the armed forces called upon the C. A. A. for help, and help came in the form of thousands of skilled civilian pilots. They came from the air lines, from the airports, from hundreds of private flying schools, and from private lives to give their Nation the benefit of their flying skill.

Yet these were not enough. Many more pilots had to be trained, and while the A. A. F. undertook to handle most of the training of its combat pilots, the C. A. A. was asked to train some 14,000 men for non-combat-flying work, recruiting its men from the ranks of those not qualified for combat flying. Thus the Civil Pilot Training Program, later named the War Training Service, came into existence as an adjunct to the Army's training program. Its men were told that they would train without pay for approximately 10 months, at the end of which, if successful, they would be

* * * I am confident that had I pursued other lines my lot would have been a great deal more satisfactory. Through all the bouncing around from field to field when not under the C. A. A. the constant browbeating by individuals who have tried to do as little as they possibly could has become unbearable. I as well as several hundred more W. T. S. boys find ourselves in the most disagreeable circumstances imaginable and this will continue until we are discharged or a satisfactory rating is granted (54-p).

We went back to Greensboro, N. C., again, and took more basic training while waiting. We waited there about 2 months and then I signed up in the glider program. This was another program that ended in a commission. But somehow C. A. A. flying does not satisfy the Army and I was eliminated after flying 17 hours. I have had 200 hours of flying under C. A. A. instructors and yet the Army said I couldn't fly PT-19's in a primary program. So went my chances of a commission for the second time (1-p).

From an aviation cadet who has not yet been eliminated:

Here at ———, there is quite a representation of W. T. S. "left," that is a good many have been washed out. The percentage of W-O's is terrific, it has taken its toll all around (35-p).

From another still in training:

The wash-out rate here as everywhere else is pretty high. Several W. T. S. boys got the "purple shaft" here too and are either in radio school or somewhere else by now. I found out it's wiser to try and keep your experience in the W. T. S. a secret (33-p).

All you have to be is lucky in this outfit and not too hot. I never could fly worth a d— but I am struggling through this place and I think I have it whipped.

* * * Quite a few of our boys have washed out in other schools. They sure did go to work on them and got rid of a vast number. From rumors I know of a couple of dozen, but I would rather not mention their names because they might be sensitive about it (29-p).

I was in the instructors phase of the W. T. S. at the time it closed and then went in as a glider pilot. I almost finished this course, when I was eliminated because of an over-abundance of pilots, by the means of which I am sure you are familiar, and now I am in training as an engineer-gunner (2-p).

I went through the glider maintenance course, primary flight course, and almost finished advanced flight training here at ———, and within 2 days of graduating I was grounded because I had a little sinus trouble. I have now been disqualified for further flying or training and also for overseas duty. In the eyes of the Army, I am now in the same category as a recruit, after having gone to school for 2 years, and having approximately \$20,000 spent on me for my training.

I think that I should be just as eligible for a discharge as the other W. T. S. men who did not take glider training in the first place. I am sure I could do more for my country at my job at the oil refinery than just being a yardbird in the Army (27-p).

The day the discharges were announced and applications were passed out, I received orders to ship to Sheppard Field, Tex., for gliders. I spoke to Major ———, asking him to take me off the shipping list so I could accept my discharge. No dice.

Upon my arrival at Sheppard I again requested the opportunity to apply for my discharge. Our commanding officer called us together and issued a direct order that we were out in the cold and had to sign our applications "I am not qualified."

After sweating gliders out for 3 months we began flying. My ears began plugging up

and I had difficulty hearing. I reported to the flight surgeon and after having my ears blown out and cleaned I was given a hearing test. The results of those tests I was eliminated from gliders and future air crew training because of a hearing deficiency. The results at Sheppard Field showed that I had 10/20 and 12/20 hearing in my respective ears. Upon my preliminary 64 examination at Keesler a month before shipment my examination revealed that I had 20/20 hearing in both ears.

Since that time I have appealed to the officers of both Sheppard and Keesler Fields requesting an opportunity for my discharge. In all cases the answer is "No."

Specifically, I've never had an opportunity for my discharge. I believe if Keesler Field had not been so lax in their 64 physical examination, I would have been disqualified for gliders, which I should have been, and allowed to take my discharge.

Many of us feel that the Army just railroaded us to gliders so we would be unable to take advantage of our discharge.

It may be interesting to note that on one of the inspection tours by officials from Randolph Field, one of the officers remarked that "we were the bottom of the barrel," referring to us, the W. T. S. men at gliders (3-p).

The following story is another example of "You, too, can wear a pair of silver wings"—W. T. S. style:

I am writing as one who knows the futility of having been a W. T. S. trainee. For me the story began in the fall of 1941, when I still had illusions about doing my bit, and ambitions to do that bit in a capacity which the armed services needed and in which I was very much interested. In the fall of 1941 I tried to become an aviation cadet, but was rejected for cadet training because of a slightly weak left eye. Having been rejected for cadet training here in the States, but still wanting to fly, I took the necessary steps to go to Canada for training with the Royal Canadian Air Force. I was accepted and all ready to leave for Toronto when the attack on Pearl Harbor halted (temporarily, I thought) the subscription of any more men to Canada from the United States, pending legislative decisions as to the future policy in that respect. It wasn't until June of 1942 that the Ottawa Conference definitely froze all men here in the United States and also my aspirations to become a combat pilot. During the wait for definite word from the Canadian bureau, I had gone to work in Florida at a civilian contract school engaged in training aviation cadets. This position as flight dispatcher I took because I wanted to learn as much about flying as possible before starting to fly myself.

In July of 1942 I learned of the full-time program being started by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to train flight instructors and transport pilots for the United States Army Air Forces. In view of the turn of events, this was exactly what I was hoping for; since combat flying was out of my grasp. The plan as outlined by the C. A. A. was to train us over an approximate 12-month period, at the end of which those whose capabilities were exceptional were to be given twin-engine training for transport duty, though during the entire training, we were to receive no remuneration other than food and lodging. After passing the rigid mental and physical examinations and enlisting in the Air Corps Reserve in ———, I very enthusiastically started ground school and flight training. I completed the primary and secondary courses in ——— by January of 1943. Here, however, there occurred the first indication of things to come, for it seemed that the facilities were limited for conducting the next course—cross-country. Consequently, we trainees were sent to our respective homes to await further assignment. After waiting over 4

months, I was ordered to report to ———, for cross country. I had just completed this course when we were again sent to our respective homes, because the Army had started activating all W. T. S. men. Just prior to our activation, appropriations had been granted to pay us \$50 per month, retroactive to December 1942, but not for over 2 months of any of the time we were idle and waiting for assignment. I was activated at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., in August of 1943, and after several weeks of basic training, was shipped to ——— for the Link instrument course. From there I went to ——— in November for the secondary instructor's course. I had just received my last hour of flight time in that course, when the Army closed the programs on January 15, 1944. From ———, I was shipped to Jefferson Barracks once more for reclassification. Being too old, by this time, for cadet training, I chose the only other alternative which would still permit me to fly as a pilot, glider training.

From Jefferson Barracks we shipped to Sheppard Field, Tex., in March. There we received a 2-months' course in glider maintenance plus another 2-month course of flight ground school and 40 hours of flight time in Fairchild PT-19's. In the middle of July, after completing our training at Sheppard Field, we were sent to South Plains Army Air Field, Lubbock, Tex., for advanced glider training. At Lubbock we received 1 month's ground school, and the second month in learning to fly cargo gliders. It was just after the start of the second month's training that I fell victim to the Army's well-oiled, ridiculous wash-out machine. I was eliminated from the glider program for so-called flying deficiency by the faculty board at a cut and dried hearing which was the biggest farce that I have ever witnessed, let alone appear in it in one of the leading roles. * * * The Army's line of reasoning seems to be that to graduate a class intact is bad policy and might result in criticism from higher authority. To say that their methods of acquiring a respectable wash-out quota are damnably unjust would be putting it mildly.

Now I find myself here at ——— with a commercial pilot's license, 250 hours of Government-supervised flight instruction, and many more hours of ground schooling successfully completed, waiting to be sent to an already overcrowded radio mechanics' school. In the meantime, my duties are humble, to say the least, for I am engaged in cleaning latrines, guard duty, and pulling K. P.

That is my "story"; and while I've dwelled upon it for too long, perhaps, it is still only a rather rapid sketch, and I have omitted many of the lurid details. Naturally, I am bitter, for, after spending 2 years and many thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money in training me to be a pilot, I am still a buck private, and the Army ignores that training, and I am to be sent to learn how to repair radios. One of these days it would not be surprising to find myself being sent to the Army's school for cooks and bakers (26-P).

In the meantime, the glider program had reached the saturation point, and again began the indiscriminate eliminations characteristic of Brooks and Randolph. Unfortunately, I am among the hundreds of "potential glider pilots" caught in the web, and almost before I realized it I found myself out by reason of that well-known phrase, "flying deficiency." I didn't get the ax until I had completed the PT-19 course and was eliminated on the strength of that one-flight test which was to determine whether or not I was fit to graduate that phase and go on to actual glider-flight training. Having once been in the glider program, I found myself ineligible for a discharge which was offered to other W. T. S. men.

I was allowed to select radio technical school and assured I would be sent there. On the day of my shipment I found myself on the way to Keesler Field and mechanic school instead. Try as I might to have my classification changed, I was threatened with shipment to a labor battalion overseas, despite my qualifications, if I made any further attempt to change my classification for radio school as they promised, the discharge being out of the question (4-p).

The following is a person who spent approximately \$500 of his own money buying flying time between courses:

After 5 weeks of armor, I was offered a chance to take glider-pilot training, and was sent to Sheppard Field, Tex. This consisted of 4 weeks of advanced basic training, 6 weeks of glider maintenance school, and 6 weeks of flying and ground school. In my third week of flying, I was grounded by the flight surgeon, and also disqualified for overseas duty.

I was then transferred to the basic training section of the field for reclassification. After being classified for bomb maintenance, and my papers being sent to headquarters in Denver for approval, there was a change which, of course, pertained to my status—this being that anyone disqualified for overseas duty will not be sent through a technical school.

I have been shipped to Maxwell Field, Ala., as a casual, to do with as you see fit. I have no Army classification number, not having been through a technical school (14-p).

I am a former W. T. S. man or trainee, and am officially in the glider program. However, I am to be eliminated within the next few weeks by virtue of being disqualified on a 64 physical at this station. The disqualification is due to a very small spot on my chest which existed many years previous to my enlistment, and X-ray films show that the size of the spot is practically the same now as when I first took a 64 at Sheppard Field, Tex., in September 1943 and in May 1944 at Chanute Field, Ill., at the time my application for gliders was forwarded (7-p).

The following is dated December 7, 1944, and is from an aviation cadet:

It seems we don't have much to look forward to. * * * They have started the old washing machine to rolling here, and we have been told that there will be plenty of faces missing before graduation (63-p).

The latest developments are such that even the hardest are getting the desire to get out and be done with it. The following is dated December 4, 1944:

I am a part of the W. T. S. residue; in short, I have been eliminated from the glider program. After 7 months—long, hot, blistering, dusty Texas months—of working, being on the ball, and sweating it out, I have been washed clean as the barracks floor on a Friday night.

I know, "you told me so." So did old Pete, Jester, Dave, and the rest of the boys. But it was spring, remember? And I wanted to fly, fly, fly!

Now I'm finished. No one realizes more than I, that I should have remained at dear old —, where every day is like Sunday on the farm.

Now for the first time I want out so bad that it hurts. There are about 40 of us here pending disposition, which is to be gunnery school and nothing else (62-p).

Another letter dated December 4, 1944:

I am the wife of a W. T. S. man who very unfortunately selected glider training when the former program was terminated. My husband was eliminated from gliders only 3 days prior to graduation after a gruelling 7 months' course.

Under a new ruling all E. R. C. men physically qualified have only career gunnery school available to them.

During the 28 months my husband has been in the Army, this is the fourth crushing blow he has been dealt. First it was W. T. S. closing after he had 16 months of training. Second, discharges granted to those fortunate enough not to choose gliders. Third, being eliminated 3 days before graduation. Fourth, gunnery school, the only course available to him.

What makes it all the more difficult to bear is that he needn't ever have had to enlist in the first place, as due to his civilian job, he was exempted for the duration. He is an engineer for a plastic company doing vital war work. But his first ambition was to fly for the Army Air Corps—and this is his reward (64-p).

One person, who applied for career gunnery after discontinuation of the W. T. S. who refused discharge, has this to say:

There has been no attempt on the part of the Army to use our W. T. S. training, which, mind you, was received under Army auspices, while, since the W. T. S. was discontinued, jobs which were promised us when we enlisted have been filled by personnel certainly not more competent than us or subjected to better training than we were, or better prepared for the jobs involved had we been permitted to complete our course.

It is unfair, after enlisting for a flying job as advertised in recruiting propaganda, to not actually have a chance to qualify, while the jobs are filled from other personnel sources (41-p).

Another, who has been discharged and is serving the Nation in a vital industry, writes:

When the Army took over they decided they could only use us in the capacity of instructors—instead of ferry pilots or other branches of the Air Corps—but as instructors they could use 7,000. This decision was made sometime during June 1943.

In January 1944 the program is terminated because, as they told us, there were too many pilots on hand. Even if the figures on attrition were less than estimates, or if for any reason estimates were incorrect, it's hard to believe they could be that far off.

When the program was finally closed down—we were willing to continue flying, irrespective of being commissioned—and we were also willing to go anywhere and take all the worst assignments that were available.

At the same time that our program was closed down on the one hand, the Army was sponsoring the expansion of the women's flying (WASPS) on the other. With 4,200 men finished in training or nearly so, this was hard to understand (37-p).

For some reason a number of W. T. S. trainees had not as yet been called to active duty by January 15, 1944. Yet their story parallels that of the men included in the official figures, and their plight is in some respects worse, since they are denied the discharge option and still have no chance to fly. The statement of one such man is as follows:

I completed secondary February 22, 1943, and waited until May 10, 1943, before being called to — for cross country. About 10 days after completing cross country there I was called back to the same place for the elementary instructor's course, which I completed and received my commercial and instructor's license on August 25, 1943. From there I went to — for secondary instructor. On September 5, 1943, I passed the Army "64" and on the 10th began the program, finishing October 27, 1943. On November 12, 1943, I reported to Brooks Field, Tex., for the Army instructor's course, and was at Randolph Field, Tex., January 14, 1944, when the cadet program was slashed.

Upon returning home in January I received a notice that I could no longer be kept in reserve and had the choice of a discharge from the reserve or active duty in the Air Corps. Thinking the Army wanted me as a pilot, I chose active duty. The reason I thought this was because in every course we were told we were "officer material," and during secondary and cross country we were asked to fill out forms on which we could mark our choice of instructor, transport, or service pilot. Even when I went to the induction center I was classified as "enlisted service pilot." Since that time, March 14, 1944, I've been a buck private in the Air Corps. No more am I considered "officer material," nor have I been afforded my choice of jobs as flight instructor, transport or service pilot, as I was while taking W. T. S. courses.

To date I have 346 hours, of which 155 are dual, and on September 26, 1944, took the C. A. A. physical to keep my commercial instructor's rating valid.

Now I feel that all this training and the money spent on me has been completely wasted by the Army, and I'm sure all the other W. T. S. men feel the same way. We know we could be doing invaluable work as pilots if only given the chance.

Being married, as I am, and in the Army as a buck private is bad enough, but to have our promises broken and to be kicked around as we have been is really rubbing it in.

If there is any way in which you can help us in our situation, you will have the heartfelt thanks of hundreds of men who volunteered to help their country, agreed to take their training without pay, did exactly as they were told, and were figuratively given a slap in the face for their trouble (13-p).

Last summer, when the Army decided to pass out discharges, quite a few fellows I know turned theirs down because their draft boards informed them they would soon be right back in again. A number who did accept discharges have since been drafted or soon will be. Then there were many who, through no fault of their own, were not actually in a program on January 15, therefore declared ineligible for discharge according to the stipulation made by the Army. There are also several hundred men who, by the manipulation of W. T. S., were still in the enlisted Reserve Corps; these were definitely refused discharges. I know, because I'm one of them.

I'm telling you this because the Army seems to seek every loophole possible, and unless this bill is passed to include every W. T. S. man in service, regardless of where he was or what he was doing on January 15, 1944, or any other date they may choose, they will find some way to avoid giving us the break we really deserve. In other words, we've learned not to trust the Army, and we know that nothing but a bill void of any loopholes will do us any good (24-p).

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, we owe something to these thousands of patriotic boys of America. They have been pushed around aplenty. The least we can do is pass legislation to correct the chain of abuses and wrongs administered to them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, we are approaching title 2 of the bill, which contains several general provisions. Customarily an appropriation bill is read by paragraphs, and points of order must be made at the conclusion of a paragraph rather than at the conclusion of a section. I happen to notice that title 2 is prepared a little differently than the ordinary appropriation bill, in

that each of the paragraphs is labeled with a parenthesized letter, indicating that it might be interpreted as a subparagraph. Some of us desire to make points of order against certain parts of the title or section 201, but not against the entire section. Consequently the question is whether or not a point of order must be made at the conclusion of the reading of each subparagraph, or should we wait until the entire section has been read?

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the parliamentary inquiry, the Chair would say that title 2 will be read by paragraphs, and points of order would be in order following the reading of each paragraph.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to answer some of the criticism that has been directed at the Veterans Administration by insertions in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

An attack was inserted by a Member the other day upon the Veterans Administration facility at Mount Alto. Mount Alto is a diagnostic center. It is always crowded. It always has been, because so many wounded or sick veterans want to come to Washington. When they go to Mount Alto to be examined, many of them want to stay there, when as a matter of fact the best thing for them would be to go to other veteran hospitals, because of the fact that this is a diagnostic center, and other cases are usually waiting their turn.

The Veterans Administration has a terrible responsibility and it is doing the best job possible. I daresay it is doing the best job of any organization of its kind in any country in the world. I ask you gentlemen who are getting this information from outside critics who want to jump on the Veterans Administration, to first investigate. If you will go to the bottom of those criticisms you will find that they are not well founded. The Veterans Administration is doing the very best job it possibly can under the circumstances, and I hope all Members of the House will join in helping continue that splendid service.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly agree with the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi. The Veterans Administration has rendered an unusually constructive and effective service. No human agency is perfect; but the Veterans Administration, under General Hines, and his associates, has rendered an outstanding service to the veterans of past wars. The wonderful experience for the past 25 years equips them to render the maximum of service to the veterans of this war.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad the gentleman from Mississippi, the able chairman of the Veterans' Committee, has taken the floor at this time to clear out some of the cobwebs that have

been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the avowed purpose of reflecting on General Hines and the Veterans Administration. As a member of the Appropriations Committee and being for several years a member of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the Veterans Administration, I am familiar with the Veterans Administration and its far-reaching functions which are growing in magnitude daily. Year after year I have seen General Hines appear before that committee. He always knows personally what it is all about. He does not have to bring a whole army of aides along to flank him on every side and to ask them what the answer is when a member asks for information, as is the case with so many others heads of departments and agencies of Government. I know that Members familiar with the general's work agree that he is doing an outstanding job with what Congress has given him. Of course, Mount Alto Hospital is overcrowded. It is by no means the only hospital in the country that is crowded to the overflowing. But that is not the fault of General Hines. He has repeatedly warned our committee to expect crowded conditions. As Members know, the Congress has made a lot of funds available for hospital facilities, but considerably more are desperately needed and I feel certain that we will not stint in making additional funds available for additional veterans' hospitals and also for enlarging our present hospitals.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I was one of those who inserted matter in the RECORD. I want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I have nothing but praise for the Veterans Administration.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman, and will say to him that I was not referring to him at all. I do believe, however, that a great deal of this criticism is unjustified and ought to cease.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to state that while I do believe the Veterans Administration has done some extremely fine work I also feel that it could be improved upon in some of its services. I believe we should have more hospital beds; we should have a medical corps. We need nurses very badly and I believe it would be extremely helpful if more and more people could be interested in the whole hospital program, the whole program for the care of the men; in fact, I know every Member here is interested in doing constructive work for the veterans and also in improving the services now given the veterans by the Veterans Administration.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

(c) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for expenses of travel of new appointees and of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, and expenses of transportation of household goods and personal effects in accordance with the act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), from the places of their actual residence at the time of appointment

to places of employment outside continental United States, and for such expenses on return of civilian officers and employees from their posts of duty outside continental United States to the places of their actual residence at time of assignment to duty outside the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against subparagraph (c) on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may state in this connection that the only reason I made the point of order to this paragraph and not to the previous paragraph is because subparagraph (b) is limited to transfer where permanent duty is involved. Subparagraph (c) is not so limited, and it seems to me would make possible foreign travel, or travel from a foreign country to the United States on rather temporary assignments and require the Government to pay the transportation of household goods and the transportation of families as well for temporary as for permanent appointments.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made against subparagraph (c) on page 65 is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile (unless otherwise permitted by law), of employees or others rendering service to the Government for use by them of privately owned automobiles for transportation on official business within the limits of their official stations or places of service.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order. It is legislation, but, Mr. Chairman, it was placed in the bill for the purpose of uniformity. This provision is carried in practically every appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Massachusetts against subparagraph (c), page 65, is sustained.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW AND NEXT WEEK

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the majority leader if he can inform us what the program will be for tomorrow and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The House will meet tomorrow. Unanimous consent will be asked tomorrow for the consideration of the insurance bill reported out by the Committee on the Judiciary. There is no other business scheduled for tomorrow.

If unanimous consent is granted—and I hope personally it will be, but that is only an expression of my personal desire—the bill will automatically pass.

It is understood, of course, that the bill will not be debated and whatever discussion is had in connection with the bill when the unanimous-consent request is made will be under reservation of objection. I make that statement so the Members will understand that a

unanimous-consent request will be propounded and that the bill will not, therefore, be debated, except in connection with such discussion as might take place under a reservation of any Member to object.

I am going to ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday.

On Monday there will be no business.

On Tuesday the civil functions appropriation bill will be called up for consideration. It is my understanding there is no controversy in that bill. If any should develop, and the necessity for a roll call should arise, an agreement has been had that the roll call will not take place until Wednesday. As I stated, my understanding is that the bill has been unanimously reported by the committee and contains no controversial items.

If a rule is reported by the Rules Committee, the so-called George bill will come up for consideration on Wednesday of next week, after which the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be considered, if a rule is reported by the Rules Committee on that bill. Following those bills, a rivers and harbors bill will be considered, if a rule is reported. We are hopeful that we may bring up that bill for consideration next week.

As I stated, on Wednesday the George bill, reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, will be considered by the House if a rule comes out of the Rules Committee.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Does the majority leader contemplate asking unanimous consent for dispensing with Calendar Wednesday business next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I intended to make the ordinary unanimous-consent request prior to next Wednesday that I usually make every week.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Will the gentleman notify me when he intends to make that request?

Mr. McCORMACK. Any Member making that request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, no matter what side the Member may sit on, will be considered and the gentleman from Massachusetts would not under any conditions propound any request until he gives notice to any Member desiring to be present at such time. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] will be notified.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SPENCE. I make the same request of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the previous gentleman made, if the gentleman from Massachusetts intends to ask unanimous consent to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business. I desire to be notified because I shall object.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is an awful lot of interest in next Wednesday. It may be that this interest is so clear, so evident, and so pronounced that my intelligence will dictate that I not ask to

dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business.

Mr. SPENCE. I may say to the gentleman I have a very great interest in it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

(e) During the fiscal year 1946 the head of the department or establishment concerned may delegate to such officials as he may designate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and of transportation of household goods and immediate families of civilian officers and employees on change of official station.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph, particularly the words "may designate", that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, I believe it is a matter that ought to be covered by general legislation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

(f) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned or by such officials as he may designate for the purpose; for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the same ground as applied to the previous paragraph.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order and offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 66, line 6, insert:

"(f) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment, pending which I should like to ask the gentleman from Virginia a question.

Would the gentleman have any objection to putting in the amendment which he has offered a provision limiting that to attendance at meetings in the United States? Many times we have had questions come up, at which times there has been a good deal of discussion about sending delegates to Mexico or some other place for a conference.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Some of these departments, notably the State Department, have occasion to attend meetings held beyond the continental limits of the United States. This language is carried in several bills.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me that in the State Department you have a clear-cut case. The reason for raising the question is this: That a year or two ago there was a conference on Indian education held in Mexico City, and there was a great deal of stir in con-

nection with the Department of the Interior appropriation bill against sending delegates to Mexico City on that particular occasion. I think the purpose is desirable. In many cases delegates should be authorized to attend.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would not want to agree to that restriction, not knowing what effect it might have.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman want to leave the door wide open?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not, but this is the same authority that those departments have had all the time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Not each department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every department in this bill has had it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do I understand that the amendment which the gentleman from Virginia has offered would make the entire appropriation of any agency available for the purpose of attendance at meetings?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The funds appropriated for travel are the only funds that could be obligated for this purpose.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is no limit as to the amount that could be expended at any conference?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The limitation is the amount for travel. As the gentleman knows, a break-down of that is always furnished to the committee and is placed in our files, so I do not think there is any opportunity for abuse there.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the amendment that the gentleman has offered is limited to the agencies enumerated in this bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry

amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk have authority to correct the paragraph and section numbers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 626) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. JOHNSON of California to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 71):

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Justice.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. United States Tariff Commission.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD, and that I may have the same privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain correspondence which I recently received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THOMAS ALVA EDISON DAY

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I state that I have no knowledge this resolution was to be called up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asked the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDSTROM] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who are interested in this resolution, to clear it with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] will yield to me to explain this, may I state that this resolution was reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary, as I understand it, unanimously, either Tuesday of this week or Wednesday. Since Sunday, February 11, is the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Alva Edison, I have spoken to Members on my side, and I have spoken to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who said he had cleared the matter on your side. A similar bill was introduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress and in the Seventy-eighth Congress and was passed by the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman does not have to explain the resolution to me because I am a great admirer of the late Thomas Alva Edison. I had not been informed that the resolution had been reported out of committee. Has it been reported out of committee?

Mr. SUNDSTROM. It had been reported out unanimously 2 days ago, as I understand it. It was a unanimous report of the Committee on the Judiciary as well as of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I can verify what the gentleman from New Jersey says. The Committee on the Judiciary was not organized until very late in January, as the gentleman from Massachusetts recalls, and we did not have very much time before February 11 in which to consider this bill. We considered it as promptly as possible. This is the first opportunity the gentleman from New Jersey had to bring it to the floor. It is in line with what we have done for several years past. The late Thomas Alva Edison was a constituent of the gentleman from New Jersey, and out of consideration for the gentleman as well as respect for that late great American, we think this is the proper thing to do.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman in his admiration and respect for that great American, Thomas Alva Edison. I was inquiring to see if the normal, natural, and proper processes of the House of Representatives had been complied with. I had no knowledge of this matter and I wanted to be sure it had been reported out of committee. Being informed now that it has been reported out of committee, I welcome the passage of this resolution. I asked for that information both for myself and for the record. I am not insisting that I personally be consulted but in order that the usual technicalities will be complied with, I think it might be well that when a bill is reported out of committee to be taken up by unanimous consent the Member interested would consult not only with the minority leader but with the majority leader and thereafter to advise the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied.

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, let me say the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has always been very fair in his attitude. If he was not consulted, I assure him it was an oversight. I was under the impression that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] had consulted him before we consulted the Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is quite probable the gentleman from Pennsylvania did, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has forgotten it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the Chair was not fully informed about this, because the Committee on the Judiciary has filed no report on the bill. This is the last time that will happen.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 76

Joint resolution designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day

Resolved, etc., That the 11th day of February of each year is hereby designated as Thomas Alva Edison Day, in commemoration of the birthday of the great inventor, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the

Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY WALLACE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about Mr. Henry Wallace. I want to speak about a mild-mannered, modest, earnest, unquestionably sincere man, who is perhaps too forthrightly honest for everybody to understand him, and concerning whom it might be said "God protect me from my friends, I can take care of my enemies myself." Yet this gentleman seems to have gotten the Congress of the United States, or shall I say certain Members of it, into one of the most terrific dithers I have ever observed during my period of service here. Before I proceed I would like to make clear that there are no political implications either past, present, or future to be drawn from my remarks. I was delegate to the Democratic Convention in 1940, and as such I voted for the nomination, not of Mr. Wallace, but of the then Speaker, Mr. Bankhead, for Vice President. I did it for two reasons which I felt were good and sufficient; first, because I had a very profound affection for Speaker Bankhead and wanted to do him that honor; second, because I believed the party convention needed an element of independence in it. I was not a delegate to the convention in 1944, nor have any remarks any reference to any future convention. So what I have to say about Mr. Wallace today is said from the purely dispassionate and disinterested point of view of a person who merely likes to see fair play in American politics, and likes to see true worth recognized where it exists.

My speech mainly is in the nature of advice to the enemies of Mr. Wallace. I would like to remind those people that the people of this Nation cannot help wondering why all the hue and cry has been raised. The louder it becomes the more they suspect that Mr. Wallace may be all right. The American people have an inherent sense of fairness. If they think someone is being unfairly treated they have a way of rallying to his cause.

The nomination of Mr. Wallace comes before the Senate certainly in such fashion as to leave Mr. Wallace standing squarely upon his two feet. I would like to point out the fact that Mr. Wallace was not the author of the letter which the President wrote to Mr. Jesse Jones. The Congress might conceivably keep Mr. Wallace from filling any official position in the Government, and this might well be the very best thing that could happen to Mr. Wallace, personally. It would hurt those who opposed him very much indeed, it seems to me. It would relieve him of any immediate responsi-

bilities and leave him in a position where he need only inform the American people of the principles for which he stands.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will.

Mr. OUTLAND. I compliment the gentleman on bringing this matter up at this particular time. The gentleman mentioned a moment ago that he was not quite certain the reasons for all the hue and cry that has been raised against Mr. Wallace. Would the gentleman suggest that Mr. Wallace's stand against cartels might have been one reason for it?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much, but as usual when I make a speech, my colleague from the Eleventh District in California anticipates the main point of the speech and asks me a question which takes all the wind out of the remainder of the speech.

Mr. OUTLAND. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I appreciate it nonetheless.

It seems that Mr. Wallace has committed a lot of crimes, and done some terrible things in his career, and I wanted to speak about what some of those things were, because obviously there must be something terribly wrong with Mr. Wallace or Members of Congress would not be suggesting that we repeal the war powers of the President and change the whole war program around in order to try to "fence in" this gentleman, in case he is confirmed as Secretary of Commerce.

Of course, the first crime was the little pigs.

We have been hearing about those pigs now for a good many years. The trouble was that Mr. Wallace followed the then prevalent, and may I say the still prevalent in many quarters, conservative scarcity philosophy. I do not think it was right to slaughter the pigs, at least not unless and until there was a worthwhile program so that every bit of the meat could be used to feed hungry mouths. I believe that Mr. Wallace himself felt that it was not the right thing to do. But I want to emphasize the fact that with the welfare of the farmers uppermost in his mind he had three alternatives. The first, and the one he immediately rejected, was to let the farmers go bankrupt. That was the first thing he could do. The second thing was to reduce the supply of farm products. The third thing that he could do was to increase the demand for farm products by increasing the buying power of the people. Now that first alternative was to be ruled out; he was not going to let the farmers go bankrupt. He knew, furthermore, that he could not get support for a genuine program for distribution to the people who needed additional buying power. So the only alternative available to him at that time was to reduce supplies. And that is what he did. He could not see the farmers go broke; he, no doubt, thought it was a bad method, but he chose that alternative. And at the time he had the support of farm organizations and leaders.

But let me point out that Mr. Wallace brought forth his real proposal when he advocated that, instead of letting this food go to waste, we should have a program that would increase the buying power of the people and enable them to consume these very products. And so he was the champion of the school-lunch program in which we say we are not going to destroy farm products where we have a surplus over and above available purchasing power, but we will buy those products from our farmers and channel them into the stomachs of the children and people of the country where needed.

The second great crime of Mr. Wallace was that he suggested that the children of this Nation, and perhaps of other nations, too, should have milk to drink. Now, obviously it was a terrible thing for Mr. Wallace to say, because it immediately branded him as a terrible, radical sort of individual. I cannot quite understand what was wrong with it. For today every important farm organization in the whole country is saying that the key to the solution of the agricultural problem is precisely that; namely, to increase the demand for agricultural products and to keep it high enough so that it will be in line with the unfailing abundant supply of such products. In good times and bad our farmers maintain their production. Therefore we must make it possible that there be purchasing power in the hands of those who need them to consume these farm products. Full employment is the best way to do this. But it can also be done in part by the school-lunch program and the stamp plan that was tried out, instead of letting these farm products go to waste and our farmers go without a market. These programs were the proposals of Mr. Wallace.

I should like to quote briefly from the report of the Association of Land Grant Colleges made in August 1944:

Aside from full urban employment, two measures will improve the domestic market for farm products and at the same time enhance the general welfare. One is education work to promote good nutrition. The other is subsidies, in one or more forms, to promote food consumption by low-income families.

And so, from the standpoint of the welfare of the American farmers, the welfare of the consumers of this country, and in fact all the world, what is wrong with saying as Mr. Wallace did, that as long as a superabundance of milk is produced it should be gotten to the people who need it, not only to provide the outlet but to use the food produced?

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. The gentleman's first point dealt with the so-called slaughtering of the little pigs which has been blamed on Mr. Wallace but does the gentleman believe there is anything worse in that economy which has emphasized the law of supply and demand than the traditional tariff policy of the Republican Party?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree and I can give the gentleman additional examples. It is no different than the

outside of the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska during the present war shall be excluded from income for income-tax purposes, introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 184. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 for the Census of Agriculture; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THANKS OF THE SENATE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS MEN

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a few days ago the House of Representatives very appropriately directed that the thanks of the House be sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his marvelous, heroic, and gallant exploits in the Philippines.

Now that Manila is about to be completely occupied by American troops, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 75) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its thanks and gratitude to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his gallant men for their glorious victory in liberating the Philippines and retaking Manila, its historic capital.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate the substance of this resolution to General MacArthur in the Philippines.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS PERTINENT TO THE VOLUME OF POST-WAR FOREIGN TRADE—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORT

Mr. BREWSTER submitted a resolution (S. Res. 76), which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the date for submission by the United States Tariff Commission of final reports called for by Senate Resolution 341 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to December 8, 1944 (relating to the analysis of factors pertinent to the volume of our post-war foreign trade), is hereby extended to April 28, 1945.

Mr. GEORGE. The consideration of the resolution will not result in any debate. It is merely to extend the time in which the Tariff Commission may file a report under Senate Resolution 371 of the last Congress. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 76 submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 76) was considered and agreed to.

THE MEAT SHORTAGE—CEILING PRICES ON HOGS AND CATTLE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to an editorial in the Daily Drovers Telegram, Kansas City, Mo., of February 5, dealing with the meat shortage, which may become a meat famine before next fall.

As far back as 2 years ago cattlemen and some of us in the Congress more or less familiar with the livestock industry pointed out that O. P. A. policies then being initiated threatened to reduce meat production rather than stimulate it. Our position was sustained by the War Food Administration itself, especially in regard to the ceilings on live animals, particularly on cattle.

The Drovers Telegram editorial points out that these O. P. A. policies are bearing fruit. From the Department of Agriculture comes information that by next summer the meat shortage will be acute. There also is in sight a shortage of fats. Farmers were producing plenty of hogs to provide pork and lard. The O. P. A. shut off production with price ceilings that made hog production unprofitable. Now it has done the same thing, with probably the same result, by its action in fixing ceiling prices on cattle. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A COSTLY MISTAKE

The difficult road that lies ahead for this country is not made easier by bungling and experiments by the Washington boys in charge of price and crop control. Sometimes we wonder if they fully realize the danger involved in tinkering with food supplies at such a time as this, while the Nation is straining itself to the utmost to win the gigantic struggle of a global war.

People get jittery over lesser things than a food shortage, and when they come face to face with such a meat shortage so critical that they cannot find what their family needs it would not take much spark to start trouble in the market places of the big cities.

Farmers have much to be thankful for in that they do not have to depend on the local retail butcher shop for much, if any, of their meat. It is a long and perilous trip for the pork chop in these times from the farm feed-lots to the city dining room. The armed services get first choice in legitimate trade channels, and rightly so. However, before them come the black-market operators, and their "take" has become tremendous even under O. P. A. surveillance. So great has the illegal trade in meat become that it is doubtful to some that such operators can be carried on without the knowledge of at least some O. P. A. investigators.

Government experts who have their hands on the controls of the Nation's meat production are just now beginning to recognize the dangerous shortage of two vital war products—pork and fats—a scarcity which was forecast by farm and trade leaders as long ago as almost 2 years. The turning point in pork and lard production on farms dates directly to the establishment of a ceiling on live hogs on October 4, 1943.

When this ceiling was announced in September of that year we made bold to predict then in this column that "Time will prove this ceiling a costly mistake." How costly it has proved even to the inexperienced youngsters in the O. P. A. should certainly realize by now, and how much more it will cost us all before this war ends only time will tell.

Production of pork and lard was pushed rapidly to the highest tonnage in the history of the Nation soon after we went to war. Behind this great drive to make plentiful these two vital war materials worked a patriotic farm population certain that food would help win the war and write the peace.

Then the O. P. A. stepped in with its ridiculous price ceilings for live hogs, a move that was entirely unnecessary in view of the abundance of proof that live hog prices were being held in check by ceilings on meat in wholesale and retail channels.

The psychological effect on the raiser of hogs was disastrous. Pig raising dipped as soon as the country was definitely assured a hog ceiling. Both the spring and fall crops in 1943 were records, the total for the year being 121,706,000 pigs, compared with 104,559,000 in 1942. The ceiling news came out after many sows had already farrowed fall pigs. However, from then on sow herds were reduced so that in the spring of 1944 the pig crop fell to 55,428,000, compared with 74,034,000 in 1943, while the 1944 fall crop was reduced to 31,325,000, compared with 47,672,000 in the fall of 1943. Breeding intentions for the spring of 1945 point to a further reduction. Farmers plan to keep 8,522,000 sows, according to a Federal survey, a reduction of 7 percent compared with 1944 and 30 percent decline from 1943. Sow herds are smaller than in 12 of the last 21 years for a spring season.

What has to happen in this country to convince the O. P. A. that it is a mistake to impose ceiling prices on live animals?

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MILITARY PLANNING FOR THE POST-WAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD paragraph III of War Department Circular No. 347, dated August 25, 1944, issued by order of the Secretary of War, and signed by G. C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. It gives instructions relative to the military policy to be followed in all military planning for the post-war Military Establishment.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

III. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

1. PRELIMINARY ASSUMPTIONS

(a) It is assumed that for some time after the defeat of the Axis Powers the United States will maintain such temporary military forces, in cooperation with its allies, as may be necessary in order to lay the foundations for a peaceful world order. The plans for a permanent peace establishment, referred to in this circular, relate to a later period when the future world order can be envisaged.

(b) It is also assumed, for purposes of planning, that the Congress will enact (as the essential foundation of an effective national military organization) that every able-bodied young American shall be trained to defend his country, and that for a reasonable period after his training (unless he volunteers for service in the Regular Establishment of the armed forces) he shall be incorporated in a reserve, all or any necessary part of which shall be subject to active military duty in the

event of an emergency requiring reenforcement of the Regular Army.

2. TYPES OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION

There are two types of military organization through which the manpower of a nation may be developed.

(a) (1) One of these is the standing Army type. In this type the men of the Nation are drawn into the Army to serve in the lower grades. The function of the common citizen is ordinarily to be a private soldier or, at most, a noncommissioned officer in war. Reserve officers are drawn from the better-educated classes but are generally employed in the lower grades and in subordinate capacities. Under this system leadership in war and the control of military preparations and policy in peacetime are concentrated largely and necessarily in a special class or caste of professional soldiers.

(2) This is the system of Germany and Japan. It produces highly efficient armies. But it is open to serious political objections. In a nation maintaining such a system, intelligent opinion as to military policy, and the international political policy associated therewith, is concentrated in a special class. Under such a system the people themselves are competent to exert only a limited intelligent influence on the issues of war and peace. Under such a system only the brawn of a people is prepared for war, there being no adequate provision for developing the latent military leadership and genius of the people as a whole. It therefore has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of government by the people.

(b) (1) The second type of military institution through which the national manpower can be developed is based upon the conception of a professional peace establishment—no larger than necessary to meet normal peacetime requirements—to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from a citizen army reserve, effectively organized for this purpose in time of peace; with full opportunity for competent citizen soldiers to acquire practical experience through temporary active service and to rise by successive steps to any rank for which they can definitely qualify; and with specific facilities for such practical experience, qualification, and advancement definitely organized as essential and predominating characteristics of the peace establishment.

(2) An army of this type has, among others, the following advantages:

(a) First. While, as in all effective military systems, the efficiency of this system depends primarily upon expert professional control, its leadership is not exclusively concentrated in a professional soldier class. All citizen soldiers after their initial training are encouraged to develop their capacity for leadership to such an extent as may be consistent with their abilities, their tastes, and their civil obligations.

(b) Second. As a great majority of the leaders of the war army are included in the civil population in time of peace, an intelligent and widespread public opinion is provided as the basis for the determination of all public questions relating to military affairs.

(c) Third. As with a properly organized citizen army reserve, no officers or men need be maintained in the Regular Army to perform duties which can be performed effectively and in time by reserve officers and reservists, the dimensions and cost of the peace establishment, under such a system are necessarily reduced to a determinable minimum.

(d) And, finally, as all our great wars have been fought in the main by citizen armies, the proposal for an organized citizen army reserve in time of peace is merely a proposal for perfecting a traditional national institution to meet modern requirements which no longer permit extemporization after the

outbreak of war. This is the type of army which President Washington proposed to the First Congress as one of the essential foundations of the new American Republic. This is the type of army which, in the absence of effective peacetime organization, had to extemporize to meet our needs in World War No. 1 and World War No. 2.

(3) Details of military organization change with changes in weapons, modes of transportation, and international relations. But the type of our military institutions was determined in the beginning by the form of our Government and has not changed since Washington's administration. It will therefore be made the basis for all plans for a post-war peace establishment.

THE NEED FOR A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. WHERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "The Need for a Spiritual Revival," delivered by Senator LANGER on February 9, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTOLERANCE—ADDRESS BY ERIC A. JOHNSTON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Intolerance, delivered by Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, before the Writers' War Board, New York City, on January 11, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY BEN DEAN, PRESIDENT OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

[Mr. VANDENBERG asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Ben Dean, president of Kiwanis International, to the Kiwanis Club of New York City, November 15, 1945, and with introductory remarks by Senator FERGUSON, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. R. C. CRAWFORD AT MEETING OF NEBRASKA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Brig. Gen. R. C. Crawford, U. S. A., division engineer, Missouri River division, at Nebraska State Reclamation Association meeting, Lincoln, Nebr., January 20, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY LT. COL. S. G. NEFF AT NEBRASKA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION MEETING

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Lt. Col. S. G. Neff, C. E. district engineer, Kansas City district, at Nebraska State Reclamation Association meeting, Lincoln, Nebr., January 20, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY LT. COL. DELBERT B. FREEMAN AT NEBRASKA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION MEETING

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Lt. Col. Delbert B. Freeman at the first annual meeting of the Nebraska Reclamation Association, Lincoln, Nebr., January 20, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MORALITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—ADDRESS BY GEORGE E. STRINGFELLOW

[Mr. BUSHFIELD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Morality of Public Servants," delivered by George E. Stringfellow, vice president, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., before the Rotary Club of New York City, October 19, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS—EDITORIAL IN THE STARS AND STRIPES

[Br. BUSHFIELD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial dealing with the Board of Veterans Appeals, published in the Stars and Stripes of February 1, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

OPPOSITION OF RAILROADS TO WATER TRANSPORTATION—LETTER FROM WENDELL P. DODGE

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Wendell Phillips Dodge, editor, the Marine News of New York City, relating to the opposition of the railroads to water transportation, which appears in the Appendix.]

IMPORTANCE OF RAILROADS TO THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT—ARTICLE BY FRANK C. WALDROP

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "When Berlin Falls," by Frank C. Waldrop, published in the Washington Times-Herald for February 3, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL THROUGH THE WHOLESALE

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Surplus Property Disposal Through the Wholesaler," published in the Underwear and Hosiery Review of January 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RAPE OF EUROPE—ARTICLE BY FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Rape of Europe," by Francis Henry Taylor, published in the Atlantic Monthly for January 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

GERMANY'S PLACE IN A POST-WAR WORLD—ARTICLE BY EUGENE A. COX

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Germany's Place in a Post-war World," by Eugene A. Cox, published in the Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune of January 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE FROM BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, at an earlier session of the Senate—I do not have before me the exact date—the Vice President was good enough to designate me as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. I did not know that the designation was to be made. I find it impossible to accept the burden of that appointment, and I therefore submit my resignation and ask to be relieved from that service. I may say that I have talked with the Vice President, and at an early date I shall submit a recommendation for an appointment, for his consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it may be that I had something to do with the appointment of the Senator from Maine to that position. For many years it has been customary for the majority leader and the minority leader to serve as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. My predecessor, Senator Robinson, served on the Board, as did the Senator's predecessor, Senator McNary. It has been looked

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commission, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

1

TITLE I.

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President of the United States,

5

\$75,000.

6

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for

8

The White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-

9

retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the

10

President and the six administrative assistants to the Presi-

11

dent at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the

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District of Columbia; not to exceed \$4,050 for deposit in

13

the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as

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required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public

15

Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel

16

and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be

17

accounted for on his certificate solely; \$312,588: *Provided,*

18

That employees of the departments and independent estab-

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lishments of the executive branch of the Government may

20

be detailed from time to time to The White House Office

21

for temporary assistance.

22

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

23

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-

24

furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including

25

electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and

1 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
2 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
3 the provisions of any other Act, \$150,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

5 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
6 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
8 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, law-
9 books, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals,
10 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900), maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying auto-
12 mobiles for official use, not to exceed \$540 for deposit
13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
14 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
15 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed \$35,000
16 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
17 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
18 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
19 amended, \$2,227,257.

20 For printing and binding, \$60,000.

21 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
22 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
23 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
24 which the appropriation "Salaires and expenses, Bureau of
25 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-

1 ployment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organ-
2 izations by contract or otherwise, without regard to sec-
3 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
4 Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons,
5 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
6 with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided*, That
7 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of
8 hostilities between the United States and the principal
9 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between
10 the United States and the principal enemy powers, this
11 appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations
12 unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

15 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
16 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
17 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
18 Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acqui-
19 sition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
20 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive Order
21 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
22 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
23 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment
24 of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
25 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national

1 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
2 \$500; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15 for deposit in the
3 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
4 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
5 Law 364) ; rent of office and garage space in foreign coun-
6 tries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
7 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
8 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
9 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
10 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
11 and typewriting, including the publication of information
12 concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials.
13 and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and
14 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and
15 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or
16 approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of depend-
17 ents of employees when transferred from one official station
18 to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the
19 Commission between places in foreign countries or between
20 foreign countries and the United States, including transfers
21 incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer
22 from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by
23 the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official
24 station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of
25 authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the

1 purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
2 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
3 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$40,000: *Provided*,
4 That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or
5 regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the
6 Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper,
7 the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials,
8 and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or other-
9 wise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other
10 technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That
11 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the
12 Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission
13 may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian
14 members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That
15 the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary,
16 or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices,
17 under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such
18 of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

19 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION
20 AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC
21 MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

22 For all expenses necessary for the American Commission
23 for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monu-
24 ments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described
25 in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the Presi-

1 dent, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employ-
2 ment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District
3 of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
4 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
5 tract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and
6 classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
7 travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals,
8 and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general
9 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
10 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
11 and printing and binding; \$40,000.

12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary
14 for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including per-
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
16 \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Fed-
17 eral service on special subjects for which examiners within
18 the service are not available; medical examinations; contract
19 stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including
20 those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commis-
21 sion, and expenses of examinations and investigations held
22 in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage,
23 including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions,
24 at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of
25 equipment; not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase and ex-

1 change of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
2 periodicals; not to exceed \$200 for payment in advance
3 for library membership in societies whose publications are
4 available to members only or to members at a price lower
5 than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protec-
6 tive equipment for photostat and other machine operators;
7 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
8 bicycles; not to exceed \$236,270 for printing and bind-
9 ing; \$9,512,520, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be
10 available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration
11 for services rendered the Commission in connection with
12 physical examinations of applicants for and employees in
13 the Federal classified service; not to exceed \$90,000 for
14 performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Com-
15 mission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not
16 to exceed \$237,600 for deposit in the general fund of the
17 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
18 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not
19 to exceed \$3,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
20 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided,*
21 That no details from any executive department or inde-
22 pendent establishment in the District of Columbia or else-
23 where to the Commission's central office in Washington
24 or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the
25 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, but this shall not affect

1 the making of details for service as members of the boards
2 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional
3 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of per-
4 sons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special sub-
5 jects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission
6 shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail
7 any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

8 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
9 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connec-
10 tion with the recruitment and placement of civilian per-
11 sonnel required in connection with emergencies affecting
12 the national security and defense, including personal services
13 in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; and other
14 items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the
15 Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and not
16 to exceed \$42,136 for printing and binding, \$7,032,000:
17 *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after
18 the cessation of hostilities between the United States
19 and the principal enemy powers or after the date
20 of an armistice between the United States and the princi-
21 pal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be avail-
22 able for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide
23 by law.

24 No part of the appropriations herein made to the

1 Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries
2 and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examin-
3 ing and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission,
4 established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358
5 of July 1, 1943.

6 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

7 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
8 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public
9 Law 319), \$1,443,000, together with the unexpended
10 balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal
11 year 1945.

12 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing of the liability of the United States,
14 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
15 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
16 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
17 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$245,000,000, which amount shall
18 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
19 disability fund".

20 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States,
22 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
24 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the
25 United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts

1 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
2 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
3 Zone retirement and disability fund".

4 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

5 For financing of the liability of the United States created
6 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
7 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
8 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 .(49 Stat.
9 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the
10 credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability
11 fund."

12 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
14 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
15 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934,
16 approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
17 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
18 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
19 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated
20 July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934,
21 relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
22 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
23 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
24 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
25 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,

1 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
2 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
3 and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$10,000),
4 purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and
5 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for
6 official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed
7 \$61,380), not to exceed \$14,400 for deposit in the gen-
8 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
9 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
10 Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States
11 for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting informa-
12 tion in compliance with section 357 of the Communications
13 Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,554,400, of which amount not
14 to exceed \$1,585,650 may be expended for personal services
15 in the District of Columbia.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
17 the Federal Communications Commission, \$21,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
19 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commis-
20 sion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
21 to perform its functions related to national defense, including
22 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
23 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
24 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
25 sion", is available; not to exceed \$40,000 for the temporary

1 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
2 wise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws
3 and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard
4 to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
5 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
6 able; and not to exceed \$33,800 for printing and binding,
7 \$2,430,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
8 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
9 and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armis-
10 tice between the United States and the principal enemy
11 powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for
12 obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$3,308,412 of the funds of Federal De-
15 posit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking
16 Act of 1933 and section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935,
17 as amended (12 U. S. C. 264), shall be available during
18 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Cor-
19 poration in connection with the above Acts and the adminis-
20 tration of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended
21 (12 U. S. C. 1751-1771), in accordance with Executive
22 Order 9148 of April 27, 1942; including personal services
23 and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;
24 lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news services;
25 periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$75,000 for

1 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
2 tract or otherwise for legal or other special services, includ-
3 ing audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
4 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; uni-
5 forms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$14,290
6 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
7 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
8 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all expenses
9 of the Corporation in connection with the protection of
10 depositors by making of loans or purchases of assets or the
11 payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquida-
12 tion, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets
13 of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or
14 purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
15 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwith-
16 standing any other provisions of law except for the limita-
17 tions in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative
18 expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the
19 Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as
21 amended.

22 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
25 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work

1 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the
2 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
3 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
4 including traveling expenses; contract stenographic report-
5 ing services; purchase (not to exceed three), hire, main-
6 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
7 carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle
8 for general administrative use in the District of Columbia;
9 and not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of
10 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals,
11 \$2,150,000; of which amount not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall
12 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia
13 exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000, which may be expended
14 for consultants and special counsel.

15 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
16 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
17 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
18 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
19 reporting services; \$135,000, of which amount not to exceed
20 \$85,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia.

22 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
23 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
24 Commission to perform additional activities in connection

1 with the national security and defense, including activities
2 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, and activ-
3 ities in cooperation with the War Department for the
4 protection of the electric power and gas supplies against
5 hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expend-
6 iture for which the appropriations under the heading
7 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
8 are available, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the Commis-
9 sion may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing,
10 for duties connected with the national security and defense,
11 from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That
12 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hos-
13 tilities between the United States and the principal enemy
14 powers or after the date of an armistice between the United
15 States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation
16 shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
17 otherwise provide by law.

18 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
19 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
20 lithographing, \$40,000.

21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
22 of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required
23 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
24 \$4,500.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$44,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000);

1 purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other
2 books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals
3 (not to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installa-
4 tion of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descrip-
5 tive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for the
6 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
7 tract or otherwise, for special services determined by the
8 Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil service and classifi-
10 cation laws, \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works
11 Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he
12 shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads
13 and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appoint-
14 ments of personnel for such administrations.

15 Public works advance planning: Toward accomplish-
16 ing the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and
17 Reconversion Act of 1944, \$5,000,000, of which not
18 to exceed 4 per centum shall be available for adminis-
19 trative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately
20 available and to remain available until June 30, 1946,
21 including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000
22 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of
23 Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of
24 lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5)

1 and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger auto-
2 mobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$10,000).

3 Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal
4 Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in
5 him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act
6 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to
7 be immediately available.

8 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
9 of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required
10 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$25,767.

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
14 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
15 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
16 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
17 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
18 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
19 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
20 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
21 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
22 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
23 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
24 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and

1 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
2 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

3 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
4 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
5 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
6 (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments,
7 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
8 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the
9 Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in
10 connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Ad-
11 ministration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
12 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
13 payment may be made in advance, \$1,347,890, of which
14 not to exceed \$639,650 may be expended for personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$522,700
16 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the fore-
17 going appropriations shall not be available for the cost of
18 surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and
19 borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof
20 shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction
21 appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

22 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
24 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
25 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches

1 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
2 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
3 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
4 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
5 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
6 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
7 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
8 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings
9 completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in
10 buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
11 Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, mainte-
12 nance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New
13 York City installed under franchise of the city of New York,
14 approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the pay-
15 ment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance
16 with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909
17 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$6,500,-
18 000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal
19 year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved
20 by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlarge-
21 ment of buildings and the installation and repair of the
22 mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per cen-
23 tum of the annual rental of such buildings.

24 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
25 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For adminis-

1 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
2 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
3 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Pub-
4 lic Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
5 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
6 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
7 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
8 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
9 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
10 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
11 traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of four passen-
12 ger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for
13 the protection of public property and employees; furnish-
14 ings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard
15 force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
16 and elevator conductors; \$26,495,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
18 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
19 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, ren-
20 tal of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnish-
21 ings and equipment, personal services in the District of Co-
22 lumbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber
23 articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property
24 and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator
25 conductors, the purchase of three passenger automobiles, ex-

1 penses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building
2 space, the restoration of leased premises, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance
3 and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
4 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public
5 Buildings Administration, \$12,160,000: *Provided*, That all
6 furniture now owned by the United States in other public
7 buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be
8 used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with
9 the present regulation plan for furniture.

12 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
13 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District
14 of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates
15 approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not
16 exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where
17 such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the
18 Federal Works Administrator.

20 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
21 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving
22 one or more governmental activities, and for services to
23 motor vehicles, and where such services, together with
24 quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a

1 reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such ac-
2 tivity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon
3 the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either
4 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for de-
5 posit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or
6 part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may
7 be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be
8 made for services paid for in advance.

9 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
10 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
11 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
12 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the
13 Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount ad-
14 ministratively determined as necessary for the payment of
15 salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the prepara-
16 tion of plans and specifications, field supervision, and gen-
17 eral office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on
18 the books of the Treasury Department into a special account
19 for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such
20 expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon
21 by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
22 General Accounting Office.

23 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
24 \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of
25 salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a

1 central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service;
2 said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous
3 operation, from available funds of constituents of the Fed-
4 eral Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for
5 which services are performed, at rates to be determined
6 by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of
7 estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials,
8 equipment (including maintenance, repair, and deprecia-
9 tion on existing as well as new equipment) and other ex-
10 penses: *Provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year any
11 excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making
12 adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and
13 other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees
14 engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves
15 therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
16 States as miscellaneous receipts.

17 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

18 General administrative expenses: For the employment
19 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
20 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
21 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
22 (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange)
23 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase
24 of seventy-three passenger automobiles, and the preparator

1 distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington
2 and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and
3 investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation
4 with State highway departments, or other agencies, including
5 studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, eco-
6 nomics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance,
7 utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic
8 control; investigations and experiments in the best methods
9 of road making, especially by the use of local materials;
10 and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used
11 for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road
12 repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
13 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
14 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
15 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
16 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
17 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
18 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
19 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
20 provided.

21 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

22 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
23 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
24 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
25 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), to be expended in accordance with

1 the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to ex-
2 ceed \$1,133,300 for departmental personal services in the
3 District of Columbia, \$30,000,000, to be immediately avail-
4 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
5 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
6 the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved
7 September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided*, That
8 none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to
9 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
10 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
11 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
12 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1946, when-
13 ever performing authorized engineering or other services in
14 connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
15 or improvement of roads for other Government and State co-
16 operating agencies the charge for such services may include
17 depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment
18 used, and the amounts received on account of such charges
19 shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
20 *further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 the appropria-
21 tions for the work of the Public Roads Administration
22 shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse
23 maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of
24 supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-
25 bution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads

1 Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
2 ernment activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost
3 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
4 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
5 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
6 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
7 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
8 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
9 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
10 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
11 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
12 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Admin-
13 istration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary
14 employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consult-
15 ants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
16 vised Statutes, and civil service and classification laws.

17 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

18 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
19 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
20 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
21 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
22 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
23 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
24 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
25 with several governments, members of the Pan American

1 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
2 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
3 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
4 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
5 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of
6 any agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
7 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
8 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
9 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

10 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
11 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the pro-
12 visions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public
13 Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
14 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, \$1,000,000, to be
15 immediately available and to remain available until ex-
16 pended.

17 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS.

18 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
19 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
20 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
21 main available until expended, which sum is a part of the
22 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942,
23 by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
24 Law 780).

1 ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

2 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
3 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades
4 at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-
5 crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to elimi-
6 nate grade crossings, \$6,000,000, to be immediately avail-
7 able and to remain available until expended, which sum is
8 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
9 fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8,
10 1938.

11 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

12 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
13 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges,
14 in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
15 Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), \$10,000,000, to
16 be immediately available and to remain available during
17 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
18 on May 27, 1941.

19 ACCESS ROADS

20 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
21 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
22 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
23 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
24 of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23
25 U. S. C. 106), \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and

1 to remain available during the continuance of the emergency
2 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

SURVEYS AND PLANS

4 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
5 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
6 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
7 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions of
8 section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C.
9 109) , \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
10 available during the continuance of the emergency declared
11 by the President on May 27, 1941.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

18 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
19 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
20 approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), \$950,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

22 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
23 Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,750,000.

24 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
25 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel

1 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
2 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; purchase
3 of one and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-
4 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,895,500, of which
5 not to exceed \$40,500 shall be available for deposit in the
6 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
7 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
8 Law 364).

9 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
10 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
11 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
12 \$235,000.

13 Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees
14 of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General,
15 as authorized in section 312. (b) of the Budget and Ac-
16 counting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports
17 ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee
18 of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appro-
19 priations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants
20 from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid
21 or information so requested, including the employment, in
22 the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary person-
23 nel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent
24 expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic reporting services, \$2,910,445, of which amount not to exceed \$2,620,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce

1 Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce com-
2 pliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and
3 travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers
4 to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations
5 thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission
6 to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the
7 safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolu-
8 tion approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the pro-
9 vision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908
10 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and
11 report on the use and need of any appliances or systems
12 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, in-
13 spectors, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000, of which
14 amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal
15 services in the District of Columbia.

16 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
17 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
18 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
19 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
20 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
21 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
22 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with speci-
23 fications and requirements prescribed by the Commission,
24 including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal
25 and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Reso-

1 lution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and includ-
2 ing the employment of the necessary engineers, and for travel-
3 ing expenses, \$178,000, of which amount not to exceed
4 \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
5 of Columbia.

6 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
7 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
8 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
9 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers en-
10 gaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with
11 safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45
12 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, ex-
13 tending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
14 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
15 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
16 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the
17 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
18 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
19 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26),
20 and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26),
21 including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help
22 as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive
23 inspection and his two assistants may require and for travel-
24 ing expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed

1 \$73,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
2 of Columbia.

3 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
4 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
5 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
6 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
7 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
8 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
9 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
10 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act
11 of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency
12 Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a),
13 including traveling expenses, \$431,465.

14 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
15 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
16 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
17 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
18 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
19 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
20 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
22 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
23 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
24 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting serv-

ices; purchase (not to exceed thirty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$2,532,619: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, \$130,000.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$27,000.

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities, \$231,000.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
4 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
5 personal services in the making of special investigations and
6 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
7 cluding the cost of a compartment or such other accommo-
8 dation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security
9 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
10 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
11 valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference;
12 equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
13 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
14 Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at
15 Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
16 equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including
17 aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy; maintenance
18 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
19 not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District
20 of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Re-
21 search at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed
22 \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
23 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
24 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; and not to exceed \$2,500
25 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed

1 \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
2 the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

3 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
4 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices,
5 laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of
6 Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

7 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the
9 Archivist and The National Archives; including personal serv-
10 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
11 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
12 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
13 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
14 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
15 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and
16 exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference,
17 maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services;
18 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100
19 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for
20 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
21 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
22 to the general public; not to exceed \$2,700 for deposit in the
23 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
24 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
25 Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and tech-

1 nical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of
2 one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$913,934.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
4 \$7,000.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

6 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
7 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
8 Act, \$14,700: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from
9 sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
10 Treasury of the United States monthly.

11 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
12 of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as
13 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
14 Law 364), \$2,700.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

16 COMMISSION

17 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
18 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
19 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
20 National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of
21 May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services;
22 technical services, including real estate appraisers, by con-
23 tract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
24 those usual for similar services elsewhere and without re-
25 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and

1 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of op-
2 tions and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
3 not to exceed \$59 for deposit in the general fund of the
4 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1946,
5 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Pub-
6 lic Law 364) ; and operation and maintenance of passenger-
7 carrying vehicles; \$393,994, to be immediately available
8 and to remain available until expended.

9 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

10 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts
12 available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred
13 to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of
14 the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency,
15 in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, such
16 amounts, not exceeding \$449,825, as the Administrator
17 determines are required for the expenses of the Office of
18 the Administrator in the performance of adminis-
19 trative and supervisory services relating to the constituent
20 units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds
21 available for the administrative expenses of such constituent
22 units for the fiscal year 1946, to this authorization for
23 expenditure hereunder and all such amounts shall be
24 available for all necessary expenses of said Office of the
25 Administrator, including personal services and rent in

1 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
2 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference; periodicals
3 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation,
4 mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to
5 exceed \$500); purchase of one passenger automobile (not
6 to exceed \$2,500) and maintenance, repair, and operation of
7 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed
8 \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-
9 tions, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special serv-
10 ices without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
11 and the civil service and classification laws; and reimburse-
12 ment for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
13 and tunnel tolls: *Provided*, That section 7 of the First De-
14 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply
15 to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of
16 the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7
17 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Hous-
18 ing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
19 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
20 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obli-
21 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
22 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-
23 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and
24 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in
25 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as

1 amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may,
2 with the approval of the President of the United States, trans-
3 fer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constitu-
4 ent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of
5 the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator
6 such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the
7 Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of
8 any of the administrative functions of the National
9 Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be
10 made unless the consolidation will result in a reduc-
11 tion in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses,
12 which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses
13 but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from
14 which administrative expenses are drawn under this authori-
15 zation: *Provided further*, That a report of such transfers and
16 the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress
17 in the annual budget.

18 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
19 costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as
20 required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
21 \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds
22 of the constituents units of said Agency available for adminis-
23 trative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator,
24 \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,-

1 410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Fed-
2 eral Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

3 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of
5 \$7,502,583, to be derived from the same sources as the
6 funds made available for administrative expenses of the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the
8 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the
9 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the Independent
10 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, shall be available during
11 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the
12 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order
13 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Ad-
14 ministration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise
15 qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be
16 exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of
17 authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat.
18 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal serv-
19 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel ex-
20 penses, in accordance with the Standardized Government
21 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
22 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
23 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250
24 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Colum-
25 bia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles; use of the services and facilities
2 of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and
3 agencies of the Government, including the use of services and
4 facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived
5 to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United
6 States in such account or accounts as the Administration may
7 determine, and the Administration in its discretion may
8 utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement
9 of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds
10 in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said
11 corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in
12 connection with the liquidation of insured institutions; (2)
13 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
14 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
15 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
16 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
17 of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners'
18 Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest; and (3)
19 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
20 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
21 ices) in connection with the handling, including the purchase,
22 sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-
23 loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or
24 payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
25 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-

1 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
2 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
3 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations
4 of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
5 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
6 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
7 1421-1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as
8 amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the
9 National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12
10 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

11 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts
13 available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred
14 to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of
15 the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties
16 imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$10,537,747
17 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administra-
18 tion as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund,
19 (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the
20 Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums col-
21 lected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the
22 National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701),
23 and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be avail-
24 able for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions
25 of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal

1 Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the
2 District of Columbia; travel expenses, in accordance with the
3 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
4 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but
5 there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to
6 exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reim-
7 bursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
8 and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of
9 property, servicing of loans, or the liquidation of delinquent
10 accounts, may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents
11 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automo-
12 biles within the limits of their official posts of duty when
13 such travel is performed in connection with such inspection,
14 servicing, or liquidation; printing and binding; lawbooks,
15 books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals
16 and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial
17 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-
18 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and rent in the
19 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
20 of the Administration (including services performed on a
21 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
22 ices) in connection with the acquisition, protection, com-
23 pletion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
24 of real or personal property of the Administration acquired
25 under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Hous-

ing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and expenses as authorized under the heading, "Salaries and expenses, National Housing Agency, Federal Housing Administration") in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with this authorization), not to exceed \$2,327,400 of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations under the Act of

1 September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall
2 be available for all necessary administrative expenses of
3 said Authority, including personal services and rent in the
4 District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation
5 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; temporary
6 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or
7 otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard
8 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service
9 and classification laws; reimbursement for the actual cost of
10 ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; printing and
11 binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
12 periodicals; and photographing equipment: *Provided*, That
13 all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the
14 Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection
15 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
16 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be re-
17 imbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the
18 Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
19 trative expenses.

20 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
21 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
22 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
23 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with
24 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-

pose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed \$13,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; and purchase of rubber gloves; \$4,134,500.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$43,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing and binding, not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,065,160.

1 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
2 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
3 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
4 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
5 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
6 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
7 sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such
9 Act) ; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,742 for deposit in
10 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
11 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
12 Law 364) ; periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to ex-
13 ceed \$150), and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for
14 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
15 Gallery for membership in library museum, and art associa-
16 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
17 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
18 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
19 for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
20 and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-
21 ployees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding;
22 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
23 automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for
24 protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance
25 and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; \$583,207:

1 *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
2 Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to
3 the restoration and repair of works of art for the National
4 Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

5 TARIFF COMMISSION

6 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
8 elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, pur-
9 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves
10 and other protective equipment for photostat and other ma-
11 chine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals
12 not to exceed \$2,250, contract stenographic reporting serv-
13 ices, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of
14 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), and not to exceed \$900 for
15 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
16 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
17 (Public Law 364), \$914,900: *Provided*, That no part of
18 this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any
19 member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter par-
20 ticipate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338
21 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his
22 family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in
23 which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

24 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
25 \$10,000.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
4 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction
5 of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; and construc-
6 tion of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the
7 acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relo-
8 cation of highways, and the construction or purchase of
9 transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary
10 works authorized by such Act, and for printing and binding,
11 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, main-
12 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles,
13 rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed
14 \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
15 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
16 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), not to exceed \$15,000 for
17 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and all necessary sala-
18 ries and expenses connected with the organization, operation,
19 and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for
20 examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in
21 the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance
22 on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
23 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be
24 available for the payment of obligations chargeable against
25 the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945".

1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
3 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
4 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
5 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
6 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, pur-
7 chase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
8 periodicals, \$510,675, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be
9 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
10 costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
11 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That traveling expenses
12 of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written
13 certificate of the judge.

14 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
15 United States, \$15,000.

16 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

17 Not to exceed \$28,290,000 of the construction fund
18 established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall be
19 available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative ex-
20 penses of the United States Maritime Commission, including
21 personal services at the seat of government; printing and
22 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and
23 newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500) ; teletype services; pur-
24 chase (not to exceed three), maintenance, repair, and opera-
25 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as

1 authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of
2 the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed
3 to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the
4 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the
5 United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping
6 Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of
7 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed
8 \$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of
9 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal
10 and other special services, without regard to section 3709
11 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification
12 laws.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
15 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans Admin-
16 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
17 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
18 Veterans Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
19 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
20 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Presi-
21 dent to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities
22 affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C.
23 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans
24 Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with
25 administering, \$227,675,000, of which \$44,940 shall be

1 available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of
2 Hospitalization: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
3 available also for personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
5 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
6 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
7 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
8 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
9 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
10 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to ex-
11 ceed fifty-five), maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-
12 ger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law
13 to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize
14 Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting
15 children of Veterans Administration employees located at iso-
16 lated stations to and from school under such limitations as he
17 may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any pro-
18 visions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized
19 to expend not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation for
20 actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
21 fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be
22 obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such
23 rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable;
24 for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency
25 (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior De-

1 partments, for disbursement by them under the various head-
2 ings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as
3 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of
4 the Veterans Administration, including minor repairs and
5 improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction
6 necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental
7 to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational
8 articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Vet-
9 erans Administration; for administrative expenses incidental
10 to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial,
11 and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of
12 the Veterans Administration accruing during the year for
13 which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the
15 care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under
16 the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration shall be
17 available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, sub-
18 ject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
19 Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treat-
20 ment or domiciliary care in Veterans Administration hos-
21 pitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
22 shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial
23 homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and
24 sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27,
25 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans

1 eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities
2 for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the
3 Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical con-
4 sultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable
5 and without regard to the civil service and classification laws:
6 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the
8 common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by
9 veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to
10 Veterans Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That
11 notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation
12 shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an
13 amount not exceeding \$200: *Provided further*, That not to
14 exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
15 the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-
16 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other
17 visual educational information and descriptive material, in-
18 cluding the purchase or rental of equipment.

19 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
20 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
21 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
22 home; and not more than \$3,650,000 of this appropriation
23 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
24 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction
25 of the Veterans Administration either by contract or by

1 the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of
2 materials.

3 For printing and binding for the Veterans Administra-
4 tion, including all its bureaus and functions located in
5 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$780,000.

6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
7 cost of penalty mail of the Veterans Administration as re-
8 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
9 Law 364), \$614,250.

10 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
11 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
12 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,
13 or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits
14 authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944),
15 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,
16 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
17 in the Veterans Administration, accruing during the fiscal
18 year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal
19 years, \$1,080,150,000, to be immediately available and to
20 remain available until expended.

21 For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans
22 as authorized by title II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's
23 Readjustment Act of 1944, \$295,000,000, to be immediately
24 available and to remain available until expended.

25 For military and naval insurance, \$18,000,000, to be

1 merged with the appropriation for this purpose in section
2 20 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 400), the con-
3 solidated appropriation to remain available until expended.

4 National service life insurance: For transfer to the
5 national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the
6 provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
7 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
8 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
9 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
10 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
11 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease
12 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
13 service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance
14 fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
15 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans'
16 Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
17 \$1,000,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
18 available until expended.

19 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
20 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil
21 Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$400,000, to be immedi-
22 ately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That any moneys received under said article IV shall be
24 credited to this appropriation.

25 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and

1 domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000, to be immediately avail-
2 able and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of
4 Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for
5 extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the
6 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set
7 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931
8 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's
9 Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to
10 exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for
11 the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field
12 of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the
13 preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as
14 approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution
15 thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment,
16 and supplies in connection therewith.

17 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$2,707,119,250: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
19 for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
20 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
21 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the ap-
22 propriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator
23 of Veterans' Affairs.

24 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
25 1946, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States

1 Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman
2 so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and
3 the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission
4 shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

5 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
15 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
16 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
17 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
18 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
19 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
20 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
21 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
22 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
23 provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
25 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or

1 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
2 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
3 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
4 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
5 other Act is effective.

6 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
7 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
8 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
9 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
10 mates submitted for the appropriations.

11 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
12 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
13 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
14 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
15 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply
16 to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic peri-
17 odicals necessary in connection with the performance of the
18 authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
19 herein provided.

20 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year
22 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers
23 and employees of the executive departments and inde-
24 pendent establishments shall be available also for ex-
25 penses of travel performed by them including expenses of

1 transportation of their immediate families in accordance
2 with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer
3 from one official station to another for permanent duty
4 when authorized by the head of the department or establish-
5 ment concerned in the order directing such transfer:

6 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any
7 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
8 employee.

9 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
10 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946
11 available for the transportation of things shall be avail-
12 able, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940
13 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer
14 of household goods and effects of civilian officers and em-
15 ployees of such departments and establishments when trans-
16 ferred from one official station to another for permanent
17 duty.

18 (c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available
19 for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
20 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
21 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
22 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
23 appropriation concerned is made.

24 (d) Appropriations of the executive departments and
25 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available

1 for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of
2 travel expenses while away from their homes or regular
3 place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence
4 at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized
5 Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense
6 Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act
7 of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of
8 (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts
9 and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-
10 employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory
11 capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per
12 annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed
13 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route
14 and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate
15 is specifically provided by law.

16 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no
17 appropriation available for the executive departments and
18 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 in this
19 Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

20 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
21 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
22 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
23 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
24 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
25 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case

1 of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of
2 the government of the District of Columbia, and the
3 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other
4 essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to
5 obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
6 hicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such
7 vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by
8 the Office of Price Administration and in no event more
9 than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the
10 amount required for transportation.

11 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of
12 any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
14 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
15 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
16 ment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical
17 services and except in cases of officers and employees en-
18 gaged in field work the character of whose duties makes
19 such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter
20 cases when the same is approved by the head of the depart-
21 ment or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee
22 of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any
23 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
24 hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle
25 leased by the Government, for other than official purposes

1 or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall
2 be summarily removed from office. The limitations of this
3 subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for
4 official use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
5 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other
6 principal diplomatic and consular officials.

7 SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military
8 and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal
9 year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for
10 the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless
11 specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or oper-
12 ation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation,
13 and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer
14 from another agency of the Government shall be considered
15 as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

16 SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
17 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manu-
18 facturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, ac-
19 cessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any execu-
20 tive department or independent establishment or his duly
21 authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items
22 and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in
23 such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

24 SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41
25 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service

1 rendered to any executive department or independent estab-
2 lishment during the fiscal year 1946 when the aggregate
3 amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section
4 shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law
5 authorizing purchases or services without regard to said
6 section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

7 SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until
8 July 1, 1946, no part of any appropriation contained
9 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
10 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
11 United States (including any agency the majority of the
12 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
13 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
14 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
15 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
16 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
17 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
18 of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person
19 who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That
20 for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any
21 such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
22 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
23 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person mak-
24 ing a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-
25 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for

1 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
3 tion for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
4 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
5 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
6 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
7 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or
8 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
9 in the prosecution of the war.

10 SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive de-
11 partments and independent establishments for the fiscal
12 year 1946 available for travel expenses shall be avail-
13 able for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu
14 of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence
15 Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
16 to civilian officers and employees of such departments and
17 establishments while traveling on official business outside
18 the continental limits of the United States and away from
19 their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount
20 of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the
21 department or independent establishment concerned or by
22 such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall
23 in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
24 exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed

1 by the President for the locality in which the travel is per-
2 formed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appro-
3 priations of the War and Navy Departments with respect
4 to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

5 SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of
6 vessels of United States registry by employees of the
7 Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall
8 not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1946.

9 SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive depart-
10 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
11 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to
12 exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compen-
13 sation from the United States for expenses of travel performed
14 by them in privately owned automobiles away from their
15 designated posts of duty.

16 SEC. 210. Appropriations of the executive depart-
17 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
18 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made
19 available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in
20 accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the
21 President for civilian officers and employees of the Govern-
22 ment temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for
23 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of
24 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations pre-

1 scribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in ac-
2 cordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22
3 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for
4 all civilian officers and employees of the Government
5 permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That
6 the availability of appropriations of the Departments of
7 War and Navy and of the Department of State under the
8 caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

9 SEC. 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
10 year 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
11 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
12 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
13 to approve of the nomination of said person.

14 SEC. 212. The funds appropriated in the appropri-
15 ation Acts for the fiscal year 1946 of the services men-
16 tioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public
17 Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for,
18 and the heads of the executive departments concerned are
19 authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at
20 rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to of-
21 ficers traveling on official business and away from their
22 designated posts of duty, and to members of the services
23 concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract sur-
24 geons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of

1 the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent
2 orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in
3 advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of trans-
4 portation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men,
5 regardless of the mode of travel.

6 SEC. 213. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
8 of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
9 United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per
10 volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime
11 Federal Digest.

12 SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive de-
13 partments and independent establishments of the Govern-
14 ment shall be available for the expenses of committees,
15 boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized
16 activities of common interest to such departments and estab-
17 lishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives
18 thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of
19 such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such depart-
20 ments and establishments rendering service for such commit-
21 tees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives,
22 shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such
23 service.

1 SEC. 215. This Act may be cited as the “Independent
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 45a

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 12, 1945, for actions of Saturday, March 10, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 1984 (S. Rept. 88). The Committee amended the bill as follows (for other provisions of interest, see Digests 21 and 24):
 - Budget Bureau: Reduced "salaries and expenses" to \$2,004,532 (House figure, \$2,227,257). Eliminated the \$445,300 item for "national defense activities." Prohibited use of 1946 Budget Bureau funds for maintenance or establishment of regional, field, or any other offices outside D. C.
 - Civil Service Commission. Reduced "salaries and expenses" to \$8,673,882 (House figure, \$9,512,520). Reduced "national defense activities" to \$6,032,000 (House figure, \$7,032,000).
 - Tennessee Valley Authority. Added \$4,000,000 for continued construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer-manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Ala., as soon as WPB approves or in any event within six months after the war.
 - Public Buildings Administration. Reduced maintenance of public buildings in D. C. to \$25,494,000 (House figure, \$26,495,000). Reduced maintenance of public buildings outside D. C. to \$11,500,000 (House figure, \$12,160,000). Required present U. S. furniture to be used in lieu of purchases, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.
 - General provisions. Struck out the provision making appropriations available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the functions of a Government agency. Amended the prohibition against non-official use of Government vehicles by providing that removal of an offender shall be "by the head of the department or establishment concerned." Amended the provision authorizing exchange of equipment, by providing that "any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office." Inserted the following provision: "No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within forty days thereafter made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto."
2. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 2126 (S. Rept. 87). The Committee increased "flood control, general" to \$24,172,000 (House figure, \$14,037,000), and retained the restriction on use of flood-control funds by the Department of Agriculture.

3. SUBSIDIES. S. 502, as reported (see Digest 44), authorizes subsidy payments after July 1, 1945, on obligations incurred before that date and authorizes subsidy payments during the fiscal year 1946 as follows: Foreign materials or commodities (except rubber and its products), \$80,000,000; foreign rubber and its products, \$60,000,000; domestic meats, \$560,000,000; domestic butter, \$100,000,000; domestic flour, \$190,000,000; domestic petroleum and its products, \$290,000,000; and certain metals and other materials, \$188,000,000. Permits use of unused portions, not over 10%, of any of these allocations for making payments on any other enumerated item.

H. R. 2539 (see Digest 44) also authorizes subsidy payments as noted above.

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 12.

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 12.

4. DEBT LIMIT; GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. H. R. 2404, which was passed by the House Mar. 8, includes in the debt limit "the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury)."

The Committee report states, "These securities are customarily referred to as guaranteed obligations of the United States and their issuance under certain statutory limitations and conditions has been authorized to finance activities of the following corporations and agencies: Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation... There is an overall limitation in each case as to the amount of guaranteed obligations which each corporation or agency may issue or have outstanding, but your committee is of the opinion that such obligations should not be used as a supplement and in place of regular public-debt obligations."

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

5. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 1984. Senate Appropriations Com.

6. WAR CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 1946. Senate Appropriations Committee.

COMMITTEE-HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 12: S. Appropriations, deficiency bill(ex); H. Foreign Affairs, lend-lease (ex).

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. GURNEY on the 6th instant, p. 1786, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution adopted by Local Union No. 127, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, of Alameda County, Oakland, Calif., favoring reduction of the present age limit of 65 to 60 years for persons to be eligible to receive old-age pensions under the Social Security System; to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Christian Danielsen, of New York City, N. Y., favoring the removal of the words "Without revealing the nature or source of its evidence" from the War and Navy Departments restrictive circular entitled "Discharge of Subversives from Private Plants or War Department Plants Privately Operated of Importance to Army Procurement," dated February 8, 1942; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORDON:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"House Joint Memorial 4

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Forty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, convened in regular session, respectfully represent that:

"Whereas timber stands in the Pacific Northwest, both public and private, are being cut at an accelerated rate, far beyond the natural growth of the timber; and

"Whereas in converting timber to lumber less than one-third of the tree is utilized as lumber. About a ton of wood per thousand board feet of lumber is left at the sawmill as sawdust, slabs, and edgings, while about 3 tons are left in the woods as tops, limbs, broken and cull logs, cull trees, and non-commercial species. Such wood is perfectly good chemical raw material; and

"Whereas diversified utilization of timber, taking the forest crop as it comes and using those portions of it for those uses to which they are best suited will eliminate this extravagant waste of a dwindling natural resource; and

"Whereas the full utilization of timber products and waste material not only means the answer to future employment but the maintaining of many important communities as well: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate jointly concurring, That the Forty-third Regular Assembly of the Oregon Legislature petition the Congress of the United States to appropriate an additional \$50,000 to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station for the establishment of a Forest Utilization Services unit to bring the results of wood utilization research to the forest industries of the Pacific Northwest; to take the problems of industry needing solution to the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service and to conduct other urgently needed work such as participating in local pilot plant demonstrations of promising new processes and products; and be it further

"Resolved, That adequate Federal appropriations be provided the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service which would enable it to make full use of its present facilities; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to both branches of the Congress of the United States, the Department of Agriculture, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon."

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Finance:

"Enrolled House Resolution 24

"Resolution expressing commendation and approval of Hon. PAUL STEWART for introducing H. R. 1831, commending the Oklahoma delegation in Congress for their support thereof

"Whereas Hon. PAUL STEWART, Member of Congress from the Third District of Oklahoma, has introduced H. R. 1831, which has for its purpose the granting of old-age assistance when an applicant is a citizen of the United States, is 65 years of age, and residence requirements conform to the provisions of titles 1 and 4; and

Whereas this is a great improvement over the present old-age assistance program and will have a tendency to eliminate so much case work and expense on account thereof, and reduce materially, if not eliminate, case workers; and

"Whereas this is the program that many of the old-age societies have urged and pleaded for; and

"Whereas Congressman STEWART has shown himself farsighted and ready and willing to cooperate with the old people for their betterment and happiness; and

"Whereas the entire Oklahoma delegation in Congress has endorsed Congressman STEWART's bill: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, That Hon. PAUL STEWART, Congressman from the Third District of Oklahoma, who served for 6 years as a member of the house of representatives in the Oklahoma Legislature and 16 years in the State Senate of Oklahoma, be highly commended for his splendid record in Congress and especially for his introduction of H. R. 1831; and be it further

"Resolved by the house of representatives, That the entire delegation in Congress from the State of Oklahoma be commended for their loyal support of H. R. 1831 and that this body go on record expressing their wholehearted approval and thanks, especially to Congressman STEWART and to the entire delegation in Congress from Oklahoma, and respectfully urge that the Congress of the United States approve at an early date said H. R. 1831; be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the house of representatives forward, by air mail, certified copies of this resolution to each Member in Congress from the State of Oklahoma."

"Passed the house of representatives the 1st day of March 1945."

By Mr. ROBERTSON (for himself and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

"Enrolled Joint Resolution 1

"Joint resolution relating to public lands in, and funds and other relief due, the State of Wyoming from the United States of America

"Whereas lands now constituting the State of Wyoming were acquired largely under treaties with France and Mexico, that with Mexico having provided that the territory embraced under such acquisition 'Shall be formed into free, sovereign and independent States and incorporated into the Union of the United States of America as soon as possible, and the citizens thereof shall be accorded the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities as the citizens of the original States', and said Louisiana Purchase Treaty with France having contained, almost identical requirements; and

"Whereas in the early days of the public domain none questioned but that it should and soon would pass to the several States within which it was situate, the then excuse for withholding such action having been that it was pledged to secure a national debt

created by the Revolutionary War but after said debt was paid, such lands having been retained by the Federal Government and funds rapidly accumulated from disposal thereof, with a relatively minor exception, having been loaned to and among the then 26 States of the Union, most of which had never contributed toward such fund, and which fund with accumulated interest is now reported to be in excess of \$2,000,000,000, distribution thereof being equitably due to said public land States; and

*"Whereas although the act admitting Wyoming into the Union, approved by the Federal Congress on July 10, 1890, included the express provision that 'The State of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America and is hereby declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever * * * and although the United States never asserted ownership of the lands, minerals, or waters of the original States and by paragraph 17 of section 8 of article I of its Constitution, the Federal Congress was authorized to exercise authority over, in addition to the District of Columbia, only such places as the Nation might purchase, by and with the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same are located, for specified purposes not including forests, minerals, monuments, or waters; and*

"Whereas instead of vesting in the State of Wyoming, full title to all public land within its borders, as legally and equitably due said State under the treaty and constitutional provisions aforesaid, the Federal Government has followed a program of executive withdrawals under which there have been eliminated from the tax rolls and control of this State, more than one-half the lands within its borders, which program has included recent administrative set-up of the so-called Jackson Hole Monument, covering several hundred thousand acres of Wyoming land, portions thereof being privately or State-owned, and the will of Congress in setting aside such autocratic executive action having been defeated by Presidential veto: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (its House of Representatives concurring), That the Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, the Honorable EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, and the Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT, Senators and Representative respectively from Wyoming in the Congress, and the Honorable Lester C. Hunt, Governor of this State, be and they are hereby requested, first, to continue their efficient, past action in opposing establishment of said so-called monument; second, to have initiated and diligently prosecuted, appropriate legislation by the Congress, looking to early restoration to this State, of full title to all public lands inside its boundaries, and third, to initiate and prosecute in like manner, action looking to recovery by this State, of all moneys properly payable to it on account of lands and minerals previously and improperly withdrawn from it or from private ownership, including, but not by way of limitation, the proportionate amount due said State on account of the one specific fund previously mentioned; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies hereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress, the Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, the Honorable EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, and the Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT, Senators and Representative respectively, in said Congress from Wyoming, and to Honorable Lester C. Hunt, Governor of Wyoming.

"Approved 4:55 p. m. February 13, 1945.

*"LESTER C. HUNT,
Governor."*

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.)

Two joint memorials of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Finance:

"Enrolled Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to consider and pass legislation to amend the Social Security Act

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

"Whereas the present social-security law does not provide for retirement before the age of 65: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and is hereby memorialized to amend the Social Security Act to provide that the retiring age be 65 years for workers in covered employment, and to provide that employees who have worked for 30 years or who have been disabled and are unable to work be retired with full payment as provided by the United States Social Security Act; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to United States Senators, JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY and E. V. ROBERTSON, and Congressman FRANK A. BARRETT.

"Approved January 31, 1945.

"LESTER C. HUNT,
"Governor."

"Enrolled Joint Memorial 2

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation relating to employers' sinking funds and reserves and taxability thereof

"Whereas sound and patriotic efforts by employers to set aside sinking funds and to establish other reserves for employment of returning veterans, for the taking care of necessarily deferred maintenance, for plant and other industrial reconversions and for current or post-war business adjustments and as a precaution against otherwise required payment of interest in the future of money which must be borrowed if present surpluses are dissipated and present market conditions or income levels become depressed, are now impaired if not completely frustrated by United States Treasury Department regulations under which the Internal Revenue Bureau assumes arbitrary authority to decide whether or not such reserves and funds are so unduly accumulated as to require their being either distributed or taxed out of existence, thus defeating experience-based plans of employers to safeguard the future welfare of their employees and resulting in present unnecessary and unwarranted spending of funds which should be preserved to accomplish the future purposes indicated and to preserve a stable, tax-producing structure: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (its House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to promptly enact suitable legislation as required to eliminate or appropriately modify the criticized regulations, to expressly permit and encourage accumulations by employers of sinking funds and other reserves for the objectives stated and to provide that while set aside as such, they shall not be so taxed as to defeat their intended purposes; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Hon. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON and Hon. FRANK A. BARRETT, Senators and Representative respectively in the United States Congress, from Wyoming.

"Approved February 20, 1945.

"LESTER C. HUNT,
"Governor."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two joint memorials of the Legislature of Wyoming identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Two joint memorials of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

"Enrolled Joint Memorial No. 1

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States that all presently proposed Federal irrigation projects and all such which are proposed in the future, for construction in the State of Wyoming, be continued in all stages under the direct supervision of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

"Whereas the United States Bureau of Reclamation has had many years of, and the only, experience in initiation, construction, maintenance, development, and operation of all Federal irrigation projects in the West and in such matters has been and is required by laws of the Nation to comply with all affecting State laws: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-eighth Wyoming Legislature (its House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby memorialized to promptly and effectively enact such legislation as may be appropriate to vest in said Bureau beyond any possibility of judicial doubt or Executive evasion concerning congressional intent, continued and direct supervision of the initiation, construction, maintenance, development, and operation of all Federal irrigation projects wholly or partially within the State of Wyoming, now or in the future proposed; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this joint memorial be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of the Federal Congress and to the Honorable JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, the Honorable EDWARD V. ROBERTSON and the Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT, Senators and Representative, respectively, in said Congress from Wyoming.

"Approved February 13, 1945.

"LESTER C. HUNT,
"Governor."

"Enrolled Joint Memorial No. 2

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States to consider and act upon legislation to remove or amend the excess land provisions of the reclamation act for lands receiving water supplies (in addition to their now existing water supplies) and relating to excess land provisions for new lands on future projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the State of Wyoming.

"Whereas the agricultural economy of many existing irrigated areas in Wyoming is based upon the production of livestock, which requires large areas of irrigated pasture land and hay meadows; and

"Whereas the size of these existing farm units has been determined by each individual settler and has been dictated by the requirements of feed for livestock; and

"Whereas any reduction in the size of existing farm units would reduce the base acreage for allocation of public grazing land, which would work an undue hardship on the livestock producer; and

"Whereas the future economy of many new land projects will be based upon the produc-

tion of livestock, and a farm unit of 160 acres has been found through past experience to be inadequate to maintain a sufficient number of livestock to support a single farm family: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States of America to consider and act upon legislation to provide for removal of the excess land provision of the reclamation law for lands in future projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the State of Wyoming already having partial water supplies; and be it further

"Resolved, That the determination of economic size of new land farm units on future projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the State of Wyoming be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, but in no case to exceed 320 acres under a single ownership; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States and to the United States Senators JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY and E. V. ROBERTSON, Congressman FRANK A. BARRETT, to the Honorable HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, and HARRY W. BASHORE, Commissioner of Reclamation.

"Approved February 19, 1945.

"LESTER C. HUNT,
"Governor."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.)

REPORTS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 8th instant,

The following reports of the Committee on Appropriations were submitted on March 10, 1945:

By Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS):

H. R. 1984. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 88).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

H. R. 2126. A bill making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 87).

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 686. A bill to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 89).

CONTINUATION OF STUDY OF AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 98) and submitted a report (No. 90) thereon, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority contained in Senate Resolution 252, Seventy-eighth Congress (relating to a study into the legal and constitutional authority for the issuance of

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

March 10, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on
Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1984]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$3, 218, 876, 477
Amount of decrease by Senate (net)	73, 738, 635
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	3, 145, 137, 842
Amount of the appropriations, 1945	8, 539, 852, 074
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1946 ..	3, 295, 169, 718
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1946	150, 031, 876
Under the appropriations for 1945	5, 394, 714, 232

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Federal Power Commission:

Printing and binding-----	\$8, 000
The committee recommend an increase of \$8,000 in the amount allowed for printing and binding to take care of the necessary printing and binding in connection with the natural-gas investigations.	

Federal Works Agency:

Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses-----	43, 302
The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, was \$337,600, the amount allowed by the House was \$250,000, and the committee recommend the same amount as was available this fiscal year—\$293,302. The amount recommended is \$43,302 more than the sum allowed by the House and \$44,298 less than the Budget estimate.	
Public works advance planning-----	30, 000, 000
The committee recommend also that the amount available for expenditure for administrative expenses for carrying out this program be reduced from 4 percent, as allowed by the House, to 3 percent.	

Total, Federal Works Agency-----	30, 043, 302
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Tennessee Valley Authority:

Continued construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams-----	4, 000, 000
Toward the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama-----	3, 000, 000

In recommending the two foregoing amounts, the committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

and in addition, \$4,000,000 for the continued construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama, said additional sums to be available and to remain available for no other purposes until expended: Provided, That said construction shall be proceeded with whenever the War Production Board or its successor shall have determined that manpower and materials are available for these purposes or in any event within six months following the cessation of hostilities

Total, Tennessee Valley Authority----	7, 000, 000
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Total increase-----	37, 051, 302
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Bureau of the Budget:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$222, 725
National defense activities-----	445, 300

The Committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided*. That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

Regional, field, or other offices outside the District of Columbia:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	668, 025
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American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas--	40, 000
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The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

For all expenses necessary for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and printing and binding; \$40,000.

Civil Service Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$838, 638
Salaries and expenses, national defense.....	1, 000, 000
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	1, 838, 638

Federal Communications Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	4, 000
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The committee recommend that the language in the bill authorizing the purchase of not to exceed five motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles be deleted.

National Defense Activities:

In approving the amount of \$2,430,000 in the House bill for national defense activities, the committee does so with the understanding that funds allocated for expenditure in the European area will cease to be available for obligation 60 days after the cessation of hostilities with Germany.

Federal Power Commission:

Salaries and expenses (net).....	331, 534
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The committee has allowed for the regular activities of the Commission the same amount that was available to it for the present fiscal year (\$1,746,466) plus \$72,000 for natural-gas investigations, or a total of \$1,818,466. This represents a reduction of \$331,534 in the amount allowed by the House, and a reduction of \$403,534 under the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the language in the bill authorizing the Commission to purchase not to exceed three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles be deleted from the bill.

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:

General administrative expenses.....	12, 180
Repair, preservation, and equipment outside the District of Columbia.....	500, 000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

the purchase of four passenger automobiles;
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia.....

660, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

the purchase of three passenger automobiles.

Total, Public Buildings Administration..	2, 172, 180
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Federal Works Agency—Continued.

Public Roads Administration:

General administrative expenses:

The committee recommend that the authority to purchase 73 passenger-carrying automobiles, as proposed by the House, be reduced to authority to purchase 50 such automobiles.

Federal-Aid Highway System-----	\$5, 000, 000
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Total, Federal Works Agency-----	7, 172, 180
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General Accounting Office:

Miscellaneous expenses-----	800
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(As passed by the House, this appropriation contained language authorizing the purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle and \$800 was included for that purpose. The committee recommend that this language be stricken from the bill, and that the appropriation be reduced in the amount of \$800.)

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General administrative expenses-----	291, 045
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Valuation of property of carriers-----	43, 146
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Motor transport regulation-----	30, 000
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The committee recommend that the following language relative to the purchase of automobiles be stricken from the bill:

purchase (not to exceed thirty)

Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	364, 191
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National Housing Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

The committee recommend that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$449,825 allowed by the House to \$400,000.

It is also recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill.

In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization),

The committee also deleted from the bill the provision for the purchase of 1 passenger-carrying automobile.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced by \$12,456, or from \$7,502,583, as allowed by the House, to \$7,490,127. This reduction represents the proportionate share of the reduction made in the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

The committee is very much gratified at the progress made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in its liquidation program. However, it was pointed out to the committee that as of June 30, 1944, there were approximately 126,298 loans in some degree delinquent and that the total

National Housing Agency—Continued.

Office of the Administrator—Continued,

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration—Continued.

amount of delinquency was \$4,912,596. It is the sense of the committee that a more determined effort should be made to make collections on these delinquent loans, and that failing to make such collections that steps should be made to dispose of such delinquent loans to the best advantage of the Government. The condition of the real-estate market at the present time is such that little difficulty should be encountered in disposing of such loans.

Federal Housing Administration:

Administrative expenses:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law,

It is further recommended by the committee that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$10,537,747 as allowed by the House to \$10,000,000. Of the reduction of \$537,747, \$14,950 represents the Federal Housing Administration's proportionate share of the reduction made in the administrative expenses of the office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

During the course of the hearings it was developed that returning veterans are making applications for priorities for materials to construct houses in increasing numbers, but that such applications fall within the so-called hardship classification. It is the feeling of the committee that every effort possible should be made to facilitate construction loans to returning veterans and that priorities for materials should be granted promptly to such veterans.

Payment of losses under title I of the National Housing Act:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount available for the payment of losses under title I of the National Housing Act be reduced from \$3,000,000 allowed by the House to \$2,000,000.

Federal Public Housing Authority:

Administrative expenses:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with this authorization),

The committee recommend that the amount available for administrative expenses be reduced by \$255,159, or from \$2,327,400, as allowed by the House, to \$2,072,241.

National Housing Agency--Continued.

Federal Public Housing Authority--Continued.

Administrative expenses--Continued.

It is further recommended by the committee that the following language be amended as indicated:

Provided, That all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be reimbursed or paid by such agencies; and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses.

Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$234, 500
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Smithsonian Institution:

Salaries and expenses-----	11, 099
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	33, 480

Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	44, 579
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Tariff Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	91, 490
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United States Maritime Commission:

Administrative expenses:

The committee recommend that the language in the bill authorizing the Commission to purchase 3 passenger-carrying automobiles be deleted and accordingly recommend that the limitation on the amount of the construction fund to be available for administrative expenses be reduced from \$28,290,000, as proposed by the House, to \$28,287,450, or a reduction of \$2,550.

Veterans' Administration:

National service life insurance-----	100, 000, 000
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For the current fiscal year, Congress appropriated \$500,000,000 under this heading. The committee was advised that as of January 31, 1945, \$275,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 had been either obligated or expended, and that, based on the present rate of approval of claims, it is expected that the remaining \$225,000,000 will be obligated by June 30 of this year.

For the fiscal year 1946, the estimate is in the amount of \$1,000,000,000. The committee's recommendation that the estimate be reduced by \$100,000,000 is not intended to deny the actual amount that experience may prove to be necessary during the ensuing fiscal year, but rather the committee's recommendation is based on the recognized uncertainties of estimating accurately months in advance the actual demands upon this fund, such as, the ultimate

Veterans' Administration—Continued.

strength of the armed forces, the rate of replacement, the type of action in which these forces will be engaged, and the uncertainties as to the length of the war. In view of these uncertainties in making accurate estimates months in advance, the committee feels that the amount of the appropriation can be fixed at this time in the amount of \$900,000,000. Should developments during the coming months prove that this figure is too low, the item can be reviewed further by Congress with a view to ascertaining the actual needs in the light of more recent facts and experience.

Total decrease-----	\$110, 789, 937
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General provisions:

Reappointment of honorably discharged veterans to their former positions (sec. 107):

The committee recommend that the following new section be added to the bill:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within forty days thereafter made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Attendance at certain meetings (sec. 201 (c)):

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Use of Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (sec. 202 (b)):

The committee recommend that the following section be amended as indicated:

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be summarily removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limi-

General provisions—Continued.

tations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

Exchange or sale of certain items in making certain purchases (Sec. 204):

The committee recommend that the following section be amended as indicated:

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office.*

Total increase.....	\$37, 051, 302
Total decrease.....	110, 789, 937
Net decrease.....	73, 738, 635
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	3, 145, 137, 842



Calendar No. 87

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

[Report No. 88]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 10, 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 8, 1945, by
Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commission, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

6

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
The White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-
retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the
President and the six administrative assistants to the Presi-
dent at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the
District of Columbia; not to exceed \$4,050 for deposit in
the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
Law 364) ; automobiles; printing and binding; and travel
and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be
accounted for on his certificate solely; \$312,588: *Provided*,
That employees of the departments and independent estab-
lishments of the executive branch of the Government may
be detailed from time to time to The White House Office
for temporary assistance.

22

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

23

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and

1 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
2 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
3 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$150,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

5 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
6 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
8 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, law-
9 books, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals,
10 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900), maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying auto-
12 mobiles for official use, not to exceed \$540 for deposit
13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
14 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
15 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed \$35,000
16 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
17 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
18 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
19 amended, ~~\$2,227,257~~ \$2,004,532.

20 For printing and binding, \$60,000.

21 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
22 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
23 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
24 which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
25 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-

1 ployment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organ-
2 izations by contract or otherwise, without regard to sec-
3 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
4 Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons,
5 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
6 with or without compensation, \$145,300: *Provided*, That
7 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of
8 hostilities between the United States and the principal
9 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between
10 the United States and the principal enemy powers, this
11 appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations
12 unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 *No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau*
14 *of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-*
15 *ment of regional, field, or any other offices outside the Dis-*
16 *trict of Columbia.*

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

19 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
20 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
21 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
22 Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acqui-
23 sition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
24 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive Order

1 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
2 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
3 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
4 of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
5 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
6 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
7 \$500; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15 for deposit in the
8 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
9 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
10 Law 364) ; rent of office and garage space in foreign coun-
11 tries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
12 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
14 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
15 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
16 and typewriting, including the publication of information
17 concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials.
18 and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and
19 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and
20 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or
21 approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of depend-
22 ents of employees when transferred from one official station
23 to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the
24 Commission between places in foreign countries or between

1 foreign countries and the United States, including transfers
2 incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer
3 from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by
4 the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official
5 station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of
6 authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the
7 purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
8 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
9 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$40,000: *Provided*,
10 That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or
11 regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the
12 Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper,
13 the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials,
14 and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or other-
15 wise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other
16 technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That
17 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the
18 Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission
19 may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian
20 members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That
21 the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary,
22 or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices,
23 under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such
24 of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

1 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION
2 AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC
3 MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

4 For all expenses necessary for the American Commission
5 for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monu-
6 ments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described
7 in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the Presi-
8 dent, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employ-
9 ment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
11 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
12 tract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and
13 classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
14 travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals,
15 and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general
16 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
17 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
18 and printing and binding; \$40,000.

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary
21 for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
23 \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Fed-
24 eral service on special subjects for which examiners within

1 the service are not available; medical examinations; contract
2 stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including
3 those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commis-
4 sion, and expenses of examinations and investigations held
5 in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage,
6 including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions,
7 at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of
8 equipment; not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase and ex-
9 change of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
10 periodicals; not to exceed \$200 for payment in advance
11 for library membership in societies whose publications are
12 available to members only or to members at a price lower
13 than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protec-
14 tive equipment for photostat and other machine operators;
15 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
16 bicycles; not to exceed ~~\$236,270~~ \$217,000 for printing and
17 binding; ~~\$9,512,520~~ \$8,673,882, of which not to exceed
18 \$50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the
19 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
20 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
21 for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to ex-
22 ceed \$90,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the
23 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54
24 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$237,600 for deposit in the general
25 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
2 and not to exceed \$3,000 for actuarial services by contract,
3 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
4 That no details from any executive department or inde-
5 pendent establishment in the District of Columbia or else-
6 where to the Commission's central office in Washington
7 or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the
8 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, but this shall not affect
9 the making of details for service as members of the boards
10 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional
11 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of per-
12 sons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special sub-
13 jects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission
14 shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail
15 any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

16 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
17 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connec-
18 tion with the recruitment and placement of civilian per-
19 sonnel required in connection with emergencies affecting
20 the national security and defense, including personal services
21 in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; and other
22 items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the
23 Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and not
24 to exceed \$42,136 for printing and binding, ~~\$7,032,000~~

1 \$6,032,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
2 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
3 and the principal enemy powers or after the date
4 of an armistice between the United States and the princi-
5 pal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be avail-
6 able for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide
7 by law.

8 No part of the appropriations herein made to the
9 Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries
10 and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examin-
11 ing and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission,
12 established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358
13 of July 1, 1943.

14 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

15 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
16 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public
17 Law 319), \$1,443,000, together with the unexpended
18 balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal
19 year 1945.

20 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States,
22 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
24 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
25 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$245,000,000, which amount shall

1 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
2 disability fund".

3 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing of the liability of the United States,
5 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
6 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
7 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the
8 United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
9 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
10 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
11 Zone retirement and disability fund".

12 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing of the liability of the United States created
14 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
15 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
16 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
17 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the
18 credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability
19 fund."

20 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
22 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
23 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934,
24 approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
25 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.

1 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
2 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated
3 July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934,
4 relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
5 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
6 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
7 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
8 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers
9 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
10 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
11 and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$10,000),
12 purchase ~~(not to exceed five)~~, maintenance, operation, and
13 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for
14 official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed
15 \$61,380), not to exceed \$14,400 for deposit in the gen-
16 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
17 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
18 Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States
19 for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting informa-
20 tion in compliance with section 357 of the Communications
21 Act of 1934, as amended, ~~\$2,554,400~~ \$2,550,400, of which
22 amount not to exceed \$1,585,650 may be expended for
23 personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
25 the Federal Communications Commission, \$21,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
2 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commis-
3 sion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
4 to perform its functions related to national defense, including
5 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
6 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
7 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
8 sion", is available; not to exceed \$40,000 for the temporary
9 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
10 wise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws
11 and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard
12 to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
13 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
14 able; and not to exceed \$33,800 for printing and binding,
15 \$2,430,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
16 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
17 and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armis-
18 tice between the United States and the principal enemy
19 powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for
20 obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

21 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

22 Not to exceed \$3,308,412 of the funds of Federal De-
23 posit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking
24 Act of 1933 and section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935,
25 as amended (12 U. S. C. 264), shall be available during

1 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Cor-
2 poration in connection with the above Acts and the adminis-
3 tration of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended
4 (12 U. S. C. 1751-1771), in accordance with Executive
5 Order 9148 of April 27, 1942; including personal services
6 and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;
7 lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news services;
8 periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$75,000 for
9 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
10 tract or otherwise for legal or other special services, includ-
11 ing audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; uni-
13 forms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$14,290
14 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
15 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
16 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all expenses
17 of the Corporation in connection with the protection of
18 depositors by making of loans or purchases of assets or the
19 payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquida-
20 tion, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets
21 of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or
22 purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
23 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwith-
24 standing any other provisions of law except for the limita-
25 tions in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative

1 expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the
 2 Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
 3 ance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as
 4 amended.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
 8 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
 9 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the
 10 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
 11 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
 12 including traveling expenses; contract stenographic report-
 13 ing services; purchase ~~(not to exceed three)~~; hire, main-
 14 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
 15 carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle
 16 for general administrative use in the District of Columbia;
 17 and not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of
 18 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals,
 19 ~~\$2,150,000~~ \$1,818,466; of which amount not to exceed
 20 ~~\$1,300,000~~ \$1,062,457 shall be available for personal serv-
 21 ices in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed
 22 ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000 which may be expended for consultants
 23 and special counsel.

24 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
 25 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized

1 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
2 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
3 reporting services; \$135,000, of which amount not to exceed
4 \$85,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia.

6 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
7 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
8 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
9 with the national security and defense, including activities
10 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, and activ-
11 ities in cooperation with the War Department for the
12 protection of the electric power and gas supplies against
13 hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expend-
14 iture for which the appropriations under the heading
15 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
16 are available, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the Commis-
17 sion may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing,
18 for duties connected with the national security and defense,
19 from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That
20 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hos-
21 tilities between the United States and the principal enemy
22 powers or after the date of an armistice between the United
23 States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation

1 shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
2 otherwise provide by law.

3 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
4 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
5 lithographing, ~~\$40,000~~ \$48,000.

6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
7 of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required
8 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
9 \$4,500.

10 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

11 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
12 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
13 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
14 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
15 rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
16 foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the gen-
17 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
18 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
19 and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of
20 the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833: *Provided*,
21 That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal
22 Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation
23 hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress

1 until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment
2 of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

3 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
4 Commission, \$44,000.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
8 the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia,
9 including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per
10 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000);
11 purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other
12 books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals
13 (not to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installa-
14 tion of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descrip-
15 tive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for the
16 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
17 tract or otherwise, for special services determined by the
18 Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section
19 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil service and classifi-
20 cation laws, ~~\$250,000~~ \$293,302: *Provided*, That the Fed-
21 eral Works Administrator may, under such rules and regu-
22 lations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of
23 Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to
24 make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

25 Public works advance planning: ~~Toward accomplishing~~

1 *For carrying out* the provisions of title V of the War Mobili-
 2 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, ~~\$5,000,000~~ *\$35,000,-*
 3 *000, to be immediately available*, of which not to exceed
 4 ~~4~~ 3 per centum shall be available for administrative ex-
 5 penses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and
 6 to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary
 7 for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum;
 8 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
 9 printing and binding; purchase and exchange of law-
 10 books and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5)
 11 and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger auto-
 12 mobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed ~~\$10,000~~
 13 *\$30,000*).

14 Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal
 15 Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in
 16 him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act
 17 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to
 18 be immediately available.

19 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 20 of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required
 21 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 22 \$25,767.

23 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

24 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
 25 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May

1 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
2 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
3 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
4 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
5 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
6 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
7 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
8 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
9 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
10 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
11 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
12 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

13 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
14 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
15 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
16 (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments,
17 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
18 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the
19 Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in
20 connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Ad-
21 ministration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
22 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
23 payment may be made in advance, ~~\$1,347,890~~ \$1,335,710,
24 of which not to exceed ~~\$639,650~~ \$638,540 may be expended
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to

1 exceed ~~\$522,700~~ \$513,500 for personal services in the field:

2 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
3 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
4 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
5 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
6 against the construction appropriations of the respective
7 projects to which they relate.

8 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
10 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
11 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
12 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
13 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
14 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
15 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
16 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
17 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
18 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
19 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings
20 completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in
21 buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
22 Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, mainte-
23 nance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New
24 York City installed under franchise of the city of New York.
25 approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the pay-

1 ment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance
2 with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909
3 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), ~~\$6,500,~~
4 ~~000~~ \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for
5 the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not
6 reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the
7 enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of
8 the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per
9 centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

10 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
11 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For adminis-
12 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
13 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
14 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Pub-
15 lic Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
16 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
17 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
18 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
19 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
20 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
21 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
22 traveling expenses and carefare; ~~the purchase of four passen-~~
23 ~~ger automobiles~~; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for
24 the protection of public property and employees; furnish-
25 ings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard

1 force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 2 and elevator conductors; ~~\$26,495,000~~ \$25,495,000: *Pro-*
 3 *vided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in*
 4 *other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United*
 5 *States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it*
 6 *corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.*

7 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
 8 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
 9 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, ren-
 10 tal of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnish-
 11 ings and equipment, personal services in the District of Co-
 12 lumbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber
 13 articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property
 14 and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator
 15 conductors, the purchase of three passenger automobiles, ex-
 16 penses incident to moving Government agencies in connec-
 17 tion with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building
 18 space, the restoration of leased premises, and every ex-
 19 penditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance
 20 and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
 21 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public
 22 Buildings Administration, ~~\$12,160,000~~ \$11,500,000: *Pro-*
 23 *vided, That all furniture now owned by the United States*
 24 *in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United*

1 States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it
2 corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

3 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
4 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District
5 of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates
6 approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not
7 exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where
8 such services are employed, and such employees in emergen-
9 cies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the
10 Federal Works Administrator.

11 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
12 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
13 bia, shall be available for communication services serving
14 one or more governmental activities, and for services to
15 motor vehicles, and where such services, together with
16 quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a
17 reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such ac-
18 tivity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon
19 the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either
20 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for de-
21 posit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or
22 part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may
23 be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be
24 made for services paid for in advance.

25 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning

1 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
2 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
3 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the
4 Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount ad-
5 ministratively determined as necessary for the payment of
6 salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the prepara-
7 tion of plans and specifications, field supervision, and gen-
8 eral office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on
9 the books of the Treasury Department into a special account
10 for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such
11 expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon
12 by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
13 General Accounting Office.

14 For the establishment of a working capital fund,
15 \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of
16 salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a
17 central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service;
18 said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous
19 operation, from available funds of constituents of the Fed-
20 eral Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for
21 which services are performed, at rates to be determined
22 by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of
23 estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials,
24 equipment (including maintenance, repair, and deprecia-

tion on existing as well as new equipment) and other expenses: *Provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year any excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of ~~seventy-three~~ *fifty* passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials;

1 and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used
2 for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road
3 repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
4 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
5 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
6 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
7 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
8 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
9 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
10 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
11 provided.

12 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

13 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
14 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
15 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
16 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), to be expended in accordance with
17 the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to ex-
18 ceed \$1,133,300 for departmental personal services in the
19 District of Columbia, ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$25,000,000, to be im-
20 mediately available and to remain available until expended,
21 which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appro-
22 priated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act ap-
23 proved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided,*
24 That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to
25 any State on account of any project on which convict labor

1 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
2 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
3 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1946, when-
4 ever performing authorized engineering or other services in
5 connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
6 or improvement of roads for other Government and State co-
7 operating agencies the charge for such services may include
8 depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment
9 used, and the amounts received on account of such charges
10 shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
11 *further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 the appropria-
12 tions for the work of the Public Roads Administration
13 shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse
14 maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of
15 supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-
16 bution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads
17 Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
18 ernment activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost
19 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
20 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
21 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
22 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
23 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
24 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
25 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration

1 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
2 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
3 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Admin-
4 istration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary
5 employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consult-
6 ants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
7 vised Statutes, and civil service and classification laws.

8 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

9 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
10 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
11 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
12 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
13 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
14 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
15 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
16 with several governments, members of the Pan American
17 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
18 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
19 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
20 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
21 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of
22 any agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
23 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
24 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
25 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided,

1 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
2 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public
4 Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
5 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, \$1,000,000, to be
6 immediately available and to remain available until ex-
7 pended.

8 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

9 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
10 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
11 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
12 main available until expended, which sum is a part of the
13 amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942,
14 by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
15 Law 780).

16 ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

17 For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade
18 crossings, including the separation or protection of grades
19 at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-
20 crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to elimi-
21 nate grade crossings, \$6,000,000, to be immediately avail-
22 able and to remain available until expended, which sum is
23 a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
24 fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8,
25 1938,

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), \$10,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

SURVEYS AND PLANS

For advance engineering surveys and plans for future development of the strategic network of highways and by-passes around and extension into and through municipalities and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 109), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain

1 available during the continuance of the emergency declared
2 by the President on May 27, 1941.

3 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
4 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall
5 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
6 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District
7 of Columbia and in the field.

8 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

9 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
10 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
11 approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), \$950,000.

12 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

13 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
14 Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,750,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
16 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
17 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
18 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; ~~purchase~~
19 ~~of one and~~ maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-
20 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$1,895,500~~ \$1,894,700,
21 of which not to exceed \$40,500 shall be available for deposit
22 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
23 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
24 Law 364).

25 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting

1 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected
 2 decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
 3 \$235,000.

4 Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees
 5 of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General,
 6 as authorized in section 312 (b) of the Budget and Ac-
 7 counting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports
 8 ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee
 9 of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appro-
 10 priations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants
 11 from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid
 12 or information so requested, including the employment, in
 13 the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary person-
 14 nel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent
 15 expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980.

16 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
 19 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
 20 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
 21 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
 22 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic re-
 23 porting services, ~~\$2,910,445~~ \$2,619,400, of which amount
 24 not to exceed ~~\$2,620,000~~ \$2,358,000 may be expended for

1 personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of
2 special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed
3 \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange
4 of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

5 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
6 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
7 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
8 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
9 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transpor-
10 tation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
11 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling
12 expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed
13 \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia.

15 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce
16 Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce com-
17 pliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and
18 travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers
19 to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations
20 thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission
21 to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the
22 safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolu-
23 tion approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the pro-
24 vision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908
25 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and

1 report on the use and need of any appliances or systems
2 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, in-
3 spectors, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000, of which
4 amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal
5 services in the District of Columbia.

6 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
7 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
8 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
9 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
10 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
11 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
12 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with speci-
13 fications and requirements prescribed by the Commission,
14 including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal
15 and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Reso-
16 lution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and includ-
17 ing the employment of the necessary engineers, and for travel-
18 ing expenses, \$178,000, of which amount not to exceed
19 \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
20 of Columbia.

21 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
22 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
23 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
24 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers en-
25 gaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with

1 safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45
2 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, ex-
3 tending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
4 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
5 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
6 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the
7 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
8 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
9 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26),
10 and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26),
11 including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help
12 as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive
13 inspection and his two assistants may require and for travel-
14 ing expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed
15 \$73,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
16 of Columbia.

17 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
18 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
19 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
20 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
21 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
22 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
23 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
24 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act
25 of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency

1 Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a),
 2 including traveling expenses, ~~\$431,465~~ \$388,319.

3 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
 4 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
 5 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
 6 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
 7 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
 8 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
 9 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
 10 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
 11 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
 12 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
 13 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting serv-
 14 ices; ~~purchase (not to exceed thirty)~~, maintenance, repair,
 15 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
 16 cles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in
 17 connection with investigations of apparent violations of said
 18 Act, ~~\$2,532,619~~ \$2,502,619: *Provided*, That Joint Board
 19 members may use Government transportation requests when
 20 traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board
 21 members.

22 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
 23 merce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print
 24 and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms

1 of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be
2 credited to this appropriation, \$130,000.

3 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
4 cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commis-
5 sion as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
6 (Public Law 364), \$27,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
8 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Inter-
9 state Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting
10 the national security and defense, to adopt measures for
11 preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion
12 of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads
13 through terminals, and related activities, \$231,000.

14 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
15 AERONAUTICS

16 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
17 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
18 personal services in the making of special investigations and
19 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
20 cluding the cost of a compartment or such other accommo-
21 dation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security
22 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
23 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
24 valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference;
25 equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley

1 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
2 Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at
3 Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
4 equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including
5 aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy; maintenance
6 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
7 not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District
8 of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Re-
9 search at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed
10 \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
11 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
12 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; and not to exceed \$2,500
13 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed
14 \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
15 the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

16 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
17 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices,
18 laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of
19 Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

20 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

21 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the
22 Archivist and The National Archives; including personal serv-
23 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
24 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
25 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,

1 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
2 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
3 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and
4 exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference,
5 maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services;
6 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100
7 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for
8 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
9 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
10 to the general public; not to exceed \$2,700 for deposit in the
11 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
12 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
13 Law 364) ; travel expenses; exchange of scientific and tech-
14 nical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of
15 one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$913,934.

16 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
17 \$7,000.

18 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

19 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
20 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
21 Act, \$14,700: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from
22 sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
23 Treasury of the United States monthly.

24 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
25 of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as

1 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
2 Law 364), \$2,700.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
4 COMMISSION

5 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
6 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
7 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
8 National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of
9 May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services;
10 technical services, including real estate appraisers, by con-
11 tract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
12 those usual for similar services elsewhere and without re-
13 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and
14 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of op-
15 tions and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
16 not to exceed \$59 for deposit in the general fund of the
17 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1946,
18 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Pub-
19 lic Law 364) ; and operation and maintenance of passenger-
20 carrying vehicles; \$393,994, to be immediately available
21 and to remain available until expended.

22 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

23 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: ~~In addition to the amounts~~

1 available by or pursuant to law ~~(which shall be transferred~~
2 ~~to this authorization)~~ for *For* the administrative expenses of
3 the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency,
4 in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, such
5 amounts, not exceeding ~~\$449,825~~ \$400,000, as the Admin-
6 istrator determines are required for the expenses of the Office
7 of the Administrator in the performance of adminis-
8 trative and supervisory services relating to the constituent
9 units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds
10 available for the administrative expenses of such constituent
11 units for the fiscal year 1946, to this authorization for
12 expenditure hereunder and all such amounts shall be
13 available for all necessary expenses of said Office of the
14 Administrator, including personal services and rent in
15 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
16 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference; periodicals
17 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation,
18 mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to
19 exceed \$500); ~~purchase of one passenger automobile (not~~
20 ~~to exceed \$2,500)~~ and maintenance, repair, and operation of
21 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed
22 \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-
23 tions, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special serv-
24 ices without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
25 and the civil service and classification laws; and reimburse-

1 ment for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
2 and tunnel tolls: *Provided*, That section 7 of the First De-
3 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply
4 to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of
5 the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7
6 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Hous-
7 ing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
8 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
9 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obli-
10 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
11 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-
12 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and
13 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in
14 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
15 amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may,
16 with the approval of the President of the United States, trans-
17 fer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constitu-
18 ent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of
19 the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator
20 such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the
21 Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of
22 any of the administrative functions of the National
23 Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be
24 made unless the consolidation will result in a reduc-
25 tion in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses,

1 which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses
 2 but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from
 3 which administrative expenses are drawn under this authori-
 4 zation: *Provided further*, That a report of such transfers and
 5 the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress
 6 in the annual budget.

7 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 8 costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as
 9 required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 10 \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds
 11 of the constituents units of said Agency available for adminis-
 12 trative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator,
 13 \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,-
 14 410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Fed-
 15 eral Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

16 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

17 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of
 18 ~~\$7,502,583~~ \$7,490,127, to be derived from the same sources
 19 as the funds made available for administrative expenses of the
 20 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the
 21 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the
 22 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the Independent
 23 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, shall be available during
 24 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the
 25 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order

1 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Ad-
2 ministration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise
3 qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be
4 exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of
5 authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat.
6 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal serv-
7 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel ex-
8 penses, in accordance with the Standardized Government
9 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
10 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
11 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250
12 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Colum-
13 bia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
14 passenger-carrying vehicles; use of the services and facilities
15 of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and
16 agencies of the Government, including the use of services and
17 facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived
18 to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United
19 States in such account or accounts as the Administration may
20 determine, and the Administration in its discretion may
21 utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement
22 of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds
23 in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said
24 corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in
25 connection with the liquidation of insured institutions; (2)

1 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
2 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
3 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
4 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
5 of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners'
6 Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest; and (3)
7 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
8 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
9 ices) in connection with the handling, including the purchase,
10 sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-
11 loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or
12 payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
13 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
14 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
15 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
16 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations
17 of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
18 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
19 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C.
20 1421-1499), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as
21 amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the
22 National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12
23 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

24 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

25 Salaries and expenses: ~~In addition to the amounts avail-~~

1 able by or pursuant to law ~~(which shall be transferred to this~~
2 ~~authorization)~~ for the administrative expenses of the Federal
3 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
4 ~~or pursuant to law not~~; *Not to exceed \$10,537,747 \$10,000,-*
5 *000* of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administra-
6 tion as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund,
7 (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the
8 Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums col-
9 lected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the
10 National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701),
11 and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be avail-
12 able for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions
13 of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal
14 Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the
15 District of Columbia; travel expenses, in accordance with the
16 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
17 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but
18 there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to
19 exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reim-
20 bursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
21 and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of
22 property, servicing of loans, or the liquidation of delinquent
23 accounts, may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents
24 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automo-
25 biles within the limits of their official posts of duty when

1 such travel is performed in connection with such inspection,
 2 servicing, or liquidation; printing and binding; lawbooks,
 3 books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals
 4 and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial
 5 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-
 6 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and rent in the
 7 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
 8 of the Administration (including services performed on a
 9 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
 10 ices) in connection with the acquisition, protection, com-
 11 pletion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
 12 of real or personal property of the Administration acquired
 13 under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Hous-
 14 ing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
 15 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as
 16 herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and
 17 other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of
 18 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
 19 accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934,
 20 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

21 Payment of losses: Not to exceed ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,000,000
 22 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and expenses as au-
 23 thorized under the heading, "Salaries and expenses, National
 24 Housing Agency, Federal Housing Administration") in
 25 the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected

1 under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act. shall
2 be available for the payment of losses under insurance
3 granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

4 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

5 Salaries and expenses: ~~In addition to the amounts avail-~~
6 ~~able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of~~
7 ~~the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties~~
8 ~~imposed by or pursuant to law; and not to exceed \$96,200 of~~
9 ~~the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its~~
10 ~~administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with~~
11 ~~this authorization); not~~ *Not* to exceed ~~\$2,327,400~~ \$2,072,-
12 ~~241~~ of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations
13 under the Act of September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S.
14 C. 1401), shall be available for all necessary administrative
15 expenses of said Authority, including personal services and
16 rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and
17 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle
18 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
19 tract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without
20 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil
21 service and classification laws; reimbursement for the actual
22 cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; printing
23 and binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
24 periodicals; and photographing equipment: *Provided*, That
25 all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the

1 Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection
2 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
3 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be re-
4 imbursed or paid by such agencies, ~~and expenditures by the~~
5 ~~Authority~~ for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
6 trative expenses.

7 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
8 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
9 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
10 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with
11 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
12 pose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except
13 for payments required on contracts entered into prior to
14 April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
15 able for payment to any public housing agency for expendi-
16 ture in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless
17 the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations pro-
18 hibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occu-
19 pancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

20 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

21 For salaries and expenses, including personal services in
22 the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
23 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in
24 pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
25 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase

1 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,
2 and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
3 newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage;
4 mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation,
5 maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-
6 carrying vehicle; not to exceed \$13,500 for deposit in the
7 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
8 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
9 Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; ~~\$4,134,500~~
10 \$3,900,000.

11 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
12 change Commission, \$43,000.

13 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

14 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
15 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
16 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions
17 of the Government and from other sources; for the system
18 of international exchanges between the United States and
19 foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
20 the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and
21 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
22 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, in-
23 cluding assistants, and making necessary observations in
24 high altitudes; and for the administration of the National
25 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed
2 \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
3 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
4 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing and binding, not
5 exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be
6 available for printing the report of the American Historical
7 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
8 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
9 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
10 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
11 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
12 pamphlets, and periodicals, ~~\$1,065,460~~ \$1,054,061.

13 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
14 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
15 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
16 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
17 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51) , as amended by the public
18 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
19 sixth Congress) , including personal services in the District of
20 Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such
21 Act) ; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,742 for deposit in
22 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
23 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
24 Law 364) ; periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to ex-
25 ceed \$150) , and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for

1 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
 2 Gallery for membership in library museum, and art associa-
 3 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
 4 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
 5 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
 6 for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
 7 and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-
 8 ployees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding;
 9 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
 10 automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for
 11 protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance
 12 and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; ~~\$583,207~~
 13 ~~\$549,727~~: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
 14 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
 15 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
 16 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
 17 not exceed \$15,000.

18 TARIFF COMMISSION

19 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
 20 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 21 elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, pur-
 22 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves
 23 and other protective equipment for photostat and other ma-
 24 chine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals
 25 not to exceed \$2,250, contract stenographic reporting serv-

ices, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), ~~\$914,900~~ \$823,410: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$10,000.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; and construction of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such Act, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, main-

1 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles,
2 rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed
3 \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
4 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
5 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), not to exceed \$15,000 for
6 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and all necessary sala-
7 ries and expenses connected with the organization, operation,
8 and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for
9 examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in
10 the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance
11 on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
12 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be
13 available for the payment of obligations chargeable against
14 the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945". *and in addi-*
15 *tion, \$4,000,000 for the continued construction of South*
16 *Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward the*
17 *construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near*
18 *Mobile, Alabama, said additional sums to be available and*
19 *to remain available for no other purposes until expended:*
20 *Provided, That said construction shall be proceeded with*
21 *whenever the War Production Board or its successor shall*
22 *have determined that manpower and materials are available*
23 *for these purposes or in any event within six months following*
24 *the cessation of hostilities.*

1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
3 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
4 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
5 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
6 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, pur-
7 chase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
8 periodicals, \$510,675, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be
9 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
10 costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
11 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That traveling expenses
12 of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written
13 certificate of the judge.

14 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
15 United States, \$15,000.

16 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

17 Not to exceed ~~\$28,290,000~~ \$28,287,450 of the construc-
18 tion fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall
19 be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative ex-
20 penses of the United States Maritime Commission, including
21 personal services at the seat of government; printing and
22 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and
23 newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500) ; teletype services; ~~pur-~~
24 chase ~~(not to exceed three)~~; maintenance, repair, and opera-
25 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as

1 authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of
2 the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed
3 to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the
4 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the
5 United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping
6 Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of
7 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed
8 \$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of
9 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal
10 and other special services, without regard to section 3709
11 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification
12 laws.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
15 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans Admin-
16 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
17 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
18 Veterans Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
19 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
20 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Presi-
21 dent to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities
22 affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C.
23 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans
24 Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with
25 administering, \$227,675,000, of which \$44,940 shall be

1 available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of
2 Hospitalization: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
3 available also for personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
5 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
6 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
7 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
8 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
9 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
10 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to ex-
11 ceed fifty-five), maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-
12 ger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law
13 to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize
14 Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting
15 children of Veterans Administration employees located at iso-
16 lated stations to and from school under such limitations as he
17 may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any pro-
18 visions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized
19 to expend not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation for
20 actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
21 fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be
22 obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such
23 rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable;
24 for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency
25 (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior De-

1 partments, for disbursement by them under the various head-
2 ings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as
3 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of
4 the Veterans Administration, including minor repairs and
5 improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction
6 necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental
7 to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational
8 articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Vet-
9 erans Administration; for administrative expenses incidental
10 to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial,
11 and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of
12 the Veterans Administration accruing during the year for
13 which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the
15 care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under
16 the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration shall be
17 available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, sub-
18 ject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
19 Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treat-
20 ment or domiciliary care in Veterans Administration hos-
21 pitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
22 shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial
23 homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and
24 sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27,
25 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans

1 eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities
2 for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the
3 Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical con-
4 sultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable
5 and without regard to the civil service and classification laws:
6 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the
8 common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by
9 veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to
10 Veterans Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That
11 notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation
12 shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an
13 amount not exceeding \$200: *Provided further*, That not to
14 exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
15 the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-
16 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other
17 visual educational information and descriptive material, in-
18 cluding the purchase or rental of equipment.

19 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
20 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
21 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
22 home; and not more than \$3,650,000 of this appropriation
23 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
24 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction
25 of the Veterans Administration either by contract or by

1 the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of
2 materials.

3 For printing and binding for the Veterans Administra-
4 tion, including all its bureaus and functions located in
5 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$780,000.

6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
7 cost of penalty mail of the Veterans Administration as re-
8 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
9 Law 364), \$614,250.

10 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
11 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
12 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,
13 or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits
14 authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944),
15 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,
16 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
17 in the Veterans Administration, accruing during the fiscal
18 year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal
19 years, \$1,080,150,000, to be immediately available and to
20 remain available until expended.

21 For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans
22 as authorized by title II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's
23 Readjustment Act of 1944, \$295,000,000, to be immediately
24 available and to remain available until expended.

25 For military and naval insurance, \$18,000,000 to be

1 merged with the appropriation for this purpose in section
2 20 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 400), the con-
3 solidated appropriation to remain available until expended.

4 National service life insurance: For transfer to the
5 national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the
6 provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
7 1940; on account of payments of benefits in excess of the
8 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
9 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
10 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
11 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease
12 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
13 service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance
14 fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
15 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans'
16 Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
17 ~~\$1,000,000,000~~ \$900,000,000, to be immediately available
18 and to remain available until expended.

19 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
20 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil
21 Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$400,000, to be immedi-
22 ately and continuously available until expended: *Provided,*
23 That any moneys received under said article IV shall be
24 credited to this appropriation.

25 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and

1 domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000, to be immediately avail-
2 able and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of
4 Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for
5 extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the
6 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set
7 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931
8 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's
9 Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to
10 exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for
11 the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field
12 of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the
13 preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as
14 approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution
15 thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment,
16 and supplies in connection therewith.

17 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$2,707,119,250 \$2,-
18 607,119,250: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
19 shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any
20 persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestow-
21 ing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost
22 is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed
23 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

24 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
25 1946, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States

1 Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman
2 so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and
3 the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission
4 shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

5 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
15 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
16 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
17 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
18 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
19 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
20 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
21 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
22 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
23 provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
25 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or

1 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
2 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
3 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
4 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
5 other Act is effective.

6 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
7 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
8 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
9 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
10 mates submitted for the appropriations.

11 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
12 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
13 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
14 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
15 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply
16 to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic peri-
17 odicals necessary in connection with the performance of the
18 authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
19 herein provided.

20 SEC. 107. *No part of any appropriation contained in*
21 *this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person*
22 *filling a position formerly held by an employee who has left*
23 *to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been*
24 *honorably discharged therefrom and has within forty days*
25 *thereafter made application for restoration to his former*
26 *position and has not been restored thereto.*

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

~~(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically~~

1 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
2 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
3 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
4 appropriation concerned is made.

5 ~~(d)~~ (c) Appropriations of the executive departments and
6 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available
7 for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of
8 travel expenses while away from their homes or regular
9 place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence
10 at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized
11 Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense
12 Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act
13 of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of
14 (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts
15 and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-
16 employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory
17 capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per
18 annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed
19 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route
20 and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate
21 is specifically provided by law.

22 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no
23 appropriation available for the executive departments and
24 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 in this
25 Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

1 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
3 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
4 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
5 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
6 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case
7 of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of
8 the government of the District of Columbia, and the
9 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other
10 essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to
11 obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
12 hicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such
13 vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by
14 the Office of Price Administration and in no event more
15 than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the
16 amount required for transportation.

17 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of
18 any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying
19 vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
20 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
21 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
22 ment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical
23 services and except in cases of officers and employees en-
24 gaged in field work the character of whose duties makes
25 such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter

1 cases when the same is approved by the head of the depart-
2 ment or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee
3 of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any
4 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
5 hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle
6 leased by the Government, for other than official purposes
7 or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall
8 be summarily removed from office *by the head of the depart-*
9 *ment or establishment concerned.* The limitations of this
10 subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for
11 official use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
12 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other
13 principal diplomatic and consular officials.

14 SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military
15 and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal
16 year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for
17 the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless
18 specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or oper-
19 ation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation,
20 and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer
21 from another agency of the Government shall be considered
22 as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

23 SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
24 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manu-
25 facturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, ac-

cessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office.*

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1946 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the

1 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
2 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
3 of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person
4 who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That
5 for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any
6 such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
7 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
8 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person mak-
9 ing a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-
10 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for
11 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
12 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
13 tion for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
14 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
15 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
16 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
17 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or
18 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
19 in the prosecution of the war.

20 SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive de-
21 partments and independent establishments for the fiscal
22 year 1946 available for travel expenses shall be avail-
23 able for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu
24 of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence
25 Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),

1 to civilian officers and employees of such departments and
2 establishments while traveling on official business outside
3 the continental limits of the United States and away from
4 their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount
5 of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the
6 department or independent establishment concerned or by
7 such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall
8 in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
9 exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed
10 by the President for the locality in which the travel is per-
11 formed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appro-
12 priations of the War and Navy Departments with respect
13 to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

14 SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of
15 vessels of United States registry by employees of the
16 Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall
17 not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1946.

18 SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive depart-
19 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
20 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to
21 exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compen-
22 sation from the United States for expenses of travel performed
23 by them in privately owned automobiles away from their
24 designated posts of duty.

1 SEC. 210. Appropriations of the executive depart-
2 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
3 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made
4 available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in
5 accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the
6 President for civilian officers and employees of the Govern-
7 ment temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for
8 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of
9 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations pre-
10 scribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in ac-
11 cordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22
12 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for
13 all civilian officers and employees of the Government
14 permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That
15 the availability of appropriations of the Departments of
16 War and Navy and of the Department of State under the
17 caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

18 SEC. 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
19 year 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
20 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
21 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
22 to approve of the nomination of said person.

23 SEC. 212. The funds appropriated in the appropri-
24 ation Acts for the fiscal year 1946 of the services men-
25 tioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public

1 Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for,
2 and the heads of the executive departments concerned are
3 authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at
4 rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to of-
5 ficers traveling on official business and away from their
6 designated posts of duty, and to members of the services
7 concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract sur-
8 geons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of
9 the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent
10 orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in
11 advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of trans-
12 portation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men,
13 regardless of the mode of travel.

14 SEC. 213. No part of any appropriation contained
15 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
16 of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
17 United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per
18 volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime
19 Federal Digest.

20 SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive de-
21 partments and independent establishments of the Govern-
22 ment shall be available for the expenses of committees,
23 boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized
24 activities of common interest to such departments and estab-
25 lishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives

1 thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of
2 such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such depart-
3 ments and establishments rendering service for such commit-
4 tees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives,
5 shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such
6 service.

7 SEC. 215. This Act may be cited as the "Independ-
8 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

[Report No. 88]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 10, 1945

Reported with amendments

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 46

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 13, 1945, for actions of Monday, March 12, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 1984, and acted on committee amendments (pp. 2034, 2035-6, 2066-72). Agreed to all committee amendments except those passed over including those for the Federal Power Commission (p. 2068), Federal Works Agency, public works advance planning (pp. 2068-70), Federal Public Housing Authority (p. 2071), and the general provision prohibiting use of any of these funds to pay the salary of any person filling a position formerly held by a man now in the armed services who has been honorably discharged and has within 40 days thereafter made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto (p. 2072). For provisions of interest see Digests 21, 24, and 45a.
Sen. McKellar, Tenn., discussed the committee amendment with regard to the provision for assistance to States^{and} for Federal activities looking toward planning a post-war public works program (pp. 2068-70).
2. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 2126 (pp. 2034, 2054-6). As passed the bill provides \$24,172,000 for flood control, general, and restricts the use of flood control funds by this Department.
3. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS. Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 98, providing for the continuation of the study of Executive branch authority for the issuance of executive orders and departmental regulations (S.Rept. 90). Referred to the Audit-Control Committee. (pp. 2034-5)
4. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION; NOMINATION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported adversely the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator (p.2054).
5. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., urged that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 555, his MVA bill, and that the bill be referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee; and he made

a motion for that purpose (pp. 2044-8). Sen. Bailey, N.C., spoke opposing the motion and other members discussed this with him (pp. 2050-4). Action on Sen. Murray's motion was not concluded because the "morning hour...expired," and so. "The resolution goes to the calendar"(p. 2054).

6. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Connally, Tex., discussed the "results of the inter-American conference at Mexico City," and other members discussed this with him (pp.2057-66).
7. BUREAUCRACY; PERSONNEL. Sen. Wiley, Wis., urged reduction of the number of Federal personnel, stated that "the annual pay-roll cost of the estimated 300,000 Federal workers who are holding surplus and artificial jobs is \$700,000,000. This...would pay the annual interest rate...of our national debt...rather than go down the bureaucratic drain"; and inserted his press statement on this subject (p.2030).
Both Houses
8. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received the War Food Administrator's report with respect to the progress of the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2106.)
9. FORESTRY. Received ^{an} Greg. Legislature resolution urging additional appropriation of \$50,000 for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station for the establishment of a Forest Utilization Service unit. To the Appropriations Committee. (p. 2033.)
Received a Wyo. Legislature resolution opposing the Jackson Hole National Monument and urging restoration to Wyo. of full title to all public lands. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 2033.)
10. RECLAMATION; IRRIGATION. Received Wyo. Legislature resolutions urging that all presently proposed Federal irrigation projects in Wyo. be continued in all stages under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation and favoring the removal of excess land provisions of the reclamation act for lands receiving water supplies therefrom. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 2107).
11. FARM LABOR. Rep. Halleck, Ind., urged early consideration of H. Con. Res. 29, the Lemke farm-labor deferment resolution (p. 2078).
12. MANPOWER. Rep. Patrick, Ga., urged favorable House action on the Senate version of H. R. 1752, the manpower bill (p. 2078).
13. PERSONNEL. Received a petition of a S. Dak. citizen urging reduction of Federal personnel by one-third and Federal compensation by 35% (p. 2107).
Rep. Gibson, Ga., criticized the FEPC (pp. 2104-5).
14. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Miller, Calif., was elected to the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee (p. 2076).
15. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Bloom, N. Y., inserted a committee-approved amendment to H. R. 2013, extending the Lend-Lease Act for 1 year, to restrict the President's powers to enter into agreements with foreign governments for post-war relief, rehabilitation, or reconstruction (p. 2074).
Rules Committee submitted a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2013 (pp. 2104, 2106).
16. COMMODITY CREDIT. Passed with amendment S. 298, to continue CCC as a U.S. agency, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis for annual appraisal of its assets, etc. (pp. 2079-2103). Agreed to Rep. Spence's (Ky.) amendment to substitute the language of H.R. 2023, which had been passed, 358-8, earlier.
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., making inapplicable to

Executive orders of the President and of departmental regulations), agreed to March 30, 1944, and extended by Senate Resolution 16, Seventy-ninth Congress, agreed to January 29, 1945, is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and that the limit of expenditures thereunder is hereby increased by \$50,000.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on March 8, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 177. An act for the relief of Oscar Griggs; S. 211. An act for the relief of Ensign Frederick Matthews McCord, United States Naval Reserve;

S. 212. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940," approved April 23, 1941;

S. 214. An act to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of an explosion at the naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va., on November 16, 1943;

S. 215. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air facility, Astoria, Oreg., on April 2, 1944;

S. 217. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the city of Eastport, Maine, and the United States, and the conveyance of a roadway easement to the city of Eastport, Maine;

S. 222. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Duke Power Co. a 180-foot perpetual easement across Camp Croft, in the State of South Carolina; and

S. 290. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Orange & Rockland Electric Co. a 150-foot perpetual easement across the West Point Military Reservation in the State of New York.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 719. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Peter N. Bragg, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 720. A bill to extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to officers honorably discharged from the Army under Public, No. 259 Sixty-seventh Congress, June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado also introduced Senate bill 721, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 722. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Alice Yarlott Othermedicine; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 723. A bill relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. CORDON (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 724. A bill to provide promotion of certain retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during

the War with Spain and World War No. 1; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. J. Res. 45. Joint resolution extending the effective period of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to provide for the use of the words "Observe Sunday" in the cancelation of United States mail; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

FURLOUGHS WITH PAY FOR VETERANS UPON SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, in the press of yesterday Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to Russia and at one time Chief of Naval Operations, is reported to be urging Congress to provide a month's leave with pay and a ticket home for every overseas veteran before his discharge from the service. In the article the admiral goes on to give his reasons for this innovation, which seem to me to be very sound. I therefore introduce a bill which I send to the desk and ask to have appropriately referred. It is designed to do what the admiral suggests that Congress do.

I also ask that the statement as printed in yesterday's newspaper be made a part of my remarks at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 721) to provide for granting terminal furloughs with full pay and allowances to enlisted men upon separation from service, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The statement presented by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado is as follows:

STANDLEY URGES LEAVE WITH PAY FOR VETERANS BEFORE DISCHARGE

Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to Russia and onetime Chief of Naval Operations, is on record as urging Congress to provide a month's leave with pay and a ticket home for every overseas veteran before his discharge from service.

Offering the suggestion "as a first step" to help "our boys readjust themselves to changed conditions and viewpoints" on their return, Admiral Standley likened his own feeling of frustration at the time of his first leave from the Naval Academy to the problems returning veterans will face.

Writing in the Army and Navy Journal, he said:

"Throughout my plebe year at the academy I was looking forward to the grand time I would have when home again with friends. The reunion was all that I anticipated, * * * but in a few days something seemed out of adjustment. My friends were all busy, and in the main pursuing the same objectives they were before I left. * * *

TELLS OF LONELY TIME

"In the daytime I was unoccupied and lonely and * * * had passed out of their orbit of activities and interests. * * *

"Many of our boys will be in exactly the same status as I was when I had my first leave from the academy. A month's leave at home while still in uniform will not only help them toward a realistic readjustment but will prevent them from squandering whatever bonus they may receive on discharge."

The retired naval officer, now serving with the Office of Strategic Services, recalled that during the last war "political pressure" for release of servicemen "became very heavy," and that this "upset the order of discharge and resulted in discontent all down the line, usually causing displaced boys to write home about it, and then would come more special-order discharges. Because of this many youngsters left the service with feelings of disgust and bitterness."

LEAVE WOULD AID ADJUSTMENT

"All this would have been avoided and can be avoided," Admiral Standley said, by a month's leave "immediately after their services can be spared—a month's leave to go home in uniform and with full pay to see their wives, their children, their mothers, and their sweethearts."

"Such a respite would give them a chance, without the necessity of trying to plunge right back into civilian life, to see what conditions are, what has to be done, what they can do, so when they do get their discharge they will be far better fitted in every way to resume their places as useful citizens."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 2348. An act to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws; and

H. R. 2404. An act to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Appropriations Committee I desire to submit several notices in writing in accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, that it is my intention to move the suspension of paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing that the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, be amended.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the Senate rule I believe that a motion to suspend a rule must lie over 1 day.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. That would make it impossible to take up the bill today.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think we could take it up. There is considerably more to do with it. We could finish with everything except the particular question which I have raised.

Mr. BARKLEY. We could not conclude consideration of the bill today.

Mr. McKELLAR. We could do so unless some Senator objected. Under the Senate rules consideration could be completed if no Senator objected.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

The notice in writing submitted by Mr. McKELLAR is as follows:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R.

1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purpose, the following amendments, namely:

On page 19, line 13, before the period insert "Provided, That of the \$35,000,000 appropriated in this paragraph, \$5,000,000 shall be available for loans or advances without matching under the provisions of said title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, but the remaining \$30,000,000 shall not be available for obligation or expenditure under said title V except to make loans or advances in cases in which sums at least equal to such loans or advances shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, their agencies or political subdivisions for the purposes set forth in said title V."

On page 22, line 9, before the period insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community."

On page 30, line 7, before the period insert "Provided, That no part of the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country."

Page 55, line 10, after the word "field", strike out the following: "\$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance on June 30, 1945, in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945," and insert in lieu thereof \$59,701,000."

Page 55, line 24, after the word "hostilities", insert the following: "Provided further, That the Tennessee Valley Authority shall pay all its receipts into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except the continuing fund of \$1,000,000 provided in section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and myself give notice in writing that, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, we hereby move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to House bill 1984, the independent offices appropriation bill, an amendment, which I send to the desk, ask to have printed, and lie on the table until it shall be called up.

The notice in writing submitted by Mr. WHERRY for himself and Mr. MAYBANK is as follows:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is the intention of myself and Mr. MAYBANK to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

"SEC. —. In order to enable persons who have served 90 days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses."

Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to House bill 1984, the independent offices appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AND PRACTICES IN THE PRODUCTION, ETC., OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution which I ask to have referred to the proper committee. It has to do with an investigation of the production, distribution, and transportation of livestock, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 96) was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with a view to determining:

(1) The conditions prevailing in the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, feed, poultry and eggs and the products thereof;

(2) The effects of regulations, orders, and directives issued by governmental agencies upon the production, processing, marketing, distribution, and supplies of such commodities;

(3) Adverse effects upon meat supplies of maladjustments in maximum prices established on different grades of meat and particularly because of an inadequate allowance on the better grades of meat to encourage the feeding of livestock; maladjustment in prices of feed grains for livestock result from maximum prices established for such commodities or products thereof;

(4) The practices of purchasers of livestock for slaughter and the effect of such practices upon producers, processors, distributors, and consumers;

(5) Any practices wherein processors of livestock are circumventing the purposes and objectives of price floors, price ceilings, and subsidies at the expense of the producers and the Public Treasury;

(6) Reasons for the failures to support prices to farmers as required by existing law;

(7) Procedures followed by the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, and the Director of Economic Stabilization in the issuance of regulations, orders, and directives relating to maximum prices, rationing, production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities and products thereof and the extent to which conflicts of policies and recommendations have occurred;

(8) Improvements in conditions which could be effected through consolidation of all activities pertaining to food production, marketing, processing, distribution, rationing, and price control, under one agency.

Such committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendation for any necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY FROM CONVENTION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate remove the ban of secrecy with regard to the convention which has been sent to the Senate, Executive A, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, relating to the International Civil Aviation Conference which was held at Chicago in December. The convention was signed in the English language by the respective plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, the Philippine Commonwealth, and certain other countries.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the ban of secrecy is removed from the convention and it will be published in the RECORD.

The convention, with accompanying papers, is as follows:

[Executive A, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session]

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a convention on international civil aviation, concluded at the International Civil Aviation Conference, at Chicago, on December 7, 1944, and signed in the English language by the respective plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, the Philippine Commonwealth, and certain other countries,

Mr. BREWSTER. I obtained unanimous consent to have the interview printed in the RECORD, and I spoke to Mr. Clayton following his return. In the interview he indicated that there might be cartels which might be appropriate and which, he said, speaking for our Government, might meet with the approval of our Government. Other cartels he regarded as bad cartels.

Mr. WHEELER. I am interested in knowing whether there were any agreements whereby we would break down the tariffs on raw materials. Coming from the West, which produces the raw materials, I find that although a number of persons who are manufacturers in the East want to have high tariffs on their manufactured articles, they are perfectly willing to have no tariffs or low tariffs on raw materials which are produced by the farmers, the miners, and the stock growers of the West. I certainly hope that there were no agreements which would break down or throw open the tariffs on the raw materials produced in the western section of our country, whereby raw materials would be shipped into the United States from the countries to the south with the result that our farmers, stockmen, and miners would be put out of business.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I now have before me the economic charter. At page 61, paragraph 4, appears the following, which I think bears on the subject of cartels:

Private agreements which restrict international trade:

4. To seek early agreed action by governments to prevent these practices by cartels or through other private business arrangements which obstruct international trade, stifle competition, and interfere with the maximum efficiency of production and fair competitive prices to consumers.

That is all there is to that paragraph. The following paragraph, entitled "Elimination of Excesses of Economic Nationalism," provides as follows:

5. To cooperate for the general adoption of a policy of international economic collaboration to eliminate the excesses which may result from economic nationalism, including excessive restriction of imports and the dumping of surpluses of national production in world markets.

I do not believe the word "subsidy" will be found in this economic charter at all. I do not think any direct reference to it will be found.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, let me say that the interview with Mr. Clayton appears at page A1138 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under date of March 7. In that interview we find that the following was apparently Mr. Clayton's authorized distinction:

Distinction can be drawn between private cartel arrangements which have to do with the fixing of prices, the allocation of markets and the control of production for private profit, particularly when such agreements are made by such industries with a limited number of products, as the chemical industry and an international agreement under Government auspices which relates to commodities which have developed unmarketable supplies—

I presume that means surpluses—and which concern raw materials in the production of which millions of producers are

involved. We can defend the latter while we condemn the former.

Does that distinction come within the scope of what appears in the economic charter?

Mr. AUSTIN. It is not an interpretation which I would place upon it. I suppose it is possible to place such an interpretation upon it, but I do not see it in the language which is employed.

Mr. BREWSTER. When the Senator from Vermont has an opportunity to examine it, I think it would be very interesting to have his comment. The portion I read purports to be quoted from an interview with Mr. Clayton. The remainder of the article is an interpretation by Mr. Elliston, who, of course, is a very competent reporter.

Mr. AUSTIN. The charter further states directly, on the subject of private enterprise, the following:

(8) To promote the system of private enterprise in production which has characterized the economic development of the American republics, to take appropriate steps to secure the encouragement of private enterprise and to remove as far as possible obstacles which retard or discourage economic growth and development.

Everything is in rather broad, general terms. So this does not make a commitment with respect to the points about which the Senator from Maine has inquired, as I understand it or interpret it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator feel that the agreement reached at Mexico City will result in building up and maintaining more balanced economies in all the Americas? The reason why I ask that question is that we are all aware that in some sections there is a fear that emphasis will be placed upon agricultural production in South America, Central America, and Mexico, and that less emphasis will be placed on industrial production. If that is the case, of course it is conceivable that such a policy might have a harmful effect upon agriculture in the United States.

On the other hand, if the industrialization of those countries somewhere near keeps pace with their agricultural production, then not only would we probably have little, if anything, to fear for our own agriculture, but the increased purchasing power of those countries would create a better market for everything we produce here.

Does my colleague feel that the agreement reached will have a tendency to build and maintain a balanced economy? I realize that that cannot come about all at once; but will it have that tendency?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, my answer is "Yes." I am not as familiar with the economic principles and policies as I am with other features of the conference, although I worked with the steering committee on that subject as well as on other subjects.

I now turn over the page, and in section 10 point out how the policy is expressed with respect to labor. The language—and, as in all similar matters, action is

looked forward to in the future—is as follows:

To take appropriate steps to assure to the workers of the American republics, under conditions of progressive economic development, the realization of the objectives set forth in the declaration at Philadelphia adopted by the International Labor Conference.

That is one segment of our economic responsibility. I well recall that there are others which have in view the encouragement of the industrialization of Latin-American countries. The use of their own balances—I do not recall this having been written into the document, but I do recall the discussion concerning it—in the United States for the purchase of machine tools, and becoming established on an industrial basis so that their economy will not be based solely on the production of raw materials and agricultural products.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe that it is hoped by all of us that earning power of the countries to the south may nearly approximate that of our own, and that when that time comes we may be able to discard barriers which now exist between the nations. If the Conference at Mexico City has resulted in a step being taken toward the day for which we all hope, it will certainly result in a very lasting benefit. I hope that at some time we may learn a little more about the economic agreements which were reached at Mexico City, but I realize the Senator did not take part to any extent in the negotiations on that subject.

Mr. AUSTIN. I believe that within a few days a printed copy of the document will be available to all of us.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. A little while ago the Senator said that the word "subsidy" was not used during the entire deliberations.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator care to express an observation as to whether or not any policy of restriction was discussed which would have a tendency to prevent surpluses being produced or being dumped into world markets, especially with respect to agricultural production?

Mr. AUSTIN. Of course, there were deliberations along that line, but as a result of those deliberations there was omitted from the economic charter any reference to subsidies. I am now giving only my opinion.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am asking for.

Mr. AUSTIN. It is my opinion that section 5 really covers in a broad way the point to which the Senator refers. It reads as follows:

To cooperate for the general adoption of a policy of international economic collaboration to eliminate the excesses which may result from economic nationalism, including excessive restriction of imports and the dumping of surpluses of national production in world markets.

The Senator can see from that language that much is implied but there is no reference to subsidies.

Mr. WHERRY. Nor any methods which may be adopted with reference to them?

Mr. AUSTIN. No.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2506) to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910, as amended, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 2506) to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and officers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget," on page 3, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$2,227,257" and insert "\$2,004,532."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to strike out:

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of 60 days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 12, to insert:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, would that amendment take away from the Bureau of the Budget the funds necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reports Act, which was passed by the Senate a short time ago?

The Bureau of the Budget has been putting that act into effect, and the funds which were appropriated for it were for the purpose of enabling the Bureau of the Budget to carry out the purposes of the act.

Mr. McKELLAR. This amendment refers to the national-defense activities. The item was stricken out entirely. The Bureau of the Budget now desires to have four regional offices. The committee felt that to be unnecessary because the estimates have heretofore been made at Washington, and the Bureau wished to establish two additional offices. The amendment deals merely with that subject.

Mr. MURRAY. Small business has been especially benefited by the Federal Reports Act, and the Bureau of the Budget, as the result of its work under that act, greatly relieved small business from the innumerable requirements which were in effect heretofore with regard to the submission of reports to Washington.

Mr. McKELLAR. The subject was not mentioned in the hearings. I think the pending bill has nothing to do with it.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I think the pending bill does have something to do with it. The Federal Reports Act is administered in the Bureau of the Budget by the Division of Statistical Standards, which will share in the reductions proposed to be made.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will look on page 3, in line 19, he will see that a general appropriation of \$2,004,532 has been recommended. The Bureau will have plenty of money with which to administer the act so far as its responsibilities are concerned.

Mr. MURRAY. My information is to the effect that it will not have sufficient funds, and that the amendment will greatly hamper and interfere with the administration of the act by the Bureau of the Budget. The Division of Statistical Standards, which has been carrying forward the program of relieving small business from the necessity of filing innumerable reports, will be greatly hampered.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the testimony which was given before the committee contains nothing in the world about that subject. What the Senator has said is a new idea which has been suggested since the testimony was taken, and since the bill was reported. Of course, every bureau of the Government which may be affected in the slightest way by a reduction always feels that it will be hampered, and that something will happen to somebody, usually employees of the bureau. But the committee went over the matter very carefully and heard all the testimony which was offered.

The representatives of the Bureau appeared before us. They did not mention that particular feature at all, but, after carefully considering the matter, the committee felt that these reductions could be made, and they were made, and I think were properly made. I hope the Senator feels the same about it.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I understand this matter was given some

consideration in the House of Representatives, and there are certain Members of the House who feel that this curtailment would have the effect I am stating it would have. The Federal Reports Act, as administered by the Bureau of the Budget, has certainly served a very useful purpose, and if it is true that the cut which will be made will reduce their activities and interfere with their carrying out the purposes of the act, of course I object to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment proposed is the judgment of the committee. Of course, if the Senate feels that the statement of the Senator from Montana is correct, the Senate can restore the item, but I hope it will not be restored. This Bureau started out 22 years ago, when it was established, with 35 employees. Today it has 575, and is constantly adding to them, and if we appropriated all the money they ask for, there is no telling how great the sum would be. I believe that the committee was correct and that the Senator is not.

Mr. MURRAY. I have no doubt that the Senator has given very great study to the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee has.

Mr. MURRAY. While it is true that this Bureau has grown, the country has grown as well, and we have become one of the greatest industrial nations in the world.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. It seems to me that the Bureau of the Budget is a very important agency of the Government, and will have to grow some more if it is to take care of the problems which will be forced upon it in the years to come, especially in the immediate post-war period. Anyway, I feel that this curtailment is not justified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 4, after line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7 it is proposed to strike out lines 1 to 18, both inclusive, as follows:

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

For all expenses necessary for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and printing and binding; \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Civil Service Commission," on

page 8, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$236,270" and insert "\$217,000"; and in line 17, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$9,512,520" and insert "\$8,573,882."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee to explain what reason the committee had for this sharp cut in the appropriations for the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. We provided for them exactly what they had for the current fiscal year. The Civil Service Commission is performing an excellent service for the Government, but it was the opinion of the committee that to increase the appropriation at this time was not necessary, and would not be of any material assistance. I certainly hope the Senate will uphold the committee in this respect.

The Commission has been very active. They have had a great many employees. The Commission has grown tremendously, and as the Senator knows, it does a very valuable work; but to increase the appropriation just about the time the war in one area at least is over, and give them more and more, is not justified. This country is going to have a very large debt, and it is time we were trying to do something for the benefit of the taxpayers.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am fully aware of the debt. The Senator is correct; it is large. There must have been some justification given to the House committee or it would not have allowed \$9,512,520. What I am trying to ascertain from the Senator is what specific activities of the Commission the committee has in mind curtailing in reducing this item.

Mr. McKELLAR. They are getting exactly what they had last year. I do not think the Commission was ever more active in its history than it was during the past year. It had an infinite number of defense activities caused by the war. Instead of such activities increasing, it is very likely that by July the 1st they will probably decrease, not only in a small degree, but to a very considerable extent; and, after mature, careful consideration, and after hearing the testimony of those who were interested, the committee was of the opinion that the amount appropriated last year was sufficient, and that is why it is left as it was.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not have the benefit of being a member of the Committee on Appropriations, but everyone knows that the House committee goes over these items very carefully and is as much concerned with the debt and with economy as is the Senate committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The amount of \$9,512,520 was allowed and passed the House. I am not a member of the Senate committee, and I have not had the benefit of sitting in on the hearings. All I am asking the Senator from Tennessee to tell me is what particular phases of the activity of the Civil Service Commission which appeared justified to the House it is now proposed they shall not either carry on or undertake. According to my hurried calculation, if we take

into consideration the cut in the printing item, the reduction amounts to about \$838,638. That much of a cut cannot be made without either curtailing some of their existing activities or some they had in contemplation when this item was originally arrived at.

Mr. McKELLAR. These are the activities they had in contemplation:

Work improvement program, \$106,678.
Promoting better personnel management, \$76,400.

Preparing and issuing standards, field classification work, \$229,810.

Budget and Finance Division, \$30,489.
Office services division, \$33,703.

Penalty mail, \$26,400.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Do those items constitute those which have been eliminated?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House applied cuts to them, and then the Senate committee applied the same sort of cuts. We reduced the appropriation to the amount appropriated last year. The committee did not think it was necessary to appropriate more money for the Civil Service Commission this year than was appropriated last year, because last year they had the heaviest amount of work they ever had, and we thought it was exceedingly unlikely they would have a larger amount of work to do the coming year. That is what actuated the committee, and that is the situation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let me ask the Senator whether included in this cut will be any reduction in the activities of the Commission so far as the placement of veterans is concerned.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I think not. They are placing veterans. The veterans are returning now by the scores of thousands, and perhaps, even at a greater rate. I believe the Commission can do their work with the appropriation allowed as well as they did it last year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understood that among other things the Commission had set up a section, or whatever they may call it, which has special reference to the placement and replacement of veterans, because of course there are a very large number of veterans who have gone into the armed forces from the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. From the civil service.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And under the Selective Service Act the Government is under the same obligation to find re-employment, as is a private employer.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am anxious to know from the Senator whether this rather substantial cut—

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; not a cut. The appropriation is exactly the same as that of last year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Well, it is a cut below what the Bureau of the Budget recommended and what the House allowed.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is about a 10-percent cut, roughly speaking.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And I am trying to ascertain whether the reduction recommended by the Senate committee

will impair this activity which the Commission has undertaken so far as veterans are concerned.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I do not think so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Was that activity taken into consideration by the Senate committee in arriving at the amount which was recommended?

Mr. McKELLAR. It certainly was. The Senate committee had before it the number of soldiers who were being discharged. Many questions arose concerning such soldiers. I assure the Senate and the Senator from Wisconsin that if I thought that what we did would impair any right of the soldiers or duty we owe them the cut would not have been made.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is very reassuring to me, because it seems to me that it is obviously an activity which is going to expand rather than contract as the war comes to an end.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true, but other activities will contract very greatly. The employment of individuals by the Government today is enormously greater than it ever has been before, and the Government will be obliged to reduce this employment when the war is over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, certainly, that is obviously true, especially so far as the war agencies are concerned. I realize that probably it may be even more than we hope for; but what I had in mind was that, as it becomes possible to discharge and demobilize the armed forces, the problem confronting the Civil Service Commission in seeing to it that the Government responsibility under section 8 of the Selective Service Act is properly administered and discharged, will increase in direct ratio to the number of persons previously employed in the Government service, or with respect to a later established veterans' preference, in seeing to it that they are given their rightful consideration. I am very anxious to make certain that if the Senate adopts the amendment proposed by the committee, it will not result in curtailing that particular activity of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee not only discussed that, I will say to the Senator from Wisconsin; but on page 332 of the record of the hearings the Senator will find that Mr. Flemming was told concerning a 10-percent cut under the House provision:

Try it (for) 1 year. If you did and then came back and said you could not do it, we would be more likely to want to uphold you.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Under the heading "Civil Service Commission," I notice in addition to this cut, "Salaries and expenses, \$838,638" there is another cut "Salaries and expenses, national defense, \$1,000,000." Will the Senator explain the reason for that?

Mr. McKELLAR. We did not believe there would be the necessity of putting so many employees in national defense service next year as the present year.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it an expression of hope on the part of the committee that it will not be necessary?

Mr. McKELLAR. Naturally, no one can tell; but it seems to be a very extravagant view to take that we should appropriate money for the Commission for another year and 4 months of war.

Mr. AIKEN. It is the Senator's expectation, then, that if it develops that the money will be needed, the officials can return and ask for it later in the year?

Mr. McKELLAR. It can be done, and if it is done the money will be provided.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I did not attend all the meetings of the subcommittee, but I heard some of the discussion with reference to this item. I think I am wholly justified in saying that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate acted in no punitive spirit at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. WHITE. But the committee restored the appropriation to that of last year because, in the opinion of the committee, of failure to justify the increase asked for?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Maine is correct. No member of the committee had any other view but to appropriate every dollar that was actually necessary for this purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 8, in lines 16 and 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 24, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$7,032,000" and insert "\$6,032,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 12, line 12, before the word "maintenance", to strike out "purchase (not to exceed five)"; and in line 21, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$2,554,400" and insert "\$2,550,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 15, line 13, after the word "services" and the semicolon, to strike out "purchase (not to exceed three)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$2,150,000" and insert "\$1,818,466."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that that amendment, and the one in the next line, go over until tomorrow in order that we may receive some information about them.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments will be passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the next amendment, which is in line 22, on page 15, also be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment in line 22 will be passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also ask that the amendment in line 5 on page 17 be passed over, so all amendments relating to the Federal Power Commission, except the one on page 15, line 13, may go over together. I think it would be better if that were done.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not asking that they all go over.

Mr. McKELLAR. They all come under the heading "Federal Power Commission," and should all go over together.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments referred to will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 18, line 20, after the word "laws" to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$293,302."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 25, after the word "planning" and the colon, to strike out "Toward accomplishing" and insert "For carrying out."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair not to be in such a hurry with this bill. Unanimous consent was granted that the bill might be reported during the adjournment of the Senate. I am now beginning to question whether it was a wise thing to grant such request.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Chair will not rush the bill through. I am sure the Senator from Wisconsin will have every opportunity to discuss its various provisions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. This is a very important amendment, and I am trying to obtain some information about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin can rest assured that the Chair is not railroading the bill through. Every Senator will be given a chance to be heard on it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Chair. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question about this item. This is the item which, as I understand, provides for assistance to the States and local subdivisions, and for the activities of Federal Government looking to the planning of a post-war public works program. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$77,000,000 plus for this purpose, and the House, I regret to say, reduced the item to \$5,000,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair may say to the Senator from Wisconsin that the amendment under consideration is the one beginning in line 25 at the bottom of page 18.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, that amendment involves the question I am discussing.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There may be simply a change of language, but in or-

der to get in in time, before the Chair has the next item in the next line agreed to, I thought I would take advantage of my right and ask for some information. Will the Senator from Tennessee be kind enough to make a rather comprehensive statement about this matter? I think this is a very important item, and one that should have the consideration of the Senate. I wish to say at the outset that I am pleased that the Senate committee saw fit to restore at least a portion of the amount estimated for this item, thus recognizing the importance of the subject matter; but I have heard, also, that a legislative amendment was intended to be offered. If the Senator would be kind enough to give us a rather comprehensive statement about this item, I would appreciate it very much.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to do so. As we all know, the President recommended \$77,000,000-plus for planning. There seemed to be some difference as to whether the planning money was to be returned after the bonds were issued by a particular city which is to issue bonds for public works. The plans must be made before the bonds are issued.

There was a difference as to whether, after the \$77,000,000 was advanced, the cities, States, counties, and other subdivisions of government should return the money.

When the matter came before the House, the House allowed only \$5,000,000, reducing the appropriation by \$72,000,000. When it came to the Senate committee, to be very frank, I thought that probably the full amount should be restored, and that the question should go to conference. However, there was a very sharp difference of opinion among members of the committee. We heard every kind of argument about the matter, and finally some member of the committee suggested this method. The question arose very frequently as to whether the money should be paid back. I remember that we asked Mayor LaGuardia, Mayor Kelly, and other witnesses whether or not the money was to be paid back. Some of them thought it was to be paid back, and others thought that perhaps not all of it would be paid back to the Government. Thereupon a member of the committee made the suggestion that, inasmuch as in making such appropriations we had almost uniformly adopted the plan of a 50-50 appropriation in connection with roads and other things of like character, that plan might well be followed in this instance. Very quickly the suggestion was carried out; and instead of providing for the whole sum, the committee adopted the plan to appropriate \$30,000,000, with none of it to be returned. We are not asking the cities to return it, but merely to match it. In other words, we have adopted the well-known policy of matching State, county, or city funds.

That amendment was adopted. I think probably it would prove as satisfactory as the other plan. The only difference is that the cities, counties, and States will have to put up half the money. Most of them are going to put up large sums, anyway. Judging from

the statements of witnesses, it is expected that this will be only a part of the planning funds.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. I am rather inclined to the view that perhaps I was mistaken in suggesting that the whole amount be appropriated. I am rather inclined to think that it would be more beneficial to the cities themselves to put half the money and let the Government put up the other half. The cities can return the half which the Government puts up.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator intend to offer an amendment to the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. It is perfectly clear to me what the bill would do. The bill would lend the money to the States or the cities, as the case might be; and if the city should proceed with the work, it would have to pay it back, because bonds would be issued to cover the whole project, and money would be included in the bond issue to pay it back. If for any reason a project were discontinued, the city would not have to pay back the money. That seemed to me to be a perfectly reasonable system. I do not quite see the reason for changing the system.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is the amendment which has been proposed and will be offered tomorrow.

On page 19, line 13, before the period, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That of the \$35,000,000 appropriated in this paragraph, \$5,000,000 shall be available for loans for advances without matching—

That is the \$5,000,000 which the House has allowed—

under the provisions of said title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, but the remaining \$30,000,000 shall not be available for obligation or expenditure under said title V except to make loans or advances in cases in which sums at least equal to such loans or advances shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, their agencies or political subdivisions for the purposes set forth in said title V.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. What the committee is now proposing to do is to accomplish the identical thing which we were trying to avoid. Many municipalities and political divisions are not able to take out of their treasuries money to make surveys and plans and prepare for post-war work, but must depend upon their own people for a bond issue later in order to carry out their programs. They will not be able to get any of this money on the matching basis. A few large, wealthy cities will perhaps be able to absorb it all. So the very purpose which the committee had in mind, and which Congress had in mind, would be defeated.

Mr. McKELLAR. The large cities could not absorb it all. It would be allocated under the terms of the law.

Mr. GEORGE. That may be true; but they will absorb all of it that can be paid out.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he shares the apprehension which I have, that if the matching plan is adopted, and thus the plan which I thought had been agreed to and enacted into law is altered, we are likely to have a very distorted and spotty type of planning. Communities which are able to provide money for planning purposes will have their plans all ready; but communities which cannot do so, and must have a bond issue in order to get the money, will not be able to plan. The net result will be that certain municipalities and States which have a program and are ready to go forward will have an advantage, whereat communities in which improvement may be more needed may not be able to carry out the policy and program envisioned in the measure to which the Senator refers.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I believe that this is an important question. I ask the Senator from Tennessee if he is willing to have this amendment go over until tomorrow.

Mr. GEORGE. I wish the Senator from Tennessee would do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to do so.

Something has been said about large cities. I should like to read a paragraph from Mayor LaGuardia's testimony:

Mayor LaGUARDIA. Gentlemen, I want to be perfectly frank and be fair with the committee, and say, as General Fleming has stated, that is the law, but I want to add this, by stating that the mayors of those communities have said that a public-works program of the magnitude necessary to create employment and get industry going is not possible with merely advancing the money for these plans. It contemplates grants to localities, cities, and counties, from the Government if such a program is to be worked out within 3 to 5 years following the war.

To my mind, nothing is of greater importance in the matter of furnishing employment for our returning soldiers than to have plans made as early as possible. That was the important idea, just as it was the President's idea to advance \$75,000,000, in round numbers, for this purpose. It seems to me that would be the better plan.

On the other hand, when it was stated by some witnesses that the expectation was to pay back the \$75,000,000, and by others that the funds would be accepted without any intention of paying back the money, it seemed to me that the plan which was offered was not a bad plan. Probably some cities would prefer the 50-50 arrangement, rather than paying back the money. Others would not, and would take their chances on paying it back.

I believe that what we should do is to make plans. After the last war we did not make plans. I was a Member of

the Senate at that time, and I know that planning was not done. It was very unfortunate that it was not done, because there was a great deal of unemployment that would not have occurred if there had been proper planning.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am not familiar with the wording of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee if any part of the \$35,000,000 would be available for use for the planning of semipublic or nonprofit institutions, such as schools or hospitals.

Mr. McKELLAR. The States could use it as they like.

Mr. AIKEN. It would have to be used through the States.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would have to be used through the States. They could use it as they liked, except for 10 percent of it, which would be an emergency fund.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think the act so provides. The act very distinctly provides that loans or advances shall be made to the States and their agencies and political subdivisions. It does not authorize any loans for charitable institutions.

Mr. McKELLAR. If a loan or advance were made to a State, I presume that an institution under the authority of the State could be improved. I am not sure. The Senator may be correct about the law. I have not examined it. However, I should say that ordinarily, if the State were to set apart money for a certain purpose, it would be used for that purpose.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Could the Senator's amendment be worded in such a way that it would be applicable to institutions which are public in fact, although perhaps not 100 percent public in name or title?

Mr. McKELLAR. Section 501 (a), under title V, reads as follows:

Sec. 501 (a). In order to encourage States and other non-Federal public agencies—

They must be public agencies—

to make advance provision for the construction of public works (not including housing), the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to make, from funds appropriated for that purpose, loans or advances to the States and their agencies and political subdivisions (hereinafter referred to as "public agencies") to aid in financing the cost of architectural, engineering, and economic investigation and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, and other action preliminary to the construction of such public works: *Provided*, That the making of loans or advances hereunder shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned.

Several witnesses evidently thought that the making of such advances would

commit the Congress. That is a matter which will have to be threshed out in the future, I presume.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The use by Congress of the words "loans or advances" carries with it the implication that they are not identical terms. If they were loans to be paid back, Congress need not have said anything except "loans," which would the implication that they were to be repaid. But when it used the word "advances" that did not necessarily mean that the amount was to be repaid. It might mean an advance on the part of the Federal Government to plan public improvements, and that the Government was encouraging employment to that extent by helping to plan such projects in the future. So in view of those two words, there might have been justification for those who felt that the amounts were not to be repaid.

McKELLAR. That may be true; and, of course, it has given rise to a difference of opinion.

On the other hand, it is perfectly certain that this is an advance of money for the purpose of planning, and necessarily that in itself carries the idea of a loan.

Mr. TAFT. Not only that; but subparagraph (c) specifically provides as follows:

Advances under this section to any public agency shall be repaid by such agency if and when the construction of the public works so planned is undertaken.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely.

Mr. TAFT. The word "advance" cannot mean anything different from a loan.

Mr. GEORGE. This question was gone into fully a few months ago when we passed the act in question. We had a good deal of controversy with the House; and the House has cut the life out of the measure by the smallness of the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. GEORGE. We used the language "loans or advances" because many municipalities and some States have no authority to borrow except in a constitutional way. Their constitutions provide for making direct loans. Therefore we classified this planning money as "loans or advances." But it must be repaid, whether it is in the form of a loan or an advance, if any construction is undertaken by the political subdivision or State making the improvement. It is perfectly obvious.

This question was debated to some extent on the floor of the Senate when we passed the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. Our purpose was to encourage planning at the earliest possible date, and also to assist political divisions of States, counties, school districts, and perhaps levee districts, in making their investigations, having their engineering work done, and their plans blueprinted in preparation to commence work at the appropriate time. If the improvement is made, there is an obligation to return the money advanced.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. In most instances, of course, there would have to be a bond issue by the local political subdivision,

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who has followed State governments very closely in the past few years, I should like to call attention to the fact that if the amendment proposed by the committee is to be adopted, there should be some over-all State agency to determine where the money should go. The amount to be allocated to each State is limited. When the Federal Government contributes under the Hayden-Cartwright Act to the States there is an over-all State agency which determines where the money shall go.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is there a planning commission in the Senator's State?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure it would go to the planning commission.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. But the amendment refers to any State or local planning agency. The approval of the local planning agency would be sufficient. What would that mean? It would mean that under the terms of this amendment there would be a race; and if two cities should get the money, the State and the other cities would not get any. In cases where a limited amount goes to each State, it would seem, I say most respectfully, that some one State agency should determine where the amounts should go.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator very much. The amendment has to go over until tomorrow, under the request already granted. I would suggest to the Senator that he prepare such amendments as he thinks would result in the accomplishment of the real purpose of the act.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say most respectfully, again, that it would seem to me that the simplest way would be to determine the amount of money the Federal Government might wish to appropriate. We would leave the act as it is now, and would simply decide whether we wish to appropriate \$5,000,000 or \$75,000,000 or \$30,000,000; we would not attempt to insert any proviso.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. In other words, the Senator would be opposed to the 50-50 plan, would he?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would be, unless it were limited to the one State agency. I do not see that the 50-50 plan is of any value, anyway, because if a community can put up 50 percent of the planning money it should put up 100 percent, if it is going ahead with the work.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator understand that the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act would apply to construction appropriated for by a State, even though such construction might not be fully owned by the State when completed, although it was fully paid for by the State?

Mr. McKELLAR. It would be difficult to express an opinion on that matter,

unless the Senator could tell me what kind of an institution wished to get the fund.

Mr. AIKEN. For instance, let us consider a nonprofit educational institution supported by a State, or at least supported in part by a State; in other words, any deficit is made up by the State.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would be difficult to say as to that. I would not know off-hand. I should like to look into the matter.

Mr. AIKEN. But any construction would be paid for 100 percent by the States, I understand.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. In Ohio there are a number of universities which are partially supported by the State. I have no doubt that this planning provision could be used as to them. Funds can be appropriated for the institutions so I am sure money for planning can be appropriated for the institutions. I do not see any difference between them. However, the State would have to have the right to do that under its constitution and laws.

Mr. AIKEN. That is exactly what I had in mind. The Senator from Ohio is reassuring in that respect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been requested that further consideration of the amendments in the first paragraph on page 19 go over until tomorrow. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration", on page 20, line 23, after the word "advance", to strike out "\$1,347,890" and insert "\$1,335,710"; in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$639,650" and insert "\$638,540"; and on page 21, in line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$522,700" and insert "\$513,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 3, after "(45 Stat. 533)", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 22, after the word "carfare", to strike out "the purchase of four passenger automobiles;" and on page 23, line 2, after the word "conductors", to strike out "\$26,495,000" and insert "\$25,495,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 15, after the word "conductors", to strike out "the purchase of three passenger automobiles"; and in line 22, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$12,160,000" and insert "\$11,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration", on page 26, line 16, before the word "passenger", to strike out "seventy-three" and insert "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal-Aid Highway System",

on page 27, line 19, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Accounting Office", on page 32, line 18, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "purchase of one and", and in line 20, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$1,895,500" and insert "\$1,894,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission—Salaries and Expenses," on page 33, line 23, after the word "services", to strike out "\$2,910,445" and insert "\$2,619,400", and in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,620,000" and insert "\$2,358,000."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, with reference to the reductions affecting the Interstate Commerce Commission, I ask that the amendment go over. This matter has just been called to my attention today. I asked for a memorandum from the Interstate Commerce Commission showing in what way the amendment would affect the Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be entirely satisfactory to have the amendment go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 2, after the words "expenses", to strike out "\$431,465" and insert "\$388,319."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I also ask that that amendment be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 14, after the word "services", to strike out "purchase (not to exceed 30)", and in line 18, after the word "act", to strike out "\$2,532,619" and insert "\$2,502,619."

Mr. McKELLAR. I also ask that that amendment be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Housing Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 41, line 24, after the word "expenses", to strike out "In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for" and insert "For"; in line 5, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$449,825" and insert "\$400,000", and in line 19, after "\$500";, to strike out "purchase of one passenger automobile (not to exceed \$2,500) and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Home Loan Bank Administration," on page 44, line 18, before

the words "to be", to strike out "\$7,502,583" and insert "\$7,490,127."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Housing Administration," on page 46, line 25, after the word "expenses" to strike out "In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law not", and insert "Not", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,537,747" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 21, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Public Housing Authority," on page 49, line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with this authorization), not" and insert "Not"; in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,327,400" and insert "\$2,072,241", and on page 50, line 4, after the word "agencies", to strike out the comma and "and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 51, line 9, after the word "gloves", to strike out "\$4,134,500" and insert "\$3,900,000."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the reduction which it is proposed to make? Would the amendment result in a reduction of the amount provided last year, or are we asked merely not to approve the total amount requested?

Mr. McKELLAR. We are proposing to do the same as we did last year. Last year the amount allowed was \$4,059,000.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the reason for believing that less money will be required this year? With the amount of loose cash floating around the country, and with people looking for investments, is it not necessary that they be as adequately protected now as they have been for a long time?

Mr. McKELLAR. An effort was made in the full committee to bring the item up to what it was last year, and it was voted down. I hope the Senate will sustain the committee.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. AIKEN. What does the Securities and Exchange Commission have to do with rubber gloves?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if the Senator from Tennessee will yield, I will answer the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The gloves are used in photostatic work.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; the gloves are used in photostatic work. That is a perfectly proper use.

Mr. AIKEN. I did not know but that they were used in handling live wires.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there is one amendment with regard to the Federal Public Housing Authority which I was asked to have passed over until tomorrow. I do not object to it being passed over. I do not at the moment know what amendment it is, however.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Action on the amendment referred to by the acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which is on pages 49 and 50, will be considered as having been reconsidered and, without objection, it will go over until tomorrow.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 52, line 12, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$1,065,160", and insert "\$1,054,061."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 12, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$583,207" and insert "\$549,727."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tariff Commission," on page 54, line 5, after "(Public Law 364)", to strike out "\$914,900" and insert "\$823,410."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority," on page 55, line 14, after "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945", to insert a comma and "and in addition, \$4,000,000 for the continued construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of a fertilizer-manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Ala., said additional sums to be available and to remain available for no other purposes until expended: *Provided*, That said construction shall be proceeded with whenever the War Production Board or its successor shall have determined that manpower and materials are available for these purposes or in any event within 6 months following the cessation of hostilities."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the entire amendment concerning the Tennessee Valley Authority beginning on page 55, line 14, be passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think there is any objection to this particular amendment, and I hope it will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment last stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission", on page 56, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$28,290,000" and insert "\$28,287,450", and in line 23, after the word "services" to strike out "purchase (not to exceed three)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 62, line 17, before the words "to be", to strike out "\$1,000,000,000" and insert "\$900,000,000."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Tennessee to state the reason for the proposed reduction.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I refer to the reduction of \$100,000,000, which has to do with the National Service Life Insurance Act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, for the current fiscal year, Congress appropriated \$500,000,000 under this heading. The committee was advised that as of January 31, 1945, \$275,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 had been either obligated or expended, and that, based on the present rate of approval of claims, it is expected that the remaining \$225,000,000 will be obligated by June 30 of this year.

For the fiscal year 1946, the estimate is in the amount of \$1,000,000,000. The committee's recommendation that the estimate be reduced by \$100,000,000 is not intended to deny the actual amount that experience may prove to be necessary during the ensuing fiscal year, but rather the committee's recommendation is based on the recognized uncertainties of estimating accurately months in advance the actual demands upon this fund, such as, the ultimate strength of the armed forces, the rate of replacement, the type of action in which these forces will be engaged, and the uncertainties as to the length of the war. In view of these uncertainties in making accurate estimates months in advance, the committee feels that the amount of the appropriation can be fixed at this time in the amount of \$900,000,000. Should developments during the coming months prove that this figure is too low, the item can be reviewed further by Congress with a view to ascertaining the actual needs in the light of more recent facts and experience.

Furthermore, I may say to the Senate that before this recommendation was made the chairman of the committee took the matter up with General Hines, the head of the Veterans' Bureau, one of the best administrators in the Government service. He was asked if this sum could not be reduced, without stating the amount. He said he hoped it would not be reduced more than \$200,000,000. Of course, he recognized the differences between estimates and what is actually used, as we all do. In view of what he told us, out of an abundance of caution, the committee reduced the appropriation by only half the amount mentioned by General Hines. As a matter of fact, remembering that the appropriation was \$500,000,000 last year, and this year is \$900,000,000, it seems to me that amount will be sufficient, but if

not, the Senate can be assured that the necessary amount will be appropriated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. There is one other thing in which the Senator from Wisconsin may be interested, and I think it was told to the chairman of the committee, also. When the Veterans' Bureau made its estimate of a billion dollars, it was at the time of the so-called December bulge, and they did not know what would happen after that time.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. As stated by the witnesses, the estimates were made during the time of the "December bulge," and it was not certain what the future might bring forth. But since that time conditions have changed, and we hope that \$900,000,000 will take care of the situation. The Senate can be assured, however, that if it does not, the necessary appropriations will be made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 62, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 17, after the name "Veterans' Administration", to strike out "\$2,707,119,250" and insert "\$2,607,119,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 19, to insert:

Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within 40 days thereafter made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I was contacted today by Mr. Ketcham, the national legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, concerning the amendment which appears on page 65, and if it is agreeable to the Senator from Tennessee, I should like to have that amendment go over in order that I might show him some amendments suggested by Mr. Ketcham which he thinks should be considered in connection with the amendment of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. This was an amendment proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and while he is not in the Chamber at the moment, I am sure it would be perfectly agreeable to him to let it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—General provisions," on page 66, after line 23, to strike out:

(c) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or

activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 5, before the word "appropriations", to strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 8, after the word "office", to insert "by the head of the department or establishment concerned".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 5, after the word "therefor", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments with the exception of those which have been passed over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve and several citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the provisions of law.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Walter H. McKinney, of Michigan, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general;

Christian T. Steger, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general;

Thomas McEnelly, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general;

James K. Penfield, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general; and

The following named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service: V. Harwood Blocker, of Texas; William H. Christensen, of South Dakota; Jack G. Dwyre, of California; and Harold Sims, of Tennessee.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 55, line 10, after the word "field," strike out
2 the following: "\$9,648,000, together with the unexpended
3 balance on June 30, 1945, in the Tennessee Valley Authority
4 fund, 1945, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to
5 be available for the payment of obligations chargeable
6 against the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945" and
7 insert in lieu thereof "\$59,701,000".

8 On page 55, line 24, after the word "hostilities" insert

1 the following: “: *Provided further*, That the Tennessee
 2 Valley Authority shall pay all its receipts into the Treasury
 3 as miscellaneous receipts, except the continuing fund of
 4 \$1,000,000 provided in section 26 of the Tennessee Valley
 5 Authority Act”.

79TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKEELAR to
 the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations
 for the Executive Office and sundry inde-
 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commis-
 sions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
 June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 19, line 13, before the period insert: “: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That of the \$35,000,000 appropriated in this para-
3 graph, \$5,000,000 shall be available for loans or advances
4 without matching under the provisions of said title V of the
5 War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, but the
6 remaining \$30,000,000 shall not be available for obligation
7 or expenditure under said title V except to make loans or
8 advances in cases in which sums at least equal to such loans
9 or advances shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or
10 contributed by States, their agencies or political subdivisions
11 for the purposes set forth in said title V”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 22, line 9, before the period insert: “: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings
3 may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as
4 he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval
5 of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the
6 United States for installation in the United States Post Office
7 Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by
8 public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine,
9 depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring ac-
10 tivities of that community”.

H. R. 1984

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 30, line 7, before the period insert: “: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That no part of the appropriation made in this para-
3 graph for use in any cooperating country shall be available
4 for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country
5 executes a written agreement that it will impose no restric-
6 tions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or in-
7 directly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles
8 from any other country that do not apply with equal force
9 to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the
10 cooperating country”.

7TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

1 SEC. . In order to enable persons who have served
2 ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the
3 present war, and who have been honorably discharged from
4 such service, to obtain materials required for the construction,
5 alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by
6 them, any department or agency of the Government, in
7 allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials,

1 shall give to such persons a preference over all other users
2 of such materials (except to the extent such materials are
3 needed by such other users to meet actual military needs),
4 without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity
5 for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling
6 houses.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1984

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WENGER (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, MARCH 12), 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 19, line 13, before the period insert a colon
2 and the following: "*Provided*, That said sum shall not be
3 available for making loans or advances under said title V
4 with respect to projects in any State until the legislature
5 of such State has designated an over-all State agency to
6 allocate the sums made available to such State under said
7 title V to individual projects conforming to a State, local,
8 or regional plan: *Provided further*, That until the final ad-
9 journment of the first regular session of the legislature of
10 such State which ends more than sixty days after the en-
11 actment of this Act, the Governor may designate such
12 over-all agency".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 13 (legislative day, MARCH 12), 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 14, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, March 13, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

- INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 1984 (pp. 2116-7, 2119-40). Agreed to all committee amendments which had been passed over. (see Digest 46). Rejected amendments by Sen. LaFollette, Wis., 31-42, to increase to appropriation for public works planning from \$35,000,000 to \$75,000,000 (pp. 2119-30), and by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to provide that of the \$35,000,000 appropriated for public works, \$5,000,000 shall be available without matching by State funds, but that the remaining \$30,000,000 shall be matched (pp. 2130-6). Sen. Saltonstahl, Mass., submitted notice of his proposed amendment to prohibit use of the public works funds for loans to States until the States have designated an all-over agency to allocate funds for projects conforming to a State, local, or regional plan (pp. 2139-40). Sen. Russell, Ga., spoke favoring a requirement for State matching of funds and urging caution in Federal expenditures (pp. 2120-2).
- R.E.A. NOMINATION. Several Senators discussed the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator and the parliamentary situation in connection with the debate (pp. 2140-3).
- MEAT SUPPLY. Sen. Eastland, Miss., criticized food exports for relief if the U.S. has to "go without adequate food" and urged that the new committee set up by Mr. Byrnes "will immediately make salt meat, other meat, and other essential items of diet available to the people of the South" (pp. 2118-9).
- COMMODITY CREDIT. Sens. Wagner, N.Y., Bankhead, Ala., Radcliffe, Md., Tobey, N.H., and Taft, Ohio, were appointed conferees on S. 298, the CCC bill (p. 2136). House conferees not yet appointed.
- WATER UTILIZATION. Sen. Johnson, Calif., submitted the minority views on the treaty with Mexico relating to utilization of river waters (p. 2112).

6. ARKANSAS VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McClellan, Ark., inserted an Ark. Legislature resolution endorsing the flood-control plan of the U.S. engineers for the several Ark. river basins and opposing the establishment of an Ark. Valley Authority, and a Southwest American editorial on this subject (pp. 2111-2).
7. SUBSIDIES; LIVESTOCK FEED. Received a Mass. Legislature resolution urging immediate relief for farmers by: Extending the 90 cents per hundred milk subsidy to July 1; immediate payment of the present subsidy for Jan. and Feb. 1945; monthly payments of the subsidy until July 1, 1945; continuance of efforts to provide adequate facilities for shipping livestock feed; and an investigation of the feed supply problem, particularly to whether there is a holding-back on hay so as to influence hay prices. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2110).
8. EDUCATION. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution favoring reimbursement of educational institutions for the cost of education for returning servicemen. To Finance Committee. (p. 2110).

HOUSE

9. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1946: The Appropriations Committee reported this bill (H.R. 2603) (H.Rept. 333) (pp. 2189; 2201): The bill includes appropriations for Pan American Union; International Council of Scientific Unions; Inter-American Coffee Board; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Inter-American Statistical Institute; U.S. portion of Lower Rio Grande flood-control project (\$750,000); development of cultural relations with China, Far East, and Africa; cooperation with Latin America, \$4,330,000, making funds available for transfer from the State Department to other Government agencies which may be partly used for agricultural experiment stations, etc.; Justice Department, antitrust-laws enforcement; Lands Division; Census Bureau; Bureau of Standards, providing for cooperation with other Federal agencies in purchasing work and certain scientific investigations, Weather Bureau, and RFC.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMITTEE REPORT:

Economy. "In considering the numerous items of appropriation encompassed by this bill the committee could not but help feel constantly reminded, and with considerable apprehension, of the increasing Federal indebtedness that is being accumulated for present and future generations...

"The committee, through the House, has a responsibility to the people and it endeavors to protect their interests by reducing expenditures wherever it is possible so to do. Obviously, however, it is impractical, if not impossible, for this committee to become thoroughly familiar with the literally thousands of activities, projects, and projects within projects, that are being carried on by the various agencies for which the bill provides. Accordingly, the committee must and should have the cooperation of the responsible officers of these agencies in order to coordinate and render more effective the service to the people who pay the bills.

"It was with this objective in mind that the committee recommended in reporting the State, Justice, and Commerce bill for the fiscal year 1945 that departmental budgetary control machinery be strengthened in order more effectively to control the allocation and expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee now suggests that this control be augmented wherever and whenever the interests of economy will be better served.

"The committee is never disposed to effect reductions in estimates to the detriment of a necessary service. If such reductions have been made, it was because the items were not adequately justified or were not presented in their proper light. Neither does the committee wish to appropriate funds for unnec-

beauty of bravery and the determination of the United States Marines. The half-furled flag, the forward movement of the men, the upstretched hands of the marine who had done his part—all these are details that have been observed by millions of Americans.

Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill providing for the erection here in Washington of a monument to the United States Marine Corps, and for the issuance of appropriate medals to the members of the Marine Corps who took part in the capture of Iwo Jima. In my humble judgment, this monument and these medals should be patterned after the stirring picture made by Joe Rosenthal. As I understand, under ordinary procedure, this medal will be sent to the next of kin of all those brave men who gave their lives to plant the Stars and Stripes on Iwo Jima, and to see that it stayed there. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on March 5 said that, as of March 3, exactly 2,050 marines had been slain on Iwo Jima. He said that there were many wounded and missing, but he could not go beyond the communiqués. As of today, this terrible toll has been frightfully augmented, to what extent cannot now be announced.

The price we paid for this strategic island undoubtedly was high, but I cannot say that it was too high considering the importance of the island's location and its airfields. The Japs undoubtedly considered it was a pearl of great price, militarily speaking, for they paid in the lives of more than 20,000 troops. Very few Japs have survived on Iwo Jima.

Mr. President, in my judgment, no more fitting tribute to the memory of the brave men who gave their lives to capture this tiny—but strategic— island 10,000 miles from here could be made than that this Congress immediately authorize the construction of such a memorial and the issuance of such a medal as my bill provides for. These are little things, compared to the greatness of the sacrifice made by the marines, but they are not too little to be considered by this august body. I earnestly solicit the help of the majority leader, the minority leader, and all Members of this body in seeing to it that this bill is passed with the utmost haste.

As one who appreciates the sacrifices they have made, I want to make sure that the heroism, the sheer bravery, the valour of our marines on Iwo Jima are never forgotten. From Guadalcanal, to Tarawa, to Iwo Jima, the marines have carved out a bloody path that will lead us straight to Tokyo. Let us do everything we can to memorialize their all but unbelievable valour. The other gallant branches of our armed forces are memorialized elsewhere, and will continue to be, with my enthusiastic support. I address this subject matter to the marines particularly, for the unusually difficult, costly, and successful assault on Iwo Jima.

I ask unanimous consent at this time to introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for this monument and memorial.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 728) to provide for the erection of a monument to the United States Marine

Corps, and the issuance of appropriate medals to the members thereof who took part in landing operations on Iwo Jima Island, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an article from the Washington Post of this morning entitled "How Photographer Made Flag Picture," by Shirley Povich.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

HOW PHOTOGRAPHER MADE FLAG PICTURE

ADVANCE PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, March 12.—You've seen it, as who hasn't—the thrill-picture of the war thus far; that camera shot with all the beauty of a sculpture piece showing seven United States marines silhouetted against the Pacific sky as they plant the American flag on Mount Suribachi's crest.

At headquarters here they're calling it the greatest flag picture since Washington crossing the Delaware. * * *

The photographer who got it is the most back-slapped man in this ocean area. His fame is at the stage where people point him out. All of a sudden he's a celebrity. * * *

He's Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer from Washington, D. C., a graduate of McKinley Tech High School in 1929. * * *

Here's his story of the trek up the summit of Suribachi, already labeled Mount Plasma by the Fourth Marines on D-day plus four:

"We were landing when the bos'n pointed out a red spot moving halfway up the volcano and said, 'Gee, that must be the flag.' It looked like a picture to me, if I could make it, and I was the first man off the boat. That didn't take any courage: We were carrying explosives.

"I was unarmed, but I was lucky enough to pick up four marines who were, and we started up the hill. The 550-foot climb took us a half hour. We had to sidestep Jap mines and circle the pill boxes the marines were still cleaning out.

"The marines on top were still looking for the best place to plant the flag when I got there with my Speed Graphic. I'm too short to get the full picture, so they waited until I piled up rocks and sandbags from a Jap pill box and shot from the top of the pile. Then they stuck her in, in the face of a breeze. That's all there was."

Rosenthal might have added that's all there was except the job of getting back to a ship that would get his picture out. He descended the volcano alone and boarded an amphtrack on the beach where the Japs were still pouring mortars.

It took him 19 hours to get to a ship less than a half mile off shore. The amphtrack had wounded aboard, and it was wallowing in heavy surf that pitched it back on the shore innumerable times. There was also the item of the Jap mortar firing.

Rosenthal went in originally on D-day. He was chosen to represent the still photo pool, with his products available to all picture services. He shot 60 films. He figures the Suribachi picture as about his fortieth.

On D-day his plans were fouled up a bit. He didn't go in on H-hour. He didn't land until 3 hours after the first wave made it. That was a bit disappointing. He wanted to make Iwo Jima his third straight H-hour landing. At Pelelieu and Angaur he had gone in with the marines in the first waves. In fact, he made both those H-hour landings within 3 hours of each other.

A year before he was in on the Hollandia business, so Iwo was his fourth campaign.

He got a late start in this war. You see, the marines and Navy rejected him back in December 1941 on account of poor vision.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very happy that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] has called attention in his remarks just delivered to the very remarkable photograph made by Mr. Rosenthal with respect to the raising of the flag on Mount Suribachi. Too much praise cannot be given to the United States Marine Corps. Too much recognition cannot be given to the very remarkable picture which was taken. I believe, Mr. President, that that photograph will never be forgotten in the history of this country and of its military achievement.

I rise now only to supplement what the Senator from Indiana has said, and to call attention to the fact that yesterday I had the privilege of inserting in the Appendix of the RECORD—and it appears at page A1224 of the Appendix in the RECORD of March 12—an editorial and an article regarding this photograph.

I desire particularly to call attention to the fact that I have written to the Postmaster General suggesting that this picture be made the simple design in a commemorative stamp to be issued by the Post Office Department to honor the valor and the sacrifice of the United States Marines. The Post Office Department already has the authority granted by law to issue commemorative stamps. I think a remarkable opportunity is now presented by this photograph to honor not only the Marine Corps but all our fighting forces and to render signal recognition to the artistic achievement of the photographer who made the picture.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I should like to add to what the Senator from Wyoming has just said that I have read with a great deal of satisfaction the proposal which he made that the photograph taken by Mr. Rosenthal be used as the design for a commemorative postage stamp. I am very happy to know that such a suggestion has been made, because we cannot give too wide circulation to this splendid photograph, which is not a posed photograph, but is a natural reproduction of the marines in action on Mount Suribachi. Therefore I lend my hearty support to what the Senator from Wyoming has suggested, and I ask the support of the Senator from Wyoming and of all Senators to my proposal for a memorial of even more lasting and permanent form than that which he proposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 2552) to amend paragraph (c) of section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, as amended by act approved February 27, 1931, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY A. WALLACE BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address broadcast by him over the Blue Network on January 26, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., AT LINCOLN, NEBR.

[Mr. WHERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address de-

livered by Herbert Brownell, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a dinner given by the Lancaster County Republican Committee at Lincoln, Nebr., on March 8, 1945, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PEACE, REALISM, AND THE BALANCE OF POWER—ADDRESS BY JOHN DICKINSON

[Mr. RADCLIFFE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Peace, Realism, and the Balance of Power," by Hon. John Dickinson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, delivered at the midwinter meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association on January 20, 1945, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE COMMITMENTS—ARTICLE BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Strange Alibi Seen on Oaks Commitments," published in the Washington Evening Star, which appears in the Appendix.]

FROM YAHWEH TO YALTA—ARTICLE BY MILTON MAYER

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "From Yahweh to Yalta," written by Milton Mayer and published in the Progressive of the issue of March 5, 1945, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER MOUNT SURIBACHI, IWO JIMA

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Mr. Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, enclosing a story by Joe Rosenthal of the photographing of the raising of the flag on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONSENT BY SUPREME COURT TO HEAR ARGUMENT IN HATCH ACT CASE—ARTICLE FROM WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Argument in Hatch Act Case," published in the Washington Star of March 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the item for the Federal Power Commission, page 15, at the beginning of line 19, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,150,000" and insert "\$1,818,466."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the able acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], was kind enough to go into the matter of this appropriation for the Federal Power Commission, and, after conference, it is my understanding that, in view of the information which has been adduced, the Senator is willing, so far as he is concerned, to change the figure in the amendment in line 19 from \$1,818,466 to \$2,072,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct, and I think the change probably should be

made, and I will ask unanimous consent that it be made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to thank and congratulate the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Wisconsin also for this change. I myself am not certain that the amount as increased is quite enough, but it is nearly enough, and I suppose we would not be justified in asking for the full amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. What effect will that have on the amendment in line 20?

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin that the appropriation in line 20 should be \$1,340,000?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest \$1,315,991, but I defer to the very able clerk of the committee if his arithmetic has produced different results from mine.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a very small difference anyway.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer an amendment, then, if it is satisfactory, to strike out in line 20 the figures "\$1,062,457" and insert "\$1,315,991." The item will be in conference in any event.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And it can be straightened out there.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to take this occasion before I resume my seat to thank the Senator from Tennessee for giving the time out of his very busy activities to go into this matter. I appreciate very much the attitude he has shown in connection with it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin to the amendment reported by the committee in line 20.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, what amendment is about to be submitted?

Mr. McKELLAR. An amendment has already been submitted and agreed to on page 15, under the item "Federal Power Commission," lines 19 and 20. The appropriation was increased by a small amount.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was on my feet as the Senator from Wisconsin had concluded his statement. I did not understand that the amendment had been adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming has a right to discuss the amendment, and the amendment will be considered as not having been agreed to if he is objecting.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understood the Senator from Wisconsin to ask for an increase in the appropriation in line 20, and that the request was agreed to by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to inquire what has been suggested with respect to the amendment in line 19.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amount there was changed from \$1,818,466 to \$2,072,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It was increased above that which was reported by the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator from Tennessee, with apologies, because I was not present at the meeting of the full committee—

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry the Senator was not present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It was owing to the Military Affairs struggle with the manpower legislative proposal.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can understand.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Why was there a reduction below the amount allowed by the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. Because the amount for the regular activities of this Commission last year was \$1,700,000 plus—I do not remember the exact figures—and they had \$600,000,000 plus, for additional defense activities. The committee reduced the amount for national defense activities very considerably, and increased the regular appropriation by \$400,000 or more. In making these changes the committee thought it had gone too far. What the committee provided was not very different from what the Commission received last year.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What was the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was \$2,150,000, and they will get \$2,072,000. I think it is entirely satisfactory to the Commission.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, let me say, just briefly, that I think the misunderstanding which arose was due to the fact that the Federal Power Commission, like other regular old-line agencies of the Government, was assigned certain national-defense activities, and the Bureau of the Budget insisted upon that being sent up as a separate item. Naturally, the impression might have been created that that had resulted in a total increase of personnel and activities, whereas in the case of the Federal Power Commission it simply transferred the personnel from its pre-war organization to the national-defense activities. The appropriation for those activities has been reduced, as stated by the Senator from Tennessee, to \$110,000, and an increase then had to be made in the regular appropriation, in order to give the Commission anything like what it had been receiving even prior to the war. I think that is how the misunderstanding occurred. The figure which has now been agreed to is the rock-bottom figure which the Federal Power Commission feels it should have and at the same time discharge the responsibilities which have been placed upon it as the result of legislation passed by the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, it is satisfactory to all now.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments as amended have been agreed to. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, under the item "Federal Power Commission, salaries and expenses," on page 15, line 22, to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 17, line 5, under the appropriation "For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission," to strike out "\$40,000" and to insert "\$48,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 18, line 25, under the item "Public works advance planning," after the word "planning" and the colon, to strike out "Toward accomplishing" and to insert "For carrying out."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Green	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Gurney	Pepper
Ball	Hart	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Reed
Barkley	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hayden	Robertson
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hoey	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bushfield	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Lucas	Taylor
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capehart	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McMahon	Vandenberg
Cordon	Magnuson	Wagner
Donnell	Maybank	Walsh
Downey	Millikin	Wheeler
Eastland	Moore	Wherry
Ellender	Morse	White
Fulbright	Murdock	Wiley
George	Murray	Willis
Gerry	O'Daniel	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent as a member of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator from North Dakota, Mr. Moses.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on the business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THE MENACE OF STRIKES IN WARTIME

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I wish to take only a few minutes of the time of the Senate to speak of a certain situation which merits a little discussion.

Evidences are mounting on every hand that sooner or later we must come to closer grips with the strike problem.

The manpower discussion which took place on the floor of this Chamber last week brought home to all of us the crucial nature of this problem. The stories in the newspapers about work stoppages all over the Nation reemphasizes the urgency of this problem. For example, this very afternoon every major motion-picture studio is virtually paralyzed because of a jurisdictional dispute.

Moreover, a preview of the tremendous difficulties which management and labor will face in the reconversion and post-war era still further points up the menace of strikes. In the days to come employers and employees will have to iron out such thorny problems as release of workers, wage adjustments, hour adjustments, and so forth.

All this leads to the same inescapable conclusion: America can no longer tolerate the cloud of strikes over its national horizon. Somehow it must permanently dispel the darkness of ruinous industrial disputes and let the sun of labor-management harmony shine through.

This Nation simply cannot afford in peace, let alone in war, the staggering cost of strikes.

It cannot afford the loss in vital production which, in war, is so crucial to victory on the battle fronts and in peace so crucial to successful competition, either at home or with foreign concerns. It cannot afford the loss of breadwinners' wages, the shattering of business confidence for investments, the paralysis of whole communities, the discord, the hatred, and the ill-will which are the grapes of strikes' wrath.

We cannot afford "strikes as usual" while our sons are suffering and dying on foreign battlefields. Nor can we afford strikes as usual when those sons return from foreign fields and seek uninterrupted employment in order to enjoy the blessings of the land for which they fought.

In the sacred words of the United States Constitution, "We, the people, ordain and establish this Constitution" in order "to promote the general welfare." The interest of the public is paramount. The general welfare means the welfare of the whole community, the whole Nation. When we ordained and established the Constitution "to promote the general welfare," we did not write into it the provision that any group—management, labor, or any other group—had a right to disorganize that general welfare. Strikes in our economy can be compared to driving a car with the brakes set.

Why, then, do we kow-tow to special groups and not legislate for the general welfare? Why do we throw up our hands in helplessness as we watch industrial

warfare in every corner of the Nation exploding in strikes of every stripe—jurisdictional strikes, sympathy strikes, "quickie" strikes, wildcat strikes, and every other sort of temper tantrum on the part of labor or management?

What is the answer to this problem?

I humbly submit this answer, believing it to be simple, direct, fair, and satisfactory. It is compulsory arbitration. Let us legislate necessary machinery which will be automatically and universally invoked in the event that a grievance on the part of labor or management arises and a strike looms.

For example, let us assume that a strike appears imminent because it is alleged that several employees have been unjustly discharged. In such a case legislation might provide for a jury consisting of, say, three representatives of the employer, three representatives of employees, and a circuit judge or Federal judge. This jury would hear all the evidence and would weigh it impartially. The only question would be, Was the discharge justifiable? When a majority decision was reached it would be binding. Strikes would thus be outlawed and replaced with compulsory arbitration as a means of settlement of industrial disputes.

Recent developments in the Detroit area—and I do not pass upon the facts—clearly indicate that the general welfare has been put in jeopardy. To illustrate this, some 10,000 men went out on strike in a Chrysler plant because 11 employees had supposedly been unjustly discharged. No one can tell how many lives of our fighting sons that strike endangered. The workers were producing airplanes for the boys who are fighting our battles. If this matter had been referred to arbitration, as I suggested, the issue of whether or not the particular employees had been released on adequate or inadequate grounds would have been met squarely and satisfactorily, with no loss in time and production to labor, management, or the Nation.

Even now, as everyone knows, companies and unions throughout America are turning to arbitration to settle their disputes. There are thousands of such cases. However, there is always a small percentage, a fraction of 1 percent, who wish to run the show according to their own rules and not according to the rules of law or according to the mandate of the Constitution with respect to the general welfare.

When voluntary arbitration is not effective, what happens? Then we have strikes. When you and I have trouble we must arbitrate it or go to the courts. The challenge to America in the post-war period requires that the strike issue be settled now. We should consider this question in this Congress. With the coal strike looming, what are we going to do about it?

I know that in submitting my suggestion I speak for union labor, though perhaps not for some of the boys at the top. I have letters in my office substantiating this statement. I speak for management, which is worrying about the future, and which senses what will happen if this explosive condition is not

remedied. Furthermore, I speak for America, for the future welfare of all of us. I know that only a small fraction of labor has been guilty of violating the no-strike pledge during the war. I know that such violations have occurred because of alleged injustices committed against labor, but two wrongs do not make a right.

When a strike injures third parties, as it always does, the third parties have the right to be heard, and yet we have not legislated for third parties. We have not permitted them to have a hearing in the Congress. I refer to the community, the State, and the Nation. The time has come to give the great majority of our people consideration in this matter. We should consider the general-welfare clause of the Constitution.

I speak as one who knows labor—who has been a laboring man. I have worked in the sawmills of the North for 15 cents an hour, which was considered big pay in those days. I have worked at painting houses, as clerk in stores, as insurance salesman, as farm hand;—I do not wish to have it said that I am against labor. I am for labor. But, Mr. President, there is something that is very dear to me, and that is my country. We must have intestinal fortitude. As one Senator has expressed it, we must release our necks from the collar which has been placed there because of fear of one group or another. Unless we do so, assume a position of leadership, and enact the right kind of legislation, you and I will be responsible for what occurs when the war is over and the problems of peace approach.

Arbitration can do the job. It can settle grievances on the basis of what is decent and honorable and just. Arbitration results in better understanding. It removes sources of friction which make for future disturbances. It gets rid of the racketeering element in both labor and management—the element which wants to play the game only according to its own rules rather than the rules of society.

We must therefore seek to promote the general welfare of America. We must find the means whereby we may continue to realize the magnificent contributions of American labor and management—contributions which, in spite of industrial disputes, gave us the highest standard of living in the world and the greatest war production in the world.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES OF MEAT

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I note in today's press a criticism by ex-Governor Lehman, Director of U. N. R. R. A., of the policy of the Government in setting up an export committee to guard the Nation's food supply. This article says, in part:

Pointing to U. N. R. R. A.'s obligations in Europe, China, the Philippines, and Ethiopia, Lehman said, "In view of these widespread and heavy responsibilities, we have a most vital interest in the work of the new committee. It is obvious that our operations will be profoundly affected by its deliberations and decisions."

In addition to U. N. R. R. A., Mr. President, a large amount of food is being shipped abroad under lend-lease. As a

result a deplorable condition exists in the South today. Salt meat is the basic meat diet of millions of working people in the South. Practically the entire salt-meat supply has been consigned to Russia. For this reason none is available for the people of the United States. It is practically impossible to secure any kind of meat in the South today. We all desire that the Russian people and Army be well fed. However, it is not right to take necessary food from the American people. Certainly Russia cannot have less salt meat than we have, because we have none. We do not have any now; we have had none in months. Practically the entire supply of canned fish, sardines, and salmon is also being taken away from our people and is being shipped under lend-lease. As a result, the diet of the farm workers in the South is deficient. There will actually be suffering in the South if this condition is not immediately remedied.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The condition the Senator has mentioned certainly prevails in the South, and the Senator has ably described it. It also exists in other sections of the country, as I can personally vouch in the case of New England. We are very sadly lacking in meat and many other food products.

Mr. EASTLAND. The basis of the diet of farm labor in the South is dried salt pork. None is available, because the entire supply is earmarked for Russia. Consequently, today in the South there is actual suffering among farm labor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator know that there is also a shortage of pork? Probably there will be a most acute shortage of pork this year. Of course, pork is an essential food which the people in my section of the country must have. There is a definite shortage of it. There is a decrease of 33½ percent in pork production this year, as compared to the production last year.

Let me say that it is my understanding that Mr. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, is attempting to correlate the activities of the various agencies, and is investigating the amounts of food which are being sent across the water under lend-lease. I further understand that he is not going to permit the food supply for the people of our country to be jeopardized. I wish to commend him for it.

Mr. President, let me also say to the Senator that the shortage of pork this year will be the most acute we have had in the last 5 or 6 years.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I think that probably is true; because the production of farm products runs in cycles, and we have had 5 or 6 years of big crops and big production. On the basis of that rule, I think this year's production will be less than normal.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. As I have mentioned, the very thing the Senator has been discussing is also occurring in the State of Nebraska. Our people depend upon pork as an essential part of

their diet, and it is exceedingly scarce now.

Mr. EASTLAND. And it has been for many months.

Mr. President, our farms have been stripped of labor. We are maintaining an Army and a Navy of 11,000,000 men. It is impossible to buy farm implements or labor-saving devices. Under such conditions how can our farmers be expected to feed the world? It takes food to produce food. How can people whose food supply is deficient and inadequate be expected to meet such responsibilities?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Of course, there is one food which could be used as a substitute, if the substitute had not been taken away. In Wisconsin our supplies of butter and cheese have been taken away. Of course, the Senator knows that Wisconsin cheese is a good substitute for any meat. I am sorry about the shortage of meat and I am also sorry about the shortage of cheese and butter.

Mr. EASTLAND. What the Senator has said is true, but the farm labor in the South is not able to buy Wisconsin cheese.

Mr. WILEY. It is not able to buy it because no supply of it is available. Is not that the case?

Mr. EASTLAND. Our farm labor would not have the money with which to buy it if it were available.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. It is true, is it not, that farm labor in the South really depends upon salt pork as an essential part of its diet?

Mr. EASTLAND. That is correct. Salt pork, salmon, and sardines are the very basis of their diet. Not a bit of it is available, and none has been available for months.

Our people today are rationed at the subsistence level, but even that program is not fulfilled. Points are issued for meat; yet there is no meat to fill the domestic quota for the working man. We all believe in giving to Russia, China, and Europe, all the food that we can share. Yet how can we feed them when the diet of the farmers who are expected to produce the food is inadequate?

I note Governor Lehman's statement of our heavy responsibilities in Europe, China, the Philippines, and Ethiopia. We should, as far as possible, make food available. But when did Ethiopia come into this war? What has that country contributed to victory? Has not that country always supported itself? Why should Americans go without adequate food in order to supply Ethiopia? Ethiopia is a fertile country; food grows there in abundance; the woods abound in game. If citizens of that country are hungry, whose fault is it? Upon whose shoulders does the responsibility rest?

Mr. President, the need for an over-all Export Committee has been urgent since the Hot Springs Food Conference. Have commitments that we cannot fulfill been made? It is important that our gallant allies and friends be not misled by the

ability of our country to produce. We are fighting a two-front war. We are contributing food and arms to our allies, the liberated areas, and a good part of the world. We are carrying our share of the war in Europe. We alone are effectively fighting the Japanese in the Pacific. The American people must be adequately fed.

I hope the new committee set up by Mr. Byrnes has the support of the Congress. I hope this committee will immediately make salt meat, other meat, and other essential items of diet available to the people of the South, and particularly to the working people of the South. If that is not done, I shall ask the Congress to correct the situation by appropriate legislation. Certainly working people who produce such huge amounts of necessary foods and fiber for the war effort and for our allies should receive an adequate diet.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to commend the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi for the very able presentation he has made. Let me say further that I understand the orders issued by Mr. Byrnes will be printed today in the Federal Register.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator refer to an order to make meats available to farm labor in the South?

Mr. MAYBANK. I have in mind the order creating the over-all board to limit the exportation of necessary agricultural products through lend-lease and the other agencies of the Government. That order will be printed today in the Federal Register.

The thought I had in mind in that connection was that the Senator discussed at some length what Governor Lehman had to say about the situation.

Mr. EASTLAND. I did.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to state that the board which has been appointed by Mr. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, is composed of outstanding citizens, and I am certain they have just as much interest in the countries we are helping as anyone else has, and I am certain that under these orders and this able board much good will come.

Mr. EASTLAND. I agree with the Senator. I think the establishment of the Export Committee was a sound and necessary step to prevent this country from incurring obligations which it cannot fulfill, and to safeguard the diet of the American people. That is necessary if we are to maintain the amazing production record of this country. Mr. Byrnes should be commended for this sound move.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. My understanding is that Mr. Byrnes, the Director of War Mobilization, has made a study of the supply of food which goes out under U. N. R. R. A. and the supply of food which is exported from this country by other Government agencies, and is coordinating them so that he knows what is leaving our country. Is that correct?

Mr. EASTLAND. I understand that to be the case, and I understand that he will be sure that adequate supplies are released to the American people.

Mr. WHERRY. That is my understanding. I also believe that Governor Lehman is objecting to that procedure.

Mr. EASTLAND. I judge so from his interview.

Mr. WHERRY. It is my understanding from the Senator's statement that if Mr. Byrnes' goal is achieved, so that sufficient food is left for the people of our country, as is proposed under the directive, that will be in accordance with the Senator's ideas.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I also understand that if that is not done, the Senator is prepared to introduce legislation to accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I should like to say that I hope all Members of the Senate will have an opportunity to read the orders which will be printed in today's issue of the Federal Register.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I merely wish to say that I commend the Director of War Mobilization for having taken this action. However, it is my apprehension that, good as it is to do it now, it comes late, when we consider the situation which has been produced so far as some of the essential food supplies are concerned.

I also wish to commend the Senator from Mississippi for his statement.

Mr. EASTLAND. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. President, it is true that the order comes late. But it is absolutely essential to safeguard our country's food supply.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executives Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the pending amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, in line 25, it is proposed to strike out "Toward accomplishing" and insert "For carrying out."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next passed-over amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 19, in line 2, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$35,000,000, to be immediately available."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to amend the committee amendment in line 2 of page 19, by striking out "\$35,000,000" and inserting "\$50,000,000." In explanation of my amendment I may say that personally I

should like to see allowed the full amount which the Bureau of the Budget recommended. However, I recognize that all legislation is the result of compromise. After conferring with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Bridges] and others, I have arrived at the figure which I have suggested with, as I understand, an agreement that the proposed matching provision will not be offered.

In my view, \$50,000,000 is the rock bottom amount which should be considered. I hope that the conferees on the part of the Senate will be successful in persuading the conferees on the part of the House to agree to \$50,000,000 instead of a lesser amount.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I wish to correct the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin in which he said that the amendment proposed by the committee will not be offered. I shall certainly offer it.

So far as the matter of planning is concerned, I thought that the amendment should be included. I think it would be a very great mistake if planning were not to take place as soon as possible so as to provide work for the soldiers as they return home. But the committee overruled me, and reported a half-and-half system. If the Senate feels so inclined, I see no reason why the amount should not be increased from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000. I shall not personally oppose it. However, I am here to carry out the instructions of the committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am sorry that I misunderstood the Senator from Tennessee. I now perfectly understand his position. I hope that when the proposed legislative amendment, which, as I view it, would change the entire basis of the section of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act here involved, is offered, it will be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Bridges. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. Bridges. I supported the matching amendment in the committee. On the basis of the evidence presented, it was submitted to the committee that the amendment was a reasonable solution of the problem confronting the committee; but, on the basis of further information which has come to me, plus information which has come to me as a result of the debate in the Senate, I for one agree to eliminate the matching amendment, and agree to the substitution of an increased sum as suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin. I think that perhaps the importance of planning at this time is such that the suggestion made by him would afford at least a partial solution of the problem.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. George. Mr. President, I hope that the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be agreed to. I express the hope that in conference the committee will regard it as representing the minimum amount to be allowed, because really a larger sum ought to be appropriated. In some instances there may be abuses; but the communities,

subdivisions, and districts, which should begin planning now, would be immensely helped by the proposed amendment, especially the matching provision.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am very appreciative of the Senator's offer of the amendment. I called to the attention of members of the committee the fact that there were certain States and political subdivisions which had no way of matching funds. The legislatures of some of the States will not be in session for perhaps 2 years.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the statements made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] with reference to this item.

When we passed the reconversion bill, providing \$75,000,000 to be used for planning—not for construction but for planning—we recognized that when this war is over employment must be provided for returning soldiers, and the construction of permanent projects in the United States must be undertaken for the benefit of the people of the country. Even if \$75,000,000 were to be distributed among all States which applied for money to plan such projects, no particular community would receive very much. Therefore, I regret that the Committee on Appropriations did not include the entire \$75,000,000. I realize that if we raise the amount from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000 it may be considerably reduced in conference. It seems to me that that would result in a mere pittance, assuming that all the cities, States, counties, and political subdivisions which may be eligible to make application take advantage of the act. I regret very much that the entire amount of \$75,000,000 has not been included in the committee amendment. I am afraid that when the conference report comes back to the Senate the amount of \$50,000,000 will have been very materially reduced. It seems to me that under those circumstances it might be wise for the Senate now to agree on the sum of \$75,000,000. I wonder if we could not have the entire amount included. If I may do so, Mr. President—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I stated that I personally should like to see the full amount allowed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The figure which I have suggested was arrived at only after conferring with members of the committee. If agreeable to the Senate, I should be very happy to accept the Senator's suggestion.

Mr. BARKLEY. I believe that many Senators feel that an appropriation of \$75,000,000 should be provided by the bill. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will modify his amendment to that effect.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will test the sentiment of the Senate and modify my amendment in the first instance by changing "\$50,000,000" to "\$75,000,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was one of those in the committee who opposed appropriating money for these purposes without requiring that it be matched by the cities, States, or other political subdivisions of the Govern-

ment. I realize that when we appropriate without imposing any practical limitation or restriction for a grant to be handed to cities, counties, States, and other local subdivisions of the Government, a great deal of strength is always manifested in favor of those appropriations. I have always marveled that much of the support of appropriations of money to States, counties, cities, and other local subdivisions of Government comes from those who complain most bitterly about increasing Government expenditures, and from those who oppose most vigorously any effort to increase taxes to finance Federal expenditures. I think the States and other subdivisions should be required to match every dollar of money appropriated by the Federal Government for local purposes. If some such requirement is not placed in this bill the appropriation, for all intents and purposes, will be absolutely wasted. It will not be worth anything to the public-works program which we must have later in the post-war period.

Let us remember that, there is a bill pending to increase the public debt of the United States to \$300,000,000,000. The debt has assumed such astronomical proportions that it does not mean a great deal to people today. I think the average person in the country would not be much alarmed if we were preparing to increase the public debt to \$900,000,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000,000, because the debt has reached such a point that our sensibilities have been dulled to the appropriation of these tremendous sums and we no longer pay any attention to the aggregate of the indebtedness of this Nation which when the war is concluded will have to be put on generations yet unborn including as well the boys who are actually fighting this war.

Seventy-five million dollars is not a great deal of money as compared with \$300,000,000,000, but the mere fact that the national debt is approaching that figure is in some degree due to the fact that the cities and counties and States and individuals throughout the Nation come to Congress asking for a few million dollars here and a few million dollars there to be appropriated for purposes which in themselves are worthy but in the aggregate are running up a public debt which we may not be able to pay with a dollar that is worth as much as the dollar is today.

Mr. President, as I say, we have a debt that will reach at least \$300,000,000,000 if not more. What is the condition of the cities, the counties, and the States today? There is not a single one of them that is not in better shape proportionately and per capita than is the Federal Treasury. Practically every one of the States has a State planning board and many State legislatures already have been appropriating for such boards and many of the cities of any size or consequence have already city planning boards for which some provision has been made. This \$75,000,000 appropriation would be merely pyramided on top of the amounts which have heretofore been allocated for State planning boards.

As I have indicated, Mr. President, most of the cities have their reserves in

their treasury with which to do this planning and many of the States have already allocated large sums of money to do post-war planning; yet we propose to dish out \$75,000,000 on top of that to provide for post-war planning.

Mr. President, I will be as strongly in favor of a post-war public works program as any other Member of the Senate if it is necessary to develop such a program in order to prevent unemployment and to relieve suffering in this country; but it seems to me that we are not asking too much of the States and counties and cities that have reserve funds in their treasuries today if we request them to put up a few dollars to help plan for public works which are going to be appropriated for out of Federal funds from a depleted Treasury. They have a stake in the Federal Treasury just as we have; they have certainly a stake in post-war planning as we have, and they have more money per capita than we have. So why should not States and subdivisions put up a few dollars to go along with the Federal funds to prepare plans which will probably be financed 100 percent by appropriations from the Federal Treasury, which is already depleted to the extent of approximately \$300,000,000,000. I say, Mr. President, that there is no reason why States, counties, cities, and other units of Government should not be compelled to put up something.

I do not desire my statement to be construed as any criticism of architects and engineers. Generally speaking, they are engaged in legitimate business, and I like to see them prosper; but when word goes forth that the Congress has provided \$75,000,000 as a grant to prepare for planning, what is going to happen? They are naturally going to prepare their plans and sell them to the States and local subdivisions of government, and if the local subdivisions do not put up any money, they are certainly not going to be careful what kind of plans they buy or how much they pay for them. When you are spending other people's money or Federal money it is very easy money to spend, but, if you have some of your own money in the pot, you will be a little careful about the plans that are to be prepared and their practicability and adaptability to a real public works program such as we may need.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As the Senator knows, we have tried to cut down practically all these items.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; we have saved about five or ten million dollars in various small items in the bill, and here it is proposed to give away \$75,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have saved about \$73,000,000 in the bill.

The Senator no doubt recalls what took place in the committee. I supported the \$75,000,000 appropriation. However, I was outvoted, and the plan offered by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] was adopted—a half-and-half plan to the extent of \$30,-

000,000 to be appropriated by the Federal Government and \$30,000,000 by the States.

Since that time and since the report of the committee we had General Fleming before the committee, and we discussed this particular matter with him. I believe the Senator from Georgia was there, though I am not sure. It was either today or yesterday that we discussed the matter with General Fleming, who will have charge of it, and who had recommended \$75,000,000.

A question had arisen both in the committee and in the Senate yesterday as to whether this money was to be paid back. General Fleming said that, as he construed the George law, under which we are appropriating this money, that wherever a plan was used—and he thought all of them would be used—the money would have to be paid back by the States to the Government and that he would certainly take their receipts and require some kind of an acknowledgment and obligation upon the part of the State, city, or county using the funds. To my mind that makes a very great difference about this appropriation.

I think it would probably be cheaper to advance the \$75,000,000 and have the States, counties, or cities or other units of State governments refund the money than to have a half-and-half plan. However, as I say, I was outvoted, the half-and-half plan was adopted, and is in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Tennessee has been consistent. He has been for the \$75,000,000 appropriation every time the matter has been considered in the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say a word further if the Senator from Georgia will permit me. He says that the States, cities, and counties are in a better condition than the Federal Government, and I imagine that the Senator's statement, if it is not absolutely accurate at the present moment, will be very soon if we continue to spend money as we have done.

I am glad the Senator has made the speech on economy he has made today; I am glad that he has let the people of the country know whither we are drifting; but, on the other hand, the Senator knows that this country ought to do something about providing work for our returning soldiers. The Senator thinks that the States, cities, and counties are in better position to do it than we are. The difference is that, under the George bill, the Federal Government is going to undertake a centralized plan which will apply to the whole country, and if we leave it to the States, as we did in 1930 and 1931, the plans will not be ready and the work, in my judgment, will not be forthcoming. That is the only answer to the Senator's statement that the States, cities, and counties are in a better condition than the National Government. I really believe they are at this time. I think the Senator is correct about that. But if we want a plan which will apply to the whole country—and that is what we need—it seems to me to be obvious that we should appropriate \$75,000,000 for the planning, and let it

proceed, so that when the war is over these plans can speedily be put into effect.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator's statement is, for one whose views are generally consistent, a wee bit inconsistent. He says he wants to have the Federal planning for public works, and as a result he wants us to appropriate this \$75,000,000 to be given to the cities, States, and counties for their planning, when we have no assurance—

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it is an advance.

Mr. RUSSELL. When we have no assurance whatever that the plans for which we pay will ever be used as part of any constructive program. Of course, we hope they will be, but we have no assurance that if these people are not sufficiently interested in the projects to put just a little money in plans, they will, when the public-works program shall be put into effect, adhere to and insist on the plans prepared now.

I am not at all afraid to predict that if we go ahead and give away the \$75,000,000—and I will not admit it is a loan—at least half the plans prepared now will never be utilized when we have a Federal works program unless we compel the cities, States, and counties to put up some money.

I appreciate the commendation of me by the Senator from Tennessee for my effort to effect economy, but he insists that this is a loan. It is called a loan or advance in the act, and what kind of a loan is it? It is a loan that is extended to the States which is to be repaid from a subsequent appropriation in the nature of a grant to complete a public-works program. If that is the kind of a loan it is, it is just the same as if the Senator from Tennessee were to come with me and say, "Here, I am going to lend you \$5 to pay on a suit of clothes, and when you pick out your suit I will give you the \$50 to pay for the suit of clothes and deduct the \$5 loan from the gift to buy the suit." That is the kind of a loan it is. It is an advance made to a State, and there is no legal obligation on the State to repay the loan. There may be some kind of moral obligation that it shall be repaid, but the only way we will ever get the money back will be for us to appropriate billions of dollars for a public-works program and then deduct the loan from the appropriation we make. It is just taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other. It is not a loan. It may be called a loan or an advance, but it is a grant, in the last analysis, which will never be repaid until the Congress makes a gigantic appropriation to carry out a public-works program.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I wish definitely to associate myself with the ideas expressed by the Senator from Georgia. I feel that my State, South Dakota, definitely wants to carry its share of the burden. In fact, I would go a little further than the Senator from Georgia has gone. My idea would be nearer the idea expressed in the appropriation of the \$5,000,000 which the House has already approved. I feel definitely that we should make it a dollar-matching proposition.

I should like to suggest to the Senator, furthermore, that we are getting the cart in front of the horse, so to speak, because plans made today will be no good 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 years from now. Certainly we cannot do any building until the war is over, and there is no one of us on the floor of the Senate who expects the entire war to be over in any short length of time. I think we are just pushing things a little too far, and possibly looking at this planning through rose-colored glasses.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator is not accurate in his statement that these loans will only be repaid by Federal grants. If that were so, I should certainly be against the whole proposal. As a matter of fact, the act expressly disowns any responsibility of the Federal Government to make any grant, and, as I have said, the proposal is merely that these localities shall have power to issue bonds of their own, and when they do that, if they have in view a great public work, a sewerage system, for example, and are going to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds, they will make the figure large enough to pay the costs and pay back the loans. I do not think there is any Federal grant implied.

Mr. RUSSELL. If we cannot get these localities, as the Senator from Ohio calls them, to contribute at least something toward making plans, I am certainly not very hopeful of our being able to prevent the localities from prevailing on the Senator from Ohio, and other Senators who think as he does, to vote the funds to pay for the programs they have evolved.

Mr. President, I wish to read just a word from the act. I thought the Senator was on the committee.

Mr. TAFT. I was.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to read a subsection from the act. It is not necessary to read all of it about the advances being made, but here is subsection (c) of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act:

Advances under this section to any public agency shall be repaid by such agency if and when the construction of the public works so planned is undertaken.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is entirely correct, but it is not assumed they are going to do that with a Federal grant. They can do it with their own bond issue. Many of the smaller towns and cities have no means of making plans. As a matter of fact, what is proposed is wholly unnecessary. In Ohio a city may issue notes to cover the expenses of planning public works, and then, when the public works are built, those notes are taken up in the permanent bond issue. That can be done. It was represented to the committee last year that many States could not do that, and they therefore wanted advances. The only difficulty is that many of them have no power to borrow if they have to pay the money back. There are limitations on their power to borrow. So we say, "All right; you will not have to make a promise to repay. We will advance this money, but you can include it in your bond issue if you make one."

I would expect that any considerable State or city which made a program of this kind would ultimately proceed with all the works contained in the program, and that the Federal Government would get back practically all the money, but we would remove a deterrent to making plans by telling them that they could make plans at our expense, and that if they would go ahead and use them, we would not make them pay the money back. That is the theory, as I understand.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator realizes that we are not dealing with a uniform situation. There are a number of States which are prohibited by their State constitutions from negotiating loans in the first place.

Mr. TAFT. Ohio is, but why should we want the money, anyway? We have \$50,000,000 surplus in the treasury.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator is correct, the State of Ohio is prevented from making any legal commitment to repay advances.

Mr. TAFT. That is true. We will not make any, so we will not borrow.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are a number of cities which are prohibited from incurring debts, and therefore any obligation they might assume in accepting this money would be absolutely null and void, because there would be no legal obligation on them to repay.

I insist that if this money is to be expended advantageously in a public-works program, we would better have some genuine interest in it down at the grass roots, other than just the interest, perhaps, of some mayor, or the chairman of some planning board, or an architect who wants to draw a whole lot of plans. If a locality has to put money in plans, it will be very careful about the projects on which it embarks.

Certainly, when we will have obligations soon which will amount to over \$300,000,000,000, I do not see why States like Ohio, which, as the Senator says, has \$50,000,000 in reserve, and other States which I could name which have more in reserve, should not put up some money to formulate plans. If they do not, most of the plans will be drawn haphazardly, and will never be used.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I have a great deal of sympathy with what the Senator says, and I should like to make some remarks in my own time on the public-works program, but I do not think the bill should be changed. If we think \$35,000,000 is sufficient, I think we should appropriate \$35,000,000 on the present basis, and if that will not give the towns sufficient money, they can use some of their own.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I had no purpose to say a word on this subject until it was decided to increase the appropriation to \$75,000,000. The House, after careful hearings by the committee, appropriated \$5,000,000. The distinguished acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations thought the amount should be raised to \$75,000,000. I like to go along with him, but I could not do so in this instance because I thought it was sheer waste and extrava-

gance to appropriate that sum of money and simply give it out without any more restrictions than are contained in this measure. I was sitting by quietly for the appropriation of even \$50,000,000. But I do feel that somewhere, some time, somehow, Congress ought to give some consideration to the relative ability of the Federal Treasury to meet these obligations as compared with those of the local subdivisions of government. If we appropriate all this \$75,000,000 outright, without the States matching the amount, in my judgment, the program which will be had will not be nearly as effective as if we required the matching of the funds. Certainly let us limit the appropriations to \$35,000,000, and then, if there is any great need for more funds, they can be appropriated in the next deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE obtained the floor.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so I may make a brief statement because I must leave the Chamber?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I have a strong feeling of sympathy with every reasonable effort toward economy that can be made. I realize the size of our national debt, and the magnitude of our national spending. It is somewhat alarming to most of us. I have never been one in this body to advocate a public program simply and solely for the purpose of spending.

Mr. President, I know that we face a really serious situation now, although we may not quite realize it as yet. If we are to keep up the level of employment in this country, not necessarily at 60,000,000 well-paid jobs, or at any other particular figure, but if we are to maintain employment at anything like its present level, or in any reasonable proportion to the present level of employment, we must constantly look ahead to the building up of the purchasing power of our own people, and, whether we like it or not, we also must have some regard for the purchasing power of the low-cost producing countries of the world. It is simply a matter of common sense, as I see it, and it is not a question of extravagant, unrealizable dreams.

Certainly in this respect the committee, when it framed the bill which is the basis of this appropriation, thought it was taking a wise step. We thought that every municipality, every local subdivision of a State, and political subdivisions of all the States for that matter, should be encouraged to make sensible plans, that is to say plans which they themselves desired for their public works, which could not be put into effect now because of the restrictions on material and manpower. We weighed all the things which my colleague, has spoken about, such as the disposition of some salesmen to sell perhaps unusable plans to a municipality or political subdivision. But we knew that there was a shortage of manpower in that field as well as in others, and that individuals could not very well be procured to make useless plans now; indeed, most individuals who have any capacity in any field are pretty well engaged. So we felt that we should do something to encourage the States, the municipalities, the local subdivi-

sions, to begin planning for work which could be performed when a release of materials could be obtained, and when manpower conditions justified the work.

It was contemplated in the first instance that this should be a straight loan to the political subdivisions which applied for it, and then we were reminded of what is a fact, that many cities, many counties, even States, do not have the capacity to borrow for this purpose. When reduced to a per capita basis perhaps most of them are in better condition than is the Federal Government, certainly they are in a much better condition than they were some years ago, and I am very happy over that fact, but they must make necessary construction after the war is over. Just as individuals have been, so political subdivisions have been denied the privilege of building many of their public-service projects. They have not been able to do the things which in many instances are necessary. They could not obtain an unlimited supply of manpower or material, and many of them are not disposed to proceed with public projects so long as they can do without. So there is an extensive deferred building program within the local communities, within the counties, within the cities, within the States—a building program which must be undertaken.

Mr. President, it may develop that the Federal Government will be called on to participate in carrying on the public works, which of course must be limited in some States, some counties, some cities, some local subdivisions; but, after a war of such length as the present war, there is a great need for public works which does not ordinarily exist. So it seems wise to us to offer as an incentive to all the political subdivisions which did not have the power to borrow the relatively small sum of money to be appropriated on the basis of population, so far as 90 percent of it goes, so that they might begin the work on their plans, make their blueprints, and be ready to begin operations.

If this were a question of encouraging States, counties, and municipalities merely to spend more money it would be a different question, unless we were faced with a threatened depression of large proportions. It is a question of putting in the hands of the political subdivisions, counties, States, and municipalities, the funds or the tools with which they can make their blueprints for necessary rebuilding, necessary expansion, necessary improvement of facilities which must be improved, and which I have no doubt the local communities, the counties, the States, will find it necessary to make. Whether the Federal Government should make any appropriation to assist them or not is wholly aside from the question, it seems to me.

We were not undertaking to bind any future Congress—we could not do so anyway—we were simply trying to make available to political subdivisions which would need to make improvements, and which had been denied the privilege of making the improvements, the means for making plans for such improvements, so they would be ready when the time

came to use the money and proceed with the work.

Mr. President, I have stood for public economy as constantly as anyone, and have not been willing to go as far as many individuals in the country thought I ought to have gone in the matter of taxation during the war period, although the taxes are high. I had my own reasons for that. But I am strongly convinced that if we are to maintain any level of employment which will give us the opportunity to meet our post-war obligations, and finally to liquidate our public debt, we must have a wholesome regard for wise activity upon the part of the Government which will stimulate in the days to come activity on the part of both individuals and political subdivisions. Therefore I hope, whatever amount is finally placed in the bill—and I do not think \$75,000,000 is too high, although I would have been willing to accept a somewhat smaller increase, so far as I am personally concerned—that the matching provision will not be included in the law; not that there is any objection to the matching provision itself, because under ordinary circumstances and conditions I would favor it as heartily as would anyone else. I hope the Senate will agree to a sizable and reasonable appropriation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate what both Senators from Georgia have said on this subject, and there is really much in what both of them have said. I am sorry that my suggestion about including the \$75,000,000 resulted in the vocal activity of my dear friend the junior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. President, I am not unconcerned about the public debt. I realize that it is large, and will be larger before we are through, and I realize it must be paid. But it must be paid out of the pockets of the people who will be working or making profits when this war shall end. We certainly are not going to pay off the debt by widespread unemployment and by the stagnation of our people in the activities which we all hope will ensue in our domestic field when the war is over.

I agree with what the senior Senator from Georgia has said about the motive which actuated the committee in providing for the \$75,000,000. That committee was not an extravagant, wild-eyed committee. It was presided over by the Senator from Georgia himself. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and other Senators, from both sides of the Chamber, who were not regarded as particularly visionary in matters of this kind—and that includes me also—framed this statute.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, does the Senator think he is particularly visionary?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I do not. Does the Senator think I am?

Mr. TAFT. I should like to be visionary.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are two ways to define a visionary. One definition is that a visionary is a man with vision.

The other definition is to the effect that a visionary is a wild-eyed man who has nothing but vision which is not fortified or buttressed by judgment. I trust that whatever vision I may have is fortified by some qualities of sound judgment.

So we placed in the act the provision for \$75,000,000 because we recognized the fact that, when this war is over and we are compelled to cope with the question of unemployment and public improvements, in the absence of such a provision there would inevitably come to Washington the most haphazard assortment of plans, programs, and projects of which the human mind can conceive. We placed this provision in the law in order to have some over-all direction. We provided that 90 percent of the money should be distributed according to the population of the State in proportion to the population of the entire country, and that the other 10 percent should be distributed according to the discretion of the Administrator of the Federal Works Administration. So it is not a haphazard distribution.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Kentucky knows that there is nothing new involved in the matching program, requiring sponsors of projects to match Federal funds.

Mr. BARKLEY. I know that.

Mr. RUSSELL. The only post-war bill providing for public works which we have passed up to this time is supposed to give employment to 600,000 or 700,000 people on the roads. We enacted a huge road-building program, and we required sponsors of road projects to match Federal funds.

Mr. BARKLEY. We have done that ever since 1916. When we enacted the original Federal good-roads law, we provided for such matching. It was an encouragement to the States to embark on a comprehensive and effective road-building program. In that connection, the distinguished Senator [Mr. HOEY] who now occupies the chair comes from a State which was one of the pioneers in permanent road building in this country. Cooperation with the Federal Government by his State and other States gave encouragement to the States to match Federal funds. I do not believe that that is necessarily a precedent or guide by which we are compelled to be governed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me for the purpose of correcting the figures presented by my good friend from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the Senator from Georgia stated that employment would be furnished 600,000 or 700,000 people. I have a statement from Mr. MacDonald, the Public Roads Administrator, in which he states that, directly and indirectly, the appropriation recently made for roads, including planning and other activities, would pro-

vide employment for 1,000,000 people for 3 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am delighted to hear that. I accepted the figures of my distinguished friend from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], whom I have always considered the greatest expert in the Senate on the building of roads. I thought I recalled—I might have been in error—that in the course of debate he estimated that employment would be furnished for 600,000 or 700,000 people.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The latest estimate is that the appropriation will take care of one million a year for 3 years, directly and indirectly.

Mr. RUSSELL. Am I in error in my recollection that the figure of 600,000 or 700,000 was used when the bill was under consideration on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. It might have been, when we were talking about a lesser amount of money. The amount was finally increased.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I believe that the inclusion of the entire amount recommended would be really in the interest of economy instead of extravagance. If we do not provide an adequate amount for the coordination and supervision of plans, so that they may be presented in an orderly fashion, we shall have all sorts of plans from local communities; and when they converge on Washington, we who have been here for a good many years know that the chances are that we may appropriate large sums of money for projects which will not be as orderly in their conception, engineering, and architectural design as would be the case if we were to appropriate an adequate amount of money.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. It might be of interest to recite a little history in that connection. The Senator will remember that in 1933 we appropriated \$3,300,000,000 for public works. I believe there was no question in the minds of the great majority of Senators and Representatives that that money was to be expended on substantial public works which would add to the wealth of the Nation. That was what we all thought we were going to get.

What actually happened was that after the money was appropriated and the time came to determine what we were to do with it, there were no plans, but people had to be put to work. In cases in which there were plans of a substantial nature, the President allocated money to projects for 2, 3, or 4 years, so as to complete the job. In a corner of that organization was the W. P. A., headed by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins put people to work. Soon the amount of money originally allocated to him was exhausted. Then the President was compelled to withdraw all allotments beyond 1 year. The money went into the W. P. A.; and before we were through the 10 years of depression, we

had spent more money on the W. P. A. than we had spent on public works.

For the public works program we have something to show, in the nature of substantial improvements which are of value to the Nation. For the W. P. A. we have nothing to show. Over a period of time the W. P. A., by means of projects which were conceived at the moment and executed at the moment, simply took care of people to keep them from starving. The projects themselves had no value. The same thing may happen again.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona. I believe that what he says about the W. P. A., or the F. E. R. A., as it was known at the beginning, is true. Finally, over a period of years, the program became more methodical, and plans were designed by which schoolhouses, highways, streets, and sewer systems, which are of permanent value, were built. But I do not wish to go into that matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to make an observation at this point?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Arizona certainly cannot draw any analogy between the situation today and that which existed in 1933. In 1933, if any of the States had planning boards I was not aware of the fact. I had just come to the Senate then, after having served as Governor of my State.

Today all the States have planning boards. The larger cities have planning agencies. The Federal Government had planned to such an extent that the Senate decided there were too many plans, and over my protest the Senate killed the National Resources Planning Board, which cost only \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year to coordinate the plans. Now, having saved that money, we pursue our method of economy by voting an appropriation of \$75,000,000 to the States, to permit them to make plans.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me say a word about the surpluses which are in the treasuries of the States. It is true that many of the States have surpluses which are larger than they have ever been before; but those surpluses exist because the States have not been able to construct or engage in any public works at all in the last 4 or 5 years. The States have not been able to build highways; they have not been able to build eleemosynary or penal institutions; they have not been able to build institutions for the care of the sick.

When the war is over it will not take long to dissipate the surpluses which now are in the treasuries of the various States, because they will have to spend the money for the things for which they would have spent them if we had not been in the war. So I think we should not take too much consolation from the fact that today the States have surpluses in their treasuries.

We all know that we will not permit large numbers of persons to be unemployed in this country. We all hope private industry will be able to employ everyone, but we know that if the matter is not handled in that way, we will not allow men, women, and children to

go hungry. We may as well recognize that fact.

It seems to me that if we are going to assist in any way, this is one of the ways in which, I think, the Federal Government can cooperate with business. If plans are to be ready and coordinated and if they are to be made in an orderly way, a beginning should be made on them now, so that they will be ready. If they are ready, then if Congress does not see fit to appropriate the money necessary in order to carry on any of the projects, that will be the responsibility of the Congress when the time comes.

I believe the proposed appropriation is in the interest of economy. I believe it is in the interest of the orderly planning of public works in which we will engage in the future. I certainly think it is infinitely preferable to the haphazard, hop-skip-and-jump way in which, if there is no orderly planning, supervision, and coordination by the Federal Government, communities will send their representatives to the Federal Government, urge projects of some kinds, and pile them up before the agencies in Washington in such numbers and in such sizes that Congress will almost be compelled to appropriate money to carry them out, notwithstanding that they have not been organized under this appropriation.

For that reason I hope the \$75,000,000 appropriation will be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] as modified, to the committee amendment on page 19, in lines 2 and 3.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, my interest in this matter stems from the experience gained prior to and during the depression. I had something to do with the early consideration by the Senate of the question of Federal assistance for the relief of persons who were thrown out of work. I was one of the early advocates of what at that time seemed to be a large public-works program. The first bill I introduced called for an expenditure of \$5,000,000,000; and I was looked upon, I think, by some of my colleagues, and I know by many of my fellow citizens, as being in the wild-eyed category. However, I still believe that had that program been initiated at the time when it was proposed, it was of sufficient magnitude that it might have prevented the depression from reaching such depths, and might have prevented it from producing such a cataclysmic crisis.

I have no interest in the unnecessary employment of architects, engineers, or any other persons; but I know, from the experience we had during the depression, that one of the reasons why some of the expenditures then made were of a wasteful character was that there had not been sufficient advance planning of a constructive type of wealth-producing projects. Therefore, I hope we will not repeat that mistake in contemplation of whatever may develop from an economic standpoint in the post-war period.

On the question of looking into the future, of course, people have different points of view and different estimates re-

garding what the situation may be. There are those who look for a terrific economic decline, a cataclysmic depression. On the other extreme are those who believe there will be no serious economic consequences in the period of reconversion, and that private industry will be able to absorb all those who will be looking for work.

As I understand, title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act sought to avoid any determination as to what part the Federal Government might play in the public works field in the period of reconversion. I think that is clear from the language of the title, as well as from a consideration of the debate which occurred at the time when the bill was passed. As I see it, all that title V seeks to do is to recognize that there may be created such a situation that it will be necessary for public works to be stimulated by government at all levels—local, county, State, and Federal—in order to prevent a catastrophic collapse from an economic standpoint and mass unemployment.

When the committee came to consider the question of how sound advance planning should be secured it found that there were certain communities and also certain States which, because of statutes of debt limitation or constitutional provisions, were not in a position to match funds the repayment of which they had to pledge in advance.

So, in order that such advance planning of public works might take place all over the country and might fit all situations, which vary in various municipalities and States, the committee provided this method, whereby States, municipalities, or counties which find themselves unable to match funds for planning would be able to carry on the planning, but provided that if the planned projects were ever put under construction, whatever money was advanced for their planning should be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury.

Mr. President, it is easy enough to rise in this Chamber and describe a mad scramble of communities and States for this \$75,000,000, and to predict that it will be wasted on wild plans of an unsound nature; but I think that if the Senate and the House of Representatives wish to make sure that in the future there shall be sound planning of a constructive type of public works, this is the only method whereby it can be obtained on a Nation-wide basis.

If what we all hope will happen should not actually happen, and there should be unemployment of a large number of persons, we shall need a program Nation-wide in character. It will not serve our purpose to have throughout the country areas in which planning has taken place, and other areas in which it has not taken place.

I grant as being true what the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has said. There has been increased activity on the part of the Government in setting up planning agencies at local, county, and State levels. Nevertheless, I am convinced that if we adopt the matching program we may prevent States and municipalities from participating in the planning envisioned under

title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944.

Furthermore, it does not necessarily follow that the planning which may be done by States, counties, and municipalities under this title will be carried out in the future by assistance from the Federal Government. If the States and municipalities which Senators have pictured as having tremendous reserves or surpluses will plan sound public works which they will be ready to put into effect early in the period of reconstruction, when unemployment may manifest itself in their communities, and do so with their own funds, every dollar of the money invested by the Federal Government in sound planning will be repaid over and over again through relieving the Federal Government from having to inaugurate a much broader program should the planning not be completed and ready to go forward.

We have been guilty of discussing two amendments simultaneously. The only amendment pending is the one relating to an increase of the sum of \$35,000,000 in line 2 on page 19 of the bill to \$75,000,000. I do not think that such an amount would be excessive. I do not believe that any Senator need feel that we are making any decision with regard to what part the Federal Government might find it necessary to play in the post-war period so far as its participation in public works is concerned.

As I view the matter, the amendment is merely an effort to profit by the tragic experience through which the country passed during the last depression, and to prevent the country from again being confronted by a situation which would make it necessary to waste money on made work instead of spending it upon constructive projects which, when completed, would add to the total wealth of the community concerned.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I cannot find anywhere in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act any express authorization for any particular amounts for the purpose to which the Senator has referred. I believe the Senator is mistaken. I am not sure, but I cannot find any authorization.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I may be mistaken. My impression was that the Bureau of the Budget had merely recommended the amount authorized by the act. However, the Senator from Ohio is more familiar with the details of the measure than I am.

Mr. TAFT. Section 622 of the act provides:

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act.

There is no limit or specific figure mentioned in the act.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad that the Senator has corrected me. I am sorry I made a misstatement. I was ill at the time the measure was under consideration, but I was laboring under the impression that there was provision for a specific amount for the purpose of planning. However, I am sure the Senator is

correct, and I withdraw the statement which I made in that respect.

Mr. President, regardless of whether it was determined in the act or not, when we take into consideration the size of this country and the number of States, cities, and towns involved I do not believe that \$75,000,000 is an excessive amount for the Federal Government to invest, so to speak, in formulating a sound constructive public-works program which will be ready and available to be put into effect by the States, counties, and municipalities if and when the time arrives when materials are available and men and women are seeking employment.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I shall not take the time of my colleagues by adding in any way to the discussions which have taken place on both sides of the subject. However, I wish to make a point which I believe has not been given sufficient attention.

The matter of deciding what appropriation shall be made is not a question of the difference between \$5,000,000 and \$75,000,000. The sum of \$75,000,000 was suggested in the other House, and it was discussed there. The sum of \$70,000,000 was rejected in the Senate committee and \$35,000,000 was agreed to. Considerable discussion took place in the Appropriations Committee along the lines of the debate which we have heard on the floor of the Senate. It was apparent that it would be impossible to restore the sum of \$75,000,000 which had originally been proposed. In view of that fact, as the acting chairman of the committee has already stated, a compromise was suggested. It was suggested that \$35,000,000 be appropriated, and that it be matched on a 50-50 basis by the States and political subdivisions. That amendment was agreed to in the subcommittee, and later in the full committee. If there was a division of opinion in the House, in the subcommittee of the Senate committee, and in the full Senate committee, would it be worth while now to insist in the Senate on \$75,000,000 instead of substantially half that sum, namely, \$35,000,000? The subcommittee agreed upon the lesser sum because it was hopeful that it might be agreed to ultimately between the conferees on the part of the Senate and the conferees on the part of the House. From the standpoint of tactics and policy, is it wise to insist on \$75,000,000? There is a real likelihood of getting \$35,000,000, and there is very little likelihood of getting \$75,000,000. Shall we risk the prospect of getting \$35,000,000 by insisting on what was originally proposed but later rejected by the House of Representatives?

I remember as a boy reading Aesop's fable of the dog with a chunk of meat in its mouth crossing a bridge. The dog paused to look over the bridge into the still water underneath, saw the reflection of a piece of meat and, being greedy, dropped the meat in its mouth and dove after the piece of meat in the water, the result being that he lost both pieces of meat, the real and the reflected. It seems to me that is very applicable to the present situation; and I hope the con-

sidered report of the committee will be adopted without endeavoring to amend it here and trying for more than, in my opinion, we are ever going to get.

Mr. TAFT obtained the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio permit me to make a comment on what the Senator from Rhode Island has just said?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. When Aesop conceived his fable the dog was not en route to a conference with the House. The Senator from Rhode Island talks about tactics. It is obvious that there will have to be an adjustment of this item in conference; and it seems to me that sound tactics should require that the Senate go on record for the amount which it thinks is justified, realizing full well that it will have to go to conference with the House after action has been taken by the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me for a moment?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say a word about the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. There was much opposition to it. Many members of the committee wanted merely to appropriate \$5,000,000 and let it go at that. So the Senator from Rhode Island offered this amendment, and, as a matter of fact, I think he did a great deal of good by offering it, because it was adopted and to that extent it was helpful. Otherwise, we might have gotten an agreement for \$5,000,000, and no more, and then it would have been much more difficult to obtain an increase of the appropriation. So I think the Senator from Rhode Island was very helpful in the matter.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator from Ohio will yield, I desire to make the point of no quorum. If he does not care to yield for that purpose, I will defer making the point.

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. REED. I call attention to the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Gurney	Pepper
Bailey	Hart	Radcliffe
Ball	Hatch	Reed
Bankhead	Hawkes	Revercomb
Barkley	Hayden	Robertson
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hoe	Shipstead
Briggs	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Burton	La Follette	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Taylor
Butler	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	McFarland	Tunnell
Capper	McKellar	Tydings
Chavez	McMahon	Vandenberg
Connally	Magnuson	Wagner
Cordon	Maybank	Walsh
Donnell	Millikin	Wheeler
Downey	Moore	Wherry
Eastland	Morse	White
Ellender	Murdock	Wiley
Fulbright	Murray	Willis
George	Myers	Wilson
Gerry	O'Daniel	
Green	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, because I think \$35,000,000 is ample, regardless of the method adopted for distributing it. I think the method fixed in the original War Mobilization Act is a proper method, and I do not think the Committee on Appropriations should propose to change it. It seems to me that is a policy which was determined by the Congress last year, and that it should be followed.

When we come to the question of the amount, \$35,000,000 seems to me ample for any possible purposes of planning of which anyone can conceive, without encouraging waste. Thirty-five million dollars would give the State of Ohio approximately \$1,750,000. If that amount is allotted to the State, it will not be divided proportionately among the various cities and units in the State. It will go to the State, and then it will be spent at the discretion of the Federal Works Administrator among those who apply for the money. There will be many cities and States which will not apply for the money. In many cases it will be found that the States are perfectly able to do their own planning, that they have already planned, perhaps, for public works they desire to construct. The result will be that the entire amount allotted to a State will then be available to the relatively few subdivisions which apply for the money.

If the city of Cincinnati should get about half of 1 percent, which would be \$175,000, half the State probably would not apply for any of the money at all, and Cincinnati might get as much as \$350,000. I do not know what the city of Cincinnati would do with \$350,000 in planning for public works; I do not think the city would require any such sum.

My view is that \$35,000,000 would be ample for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, a plan does not mean a blueprint; that is, if a courthouse were planned in a county in Ohio, it would not mean they would draw a blueprint and be all ready to start on the construction of the courthouse.

Mr. TAFT. No. The plans actually cover working drawings, and no one is going ahead with working drawings until he is ready to erect the building projected. So far as the plans for the contractor are concerned, it is not necessary to proceed until the building project is to be undertaken.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. How much would it cost the State of Ohio to make plans for erecting a \$1,000,000 building? What proportion of that should be set aside for planning? Can it be reduced to that sort of formula?

Mr. TAFT. I do not believe it can be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It should not cost very much if a blueprint is not involved.

Mr. TAFT. I would think 2 percent would be a fairly liberal provision for

preliminary plans. The ordinary cost, as the Senator knows, for supervision, and completion, and everything else, is approximately 5 percent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Six percent.

Mr. TAFT. On new public works; so that I think that for anything in the nature of preliminary planning, 2 percent would be a very liberal allowance.

A large number of districts do not make any plans, and a large number of districts use their own money, or have used it, in making plans. It seems to me that \$35,000,000 is more than ample for the purposes of the bill.

I wish to make a further statement. There is behind the bill the impression that in some way the Federal Government is undertaking a policy of assisting States and localities to build any public works they may desire to build, as a means of preventing unemployment. That was the policy adopted by Congress once under the P. W. A. However, since I have been a Member of the Senate we have never appropriated a cent on that theory, and personally I think it is an unsound theory. I think public works are a very minor factor in the creation of employment. We can have the largest public works program desired, and yet we cannot put to work any very considerable number of men under such a program.

I do not say that such a program is not a factor and should not be used to some extent when there is a threat of a depression, but so far as curing a depression is concerned it cannot be cured by such means. The reason why the P. W. A. and the \$3,000,000,000 works program did not cure the depression situation previously is that enough men cannot be put to work on any worthwhile public projects actually to meet an unemployment crisis. It is necessary to adopt another method. Every city in this country is proposing to rebuild itself at Federal expense. We are willing to help them make plans. The cities ought to have some kind of program ready when the time comes when we must meet some unemployment crisis, but simply because we are helping them make plans should not justify the implication that the Federal Government is going to take over, and the act disowns such a policy when it comes to spelling out the language.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULBRIGHT in the chair). Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. During the taking of the testimony before the committee the chairman and other members of the committee impressed upon the witnesses that there had been no such plan, and that they must not consider that the Government would take over the plans and carry them out after they had been adopted.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator. The act expressly provides:

The making of loans or advances hereunder shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned.

So far as I am concerned, I do not think the time will ever come when the Federal Government will undertake, by Federal grants for local public works, to cure the unemployment situation.

I think governmental assistance with respect to local public works should be based on definite Federal programs, just as we are considering now the question of assistance to health programs, and whether we should aid the States in respect to hospitals as a part of the national health program; but I think the theory that we should provide Federal grants for any kind of public works which any local agency wishes to undertake is wholly unsound. I do not believe that anyone with whom I have spoken has conceived of a public-works program of more than perhaps three or four billion dollars a year of worth-while projects. Certainly no public programs of which I know will result in spending more than that. It will cost about \$2,000 apiece to put men to work on the construction of public works, perhaps \$2,500.

Conceivably 2,000,000 men might be put to work on public-works construction, but if there should be a crisis and ten or fifteen million men were unemployed, that would not afford a solution. It would be merely a drop in the bucket. We should be thinking about the means for securing full employment to meet such a crisis. Full employment cannot be obtained on public works. Methods must be adopted for stimulating the development of private industry where 55,000,000 out of 57,000,000, whatever the number may be, will have to find their work, particularly in the post-war period.

At this time, Mr. President, I do not think we need to go about the business of stimulating local public works. As a matter of fact the curious thing is that all those who came from the departments asking for an extension of power are telling us that the one great danger in the post-war period, particularly the 2 or 3 years after the end of the war, is inflation. Those who come asking for money tell us that the danger is unemployment. The two are absolutely inconsistent. If there is any danger of excessive activity after the war, then there is no danger of unemployment. I think conditions are such that there is a much greater danger of excessive spending than there is of too little spending.

Mr. Eccles, the head of the Federal Reserve Board, came before our committee. He is one of those who say the danger lies in inflation. He says that after the war we must continue price control and rent control, and must place control on speculation in order to prevent inflation, which would end in a depression perhaps 5 or 10 years from now. His figures are very convincing. He says we cannot avoid that danger until we get back to a balanced budget. He says that the thing which creates the danger of inflation is Federal spending which now causes a deficit of \$50,000,000,000 a year. He points out that after the war there will be a tremendous spending power available in the United States; that we are not going to cut off Government expenditures overnight. Studies have been made by the Joint Committee on

Internal Revenue Taxation which show that whereas we now have perhaps a \$50,000,000,000 yearly deficit, we will have a \$35,000,000,000 yearly deficit when we have only one war on our hands, probably a \$20,000,000,000 deficit the year after that, and a \$10,000,000,000 deficit a year after that, and that we will not get back to a balanced budget until 3 or 4 years after the end of the war with Japan. That will be so even under the most conservative administration. That means that until after the end of the German war we will have a Government deficit of \$50,000,000,000 or \$60,000,000,000 a year.

We do not simply cut off Government spending overnight and throw everyone whose work depends upon it out of work. We shall continue very considerable Government expenditures and Government deficits, creating money out of thin air. We will have a hard time to sell Government bonds to the banks then, but they will have to take them. The difficulty will arise from the fact that then there will not be the patriotic urge to buy more bonds. We have today a tremendous amount of currency outstanding; \$17,000,000,000 more in individual hands than before the war. We have \$32,000,000,000 of individual deposits in excess of what were the normal individual deposits before the war. We will have approximately \$40,000,000,000 of E bonds outstanding which can be cashed overnight, for they are owned by the kind of people who want to spend their money and who would have spent it probably if the war had not cut off the supply of many things they want to buy. So we have \$90,000,000,000 there of liquid spending power available after the war.

In addition to that, corporation reserves are approximately \$20,000,000,000 more than they were before the war. Then, of course, we have the foreign buying power. We have the constant urge made upon us to lend money abroad. Yet Mr. Eccles testified the other day that the foreign nationals now have \$25,000,000,000 in dollars and gold which they could spend the day after the war ended, in buying goods in this country. They already have that money. Those balances are building up today because, as Mr. Eccles pointed out, under lend-lease we export about \$12,000,000,000—we give it all away practically—and the \$3,000,000,000 worth of goods which we import we pay for in dollars. So that all the nations that are supplying anything to us are constantly building up their dollar balances. I think it is very doubtful whether they are going to need the loans which are referred to so freely and liberally, with the exception of a very limited number of countries which have no resources whatsoever today.

Mr. Eccles points out that probably what we will have to do after the war is to place limitations on exports. We will have to say to many foreign nations, "You cannot come here and buy stuff from this country, because we have not yet gotten our production up to a point where we can supply the things you need." So far as I can see, there is approximately \$200,000,000,000 of what may be called excess accumulated purchasing

power over and above the purchasing power which would be created by the very high standard of activity in the United States during the next 3 or 4 years. So I cannot see the present need of a public-works program. I do see that there is going to be a short period after the war when the war plants must convert. That situation may last from 6 to 12 months, although, as things look now, it is going to be a gradual process, and will not hit us all at once. I do not believe that situation, however, can be met by public works. I care not how greatly the program may be stepped up, we will not be able to undertake a major program of public works and get it started in that period because the materials will not be available for the purpose. It seems to me we must meet the situation in that temporary period by stimulating just as large a program of repairs and replacements as is possible. Repairs and replacements will add up to tremendous figures. They are the kind of things that will put to work temporarily men without any special training or special ability along particular lines. The park commissioner of New York told me that in New York City alone there is about \$2,000,000 of temporary work. So far as that is concerned, the whole country is shabby. The railroads are shabby. Everyone's home is shabby. There is enough repair and replacement work to fill that gap with great success.

However, so far as big public works are concerned, if we now stimulate an extensive program of public works we shall have them on our backs at the time when private industry will be active, and when all the force of foreign buying and reserve buying power will be brought to bear.

I believe very strongly that what we should do, if we can, is to hold down the boom in activity until perhaps the second, third, or fourth year after the war. Nothing will tend to a greater degree to bring about the danger of depression than excessive activity based on loans and on conditions which cannot be repeated and cannot be permanent. I believe that our difficulty will come 4 or 5 years or more after the war. I believe that the best way to prevent trouble at that time is to hold down excessive activity at this time.

So it seems to me that while we ought to encourage the various local agencies to have projects on their shelves, and while I believe that such projects would afford good insurance, and that we might as well start now, I do not see any great need for hurry in rushing out the whole \$75,000,000. I believe very strongly that \$35,000,000 is all that will be used, and all that is necessary. I cannot see any reason why we should not support the committee in an effort to bring about a reasonable approach to the problem. If \$35,000,000 should prove to be insufficient, we could appropriate more later; but I think we shall find that \$35,000,000 will never be used by the local communities and States.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the treatment given this appropriation bill by the Senate today, and until its disposition, may have a far-reaching influence

upon current Government expenditures. The pending bill is a new style appropriation bill, so far as the past 12 years are concerned. For the first time, I believe, a general appropriation bill covering a large number of subjects shows a reduction instead of an increase in the expenditures as recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Even after allowing an increase of \$30,000,000 over the amount allowed by the House for this purpose—and I shall return to that factor—the bill, as reported by the committee, shows a net decrease of \$73,738,635.

Mr. President, to make that decrease, the committee had to start at the beginning and go all the way. There were times when I personally would have liked to see a different treatment for some of the Government agencies affected. I did not ask for it. We treated them all alike. We made reductions in the Budget estimates and in the amounts requested by the bureaus, according to our very best judgment as to what should be done.

The effect was just what any experienced public man might expect. When the news of this bill got out my telephone started to ring. It so happens that I have a very cordial acquaintance in most of the independent offices affected by the bill. None of the agencies thought that its appropriation should be reduced. My telephone has been ringing, and I have been approached as a member of the committee to see if particular agencies could not be excepted from the general reductions which the committee has recommended.

Mr. President, once we start to undo the work of the committee, there is hardly any place to stop. If this bill cannot go through the Senate in virtually its present form, particularly so far as the amount of money it carries is concerned, and if the Senate does not support the committee, there will be no reason why the Appropriations Committee should assume responsibility for bringing about economy.

The thing which was discussed in the Appropriations Committee more than anything else was the fact that we have a \$300,000,000,000 debt. What are we going to do about it? How are we going to keep this country solvent? How are we going to avoid the bankruptcy which has cursed many nations of the world throughout our whole history? The only answer, of course, is to stop spending so much money. In this bill the Appropriations Committee has offered the best contribution it can make toward that end.

Coming to the particular part of the bill which is now under consideration, the House of Representatives allowed \$5,000,000 for making plans. A great deal of discussion occurred in the committee about the making of plans. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], acting chairman of the committee, was inclined to the view that we might very well go along with the House. We put this item in a separate classification. The acting chairman of the committee was in the minority. The committee did not agree with him. Finally this plan was evolved. It was the brain child of the Senator from Rhode

Island [Mr. GREEN]; and in my opinion it has great merit.

One of the worst evils flowing from the character of administration which we have had during the past 12 years is the declining sense of responsibility on the part of the citizen, the town, the county, and the State for their own welfare. More than anything else, it is important that we restore to the citizenry of this country and to responsible public officials a sense of reliance upon themselves. They should stop regarding the Federal Government as a Santa Claus with an inexhaustible supply of Christmas presents.

When we come to make plans, if plans are to be worth anything, there must be local cooperation.

The weakest part of such an appropriation is the failure to require from local communities some participation, however small, by which they may show their good faith in enterprises which are to be jointly undertaken by the Federal Government and the local communities.

I agree with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Chairman of the Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, that the Federal Government may well take the initiative in planning. However, I stop there. I do not think the Federal Government should have the sole responsibility or that it should bear the entire expense.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, let me say that yesterday or this morning—I have forgotten which—I questioned General Fleming, Director of the Federal Works Agency, regarding how the money would be paid back, whether he expected it to be paid back, and whether he would require that it be paid back, under the law. He said he had talked over the matter with his counsel, and that these were advances which had to be paid back, and he would insist that that be done in each and every case.

If that is done, under the law, by the Administrator, this money will not be a gift to the States, counties, and cities; but it will be a loan to them, and they will have to pay it back. Therefore, the program will be very much less expensive to the Federal Government.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that that will be the case only if the plans are actually put into effect. If plans are made but if no work is done in connection with them, the Federal Government will have paid for the plans, but there will be no sharing of responsibility by the local governments or States.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think there will be very few plans which will not be put into effect.

Mr. REED. Let me say further that I think the bill should be amended so as to provide that whatever aid is given shall be extended through a State agency. The Federal Government should not undertake to deal directly with a municipality.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has an amendment which he proposes to offer. His amendment deals with the very subject. It would require that the matter

be taken up by the State planning commission, if there is such a planning commission, or by the head of the planning commission, if there is such a head; or if not, the Governor should appoint an officer, under certain circumstances. Such an amendment would cover that defect.

I think the Senator is correct. I think the Senator from Massachusetts has done a very valuable work in suggesting that that be done.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me say that I was aware of the amendment which is to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. I have examined it, and I told him it met with my full approval. I was delighted to know that it also had the approval of the Senator from Tennessee. Mr. President, that begins to make sense. The funds provided for in the bill may be channeled through a State agency, just as all our Federal road funds have been channeled all during the years. In building highways and in giving Federal aid in that connection, we do not deal with counties, townships, or local units. We deal with States. In post-war planning we should deal with States. I understand from the Senator from Massachusetts that he intends to offer an amendment to that end, and that the amendment has the approval of the Senator from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the committee.

Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Senate. I have said to the Senator from Tennessee that I stand on the original committee amendment. I am happy to have his assurance that he, too, will vote for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. To which original committee amendment does the Senator refer?

Mr. REED. I will read it to the Senator. He offered it.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; the Senator is mistaken about that. I have reported it from the committee, just as the committee instructed me to do; but in the committee I voted against it, and I imagine I shall vote against it here.

Mr. REED. Then, Mr. President, I certainly misunderstood the Senator from Tennessee, because just a few minutes ago I received the impression from him that he was prepared to go through with the original amendment reported by the committee to the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Either the Senator misunderstood me or I misunderstood him, one or the other.

Mr. REED. Then, Mr. President, that entitles me to revise my views upon some subsequent matters which may come up.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. REED. I wish to summarize the situation regarding the amendment, if I may do so. Even after making a \$30,000,000 increase over the sum allowed by the House of Representatives for plans, the bill will carry with it a \$73,000,000 decrease in such appropriations, as compared with the appropriations made last year. It is the beginning of what I hope may be a pattern which the Appropriations Committee may follow from this time on. If the committee, after the careful work it has done, brings to this floor a bill providing for economies, but

if the Senate does not want the economies and does not sustain the committee, that will not help very much to encourage the Appropriations Committee to continue in the future the effort to reduce appropriations.

Personally, I stand for the original committee plan. I think it is the best one offered. If any change is made, it should only be the change suggested by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], namely, to discontinue the matching, which I think would be a mistake, and to leave the sum at \$35,000,000, the amount carried in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the committee amendment on page 19, in lines 2 and 3.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Green	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Gurney	Pepper
Ball	Hart	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Reed
Barkley	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hayden	Robertson
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hoey	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Burton	La Follette	Stewart
Bushfield	Lucas	Taft
Butler	McCarran	Taylor
Byrd	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Capehart	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McKellar	Tunnell
Chavez	McMahon	Vandenberg
Connally	Magnuson	Wagner
Cordon	Maybank	Walsh
Donnell	Millikin	Wheeler
Downey	Moore	Wherry
Eastland	Morse	White
Ellender	Murdock	Wiley
Fulbright	Murray	Willis
George	Myers	Wilson
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I inquire if the vote about to be taken will not be upon agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], on page 19, line 2, in the committee amendment, to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the question before the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senate should reject the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, then the committee amendment would be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. The next question would be upon the legislative proposal submitted by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] providing for a matching of funds by the State, county, city, and other political subdivisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would be the question before the Senate.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on the amendment I wish to make a brief statement. A few minutes ago I stated that I was opposed to increasing the amount to \$75,000,000. I am opposed to it, first, because I believe it to be untimely. Even if the Senate believes that we should make ready immediately for the post-war period, I do not believe it would be wise to allow such a thought to go out. When we let a similar idea get out last fall it resulted in a detriment to the war effort. I believe the pending amendment would have the same result.

Another reason for my opposition to the amendment is that if the Congress still believes in a program which we have had for 10 or 15 years, namely, a program to provide public money for public employment, the pending amendment would be merely a reendorsement of the "spending yourself rich" program.

Inasmuch as we are being asked to appropriate funds in order to provide plans, I wish to advise the Senate that plans have already been made. In the hearings which were held by the committee last week statements were made by Army Engineers to the effect that they already have made plans under the river and harbor law which Congress enacted early in the year, and under the flood-control law which was enacted last September. Plans have been made, and contracts are about to be let. The total sums of money involved are quite considerable. On page 10 of the printed hearings on the river and harbor bill the statement is made that already plans have been formulated for \$170,000,000 worth of work. On page 11 of the hearings it is stated that if money was appropriated for war plants—and it was appropriated—a total of \$382,000,000 worth of work would be provided for.

As to flood control, General Reybold testified that as of December 1944, \$273,000,000 worth of work was ready to be started. He stated that by June 30 of this year there will be a backlog of \$580,000,000 worth of work. He also stated that by June 1946, plans and blueprints will be ready for the construction of a total of \$1,000,000,000 worth of work. By adding the sums we arrive at a total of a billion and a half dollars worth of work, which is a considerable cushion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope that the Senator's initial remark that an appropriation of \$75,000,000 for the purpose of formulating plans would again make us overoptimistic, will not prove to be true. I also hope that he does not mean by such a statement that we should sit around and wait until the war is over, and then be confronted with a serious economic situation before beginning to look forward and make plans.

Mr. GURNEY. I anticipated that such a statement might be made, and I endeavored to answer it by saying that we have a cushion in the river and harbor bill, as well as in the flood-control bill, of a billion and a half dollars worth of work which has already been planned.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is all Federal work. It does not involve anything to

be done by local communities. The pending bill, and the act on which it is based, namely, the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, which was enacted last year, contemplate work the responsibility for which, in part, at least, is to be assumed by local communities. The pending amendment would be an effort to relieve the Federal Government of the entire burden which might otherwise fall upon it, of providing projects and employment for persons who may be out of work. It seems to me that the Federal Government is interested in having as many projects as possible locally sponsored and paid for, in part, by local communities, instead of allowing the full burden to be dumped upon the Federal Government because of an economic situation which we all hope will not exist, but which no one can now say will not exist.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I do not believe the public-works program will furnish as much employment as it did in the past. I believe that private industry and initiative will take care of the problem. If it does not take care of it, we cannot take care of it by appropriating large sums of money, even when matched by local divisions of the Government. Many Members of Congress have endeavored to obtain material with which to construct necessary buildings during the war. Without exception they have failed. They cannot obtain materials. No building construction can be performed. There is no question that this war will continue for several years; but, nevertheless, no materials will be allocated to any job, be it paid for by a local government or be it paid for by the Federal Government.

Suppose we provide these amounts of money to the local subdivisions of Government. Changes occur in local governments every few years, and, as we are quite familiar with how city governments and State governments operate, we know that a succeeding government or commission wants its own plans. It does not want to pick up old plans which have been approved by a prior commission or State government; it wants new ones up to date along its own ideas. So when we appropriate now to make plans for construction that cannot be entered upon for 3, 4, or 5 years I believe it is throwing money away.

I, therefore, hope that the amendment increasing the amount to \$75,000,000 will not be agreed to, and I sincerely trust that the matter will be delayed possibly until war conditions are better than I think they are at the moment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has adverted to the fact that large sums have already been provided for flood control and river and harbor works. I hope he will not overlook the fact that there has been a very substantial appropriation which will result in expenditures in excess of \$3,000,000,000 in 3 years in the post-war period in the highway legislation which has been enacted. That has already been planned and the authority to obligate the Government of the United

States for its part of the expenditure has already been established by statute.

Mr. GURNEY. And that three and a fraction billion dollars will be added to this one and a half billion dollars. I believe no citizen of this country can criticize the Congress for not having been at least thoughtful of the needs of the post-war period.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on the pending amendment to increase the amount to \$75,000,000, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I ask the chairman of the committee a question for my information? Do I understand correctly that if this amendment is voted down there will be an amendment then offered which will suggest the figure \$35,000,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. If this amendment is voted down and the text is left as it was reported to the Senate, there will be offered an amendment which has been authorized by the committee—it is subject to a point of order, but it will be offered—in the following words:

Provided, That of the \$35,000,000 appropriated in this paragraph, \$5,000,000 shall be available for loans or advances without matching under the provisions of said title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, but the remaining \$30,000,000 shall not be available for obligation or expenditure under said title V except to make loans or advances in cases in which sums at least equal to such loans or advances shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, their agencies or political subdivisions, for the purposes set forth in said title V.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to point out to the Senator from Michigan that if the pending amendment is voted down the next question will be on the committee amendment found on page 19, line 2, of the committee print, providing an appropriation of \$35,000,000. The proposition to match is not necessarily tied with the appropriation because it will require only a majority vote to provide \$35,000,000, whereas, if the point of order be made, it will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule in order to provide that any part of it shall be matched. So Senators who want the \$35,000,000 appropriation will vote against the pending amendment, then for the committee amendment, and then against the legislative amendment which requires matching.

Mr. HATCH. I ask that the pending amendment be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, it is proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin to amend the committee amendment by striking out "\$35,000,000" and inserting "\$75,000,000."

Mr. HATCH. Then the vote is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on important public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senators from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on business of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent as a member of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator from North Dakota, Mr. Moses.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—31

Barkley	Hill	Myers
Bilbo	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Burton	La Follette	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cordon	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Ellender	McMahon	Wagner
Fulbright	Maybank	Walsh
George	Morse	Wheeler
Hatch	Murdock	
Hayden	Murray	

NAYS—42

Austin	Eastland	Reed
Bailey	Gerry	Revercomb
Ball	Green	Robertson
Bankhead	Gurney	Russell
Brewster	Hart	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hawkes	Smith
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Taft
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Bushfield	McCarran	Vandenberg
Butler	McClellan	Wherry
Byrd	Millikin	White
Capehart	Moore	Wiley
Capper	O'Daniel	Willis
Donnell	Radcliffe	Wilson

NOT VOTING—22

Aiken	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper
Andrews	Johnston, S. C.	Scrugham
Brooks	Kilgore	Shipstead
Chandler	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	Magnuson	Tobey
Ferguson	Mead	Tydings
Glass	Mitchell	
Guffey	Overtton	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in the committee amendment, I move to strike out the figures "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000." I am hopeful that perhaps this amount will appeal to a majority of the Senators, bearing in mind, of course, that the pending measure still will have to go to conference, and a figure between \$5,000,000, as provided by the House, and \$50,000,000, if this amendment were adopted, would be the limit within which the conferees could agree.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin to the amendment of the committee. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 19, line 4, before the words "per centum", to strike out "4" and insert "3."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Chair whether the amendment in line 4 on page 19 is the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). The amendment in line 4 on page 19 is the pending question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let it be voted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in line 4 on page 19.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee passed over will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 19, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before we proceed to consider another amendment, I will say that the committee has authorized and directed me to offer an amendment to carry out the provisions of the amendment appearing at the top of page 19, and I will have to ask unanimous consent to offer the amendment now, because we are proceeding under the plan of committee amendments being first considered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senator from

Tennessee taking up the amendment at this time, but I cannot grant unanimous consent to waive the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator makes a point of order—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, this is the amendment providing for matching.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator has already given notice of a motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. It does not come up regularly at this time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I said, I have no objection to the Senator making his motion to suspend the rule now, but I cannot give unanimous consent that the amendment be considered in order. In other words, I wish to make certain that in the unanimous-consent request there is no waiving of paragraph 4 of rule XVI, and that if the Senate takes it up now—and I am perfectly willing to take it up now—we take it up under a motion to suspend, in conformity with the Senator's notice previously given, and not by unanimous consent, which would waive paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot do that now. It will have to go over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am perfectly willing to grant unanimous consent that the Senator take this matter up now and move to suspend the rule in accordance with his notice.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well. That is all I intended to do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Tennessee has offered the amendment, as I understand, which he was authorized by the committee to offer, which provides for the matching of these funds.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. If a point of order is made against that amendment, and the point of order is sustained, it will then be in order, will it not, to make a motion to suspend the rule in order that the amendment may be considered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands the parliamentary situation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly unanimous consent is not required to make a motion to suspend the rule after the point of order is sustained.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; we will take that course. Does the Chair sustain the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No point of order has been made against the amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Tennessee to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the amendment at this time. I am perfectly willing that it be considered at this time, if such a request is necessary in view of the previous unanimous-consent request, which was agreed to, that the committee amendments be first considered. I have no objection to the amendment being considered at this time; but when the amend-

ment is offered I wish to make a point of order against it. The Senator can then fall back on the notice which he has given of a motion to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands, the Senator from Tennessee has offered his amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, line 13, before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That of the \$35,000,000 appropriated in this paragraph, \$5,000,000 shall be available for loans or advances without matching under the provisions of said title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, but the remaining \$30,000,000 shall not be available for obligation or expenditure under said title V except to make loans or advances in cases in which sums at least equal to such loans or advances shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, their agencies or political subdivisions for the purposes set forth in said title V."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is general legislation and comes under the terms of paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is not necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. In accordance with the written notice heretofore given, I move that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended so that it may be in order for me to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Gerry	O'Daniel
Bailey	Green	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hart	Reed
Barkley	Hatch	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hawkes	Robertson
Brewster	Hayden	Russell
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hill	Smith
Buck	Hoey	Stewart
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Bushfield	La Follette	Taylor
Butler	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	McClellan	Tunnell
Capper	McFarland	Vandenberg
Chavez	McKellar	Wagner
Connally	McMahon	Walsh
Cordon	Maybank	Wheeler
Donnell	Millikin	Wherry
Downey	Moore	White
Eastland	Morse	Wiley
Ellender	Murdock	Willis
Fulbright	Murray	Wilson
George	Myers	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, so that it may be in order for him to offer an amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no particular interest in this amendment, but I should like to point out that it should appeal to every Member of the Senate. It should appeal to those who want \$75,000,000 to spend for planning, because if the \$35,000,000 is matched by the States and local subdivisions to the extent of \$30,000,000, there will be \$65,000,000 available for planning. Therefore, those who want the largest amount for planning should support it.

It should appeal to those who want to see economy in the expenditure of this fund, because when a local community or State government contributes anything to planning it will make sure that the planning relates to something in which it has a real interest, and something which is needed in the community.

While I have no pride of authorship in the amendment, and did not offer it in the committee, I think it would be a wise thing if the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, all the evidence before our committee tended to show that approximately \$75,000,000 would be required to carry out this program. As Senators know, I took that position in the committee. I have taken that position on the floor of the Senate. If the rule is suspended and this amendment is agreed to, there will be available \$65,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 will be contributed by the Federal Government and \$30,000,000 by the States and localities. I believe that \$65,000,000 should be available for planning. I believe that we ought to plan now, before the war is over, so as to be in readiness to proceed immediately it is over with carefully planned projects.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I am a little confused about the \$35,000,000 and the \$30,000,000. I thought the matching was to be on a 50-50 basis.

Mr. McKELLAR. The matching will be on a 50-50 basis if the rule is suspended and the amendment is agreed to; but if the rule is not suspended and the amendment is not agreed to, there will be only \$35,000,000 with which to proceed with this work.

On the other hand, if the rule is suspended and the amendment is agreed to, there will be available \$65,000,000—\$35,000,000 from the United States and \$30,000,000 from the States, counties, and cities. I think by all means the amendment should be adopted. I can scarcely understand how the Senate could refuse to adopt it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. What confused the Senator from New Jersey and, I am sure, what confused nearly all the members

of the committee was the fact that under the plan \$5,000,000 would be made available without any matching. That money would be for the purpose of giving the administrator a fund with which to correlate all the plans. The other \$30,000,000 would be subject to matching by the States.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will not be unless the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment must be agreed to; otherwise the matching system will not be utilized.

Under the matching system, if the amendment is agreed to, the Federal Works Agency will have the money, less \$10,000,000, which was originally requested. I think it should have it by all means.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is not necessary, is it, for the Senate to adopt the amendment in order to allow the State and local units to spend their own money, anyway?

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that; but the planning is general planning for the purpose of having substantial works—not fol-de-rol works, but substantial works—to be erected hereafter. It will do away with future W. P. A.'s, which many persons objected to at the time because there was no planning.

But if we provide for proper planning, \$65,000,000 will be available for that purpose, so that when the boys come back from the war there will be work at hand.

Mr. REVERCOMB and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I address this question to the Senator: Who will have charge of the management of the expenditure of the fund locally, in cases in which matching is done?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is agreed to, as I hope it will be, it will be done by the planning commission of the State or by the proper officer of the State if there is no planning commission. I understand there may be two or three States which have no planning commissions.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts is not adopted, then the fund will be controlled, will it not, by the Federal Government?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it will be handled by the States in the same way. The proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts would make it specific, and I think it should be made specific; but, under any circumstances, the State authority will have control of the fund.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that in justice it should be said that the amendment

originated with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], not with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; I am speaking of another amendment, one which the Senator from Massachusetts is going to offer. It will specifically provide that the funds shall be made payable to the State planning commissions.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

I wish to ask whether the committee in considering the matching principle had in mind the laws of some of the States, such as my State, which make it impossible for a number of our local governments to match the money of the Federal Government. In my section of the country we have the peculiar problem that, as a result of wartime conditions, thousands of persons have come to the State. Many of them will stay there; they would prefer to stay there on relief rather than go back to some of the States from which they came. In my judgment that situation definitely involves a Federal problem.

When the principle of matching the money is involved, I think a great injury results in the case of States where at present there exist legal limitations on a number of subdivisions of government which make it impossible for them to adopt the principle of matching Federal money.

For that reason, my colleagues on this side of the aisle and, I think, a number of the Senators on the other side of the aisle voted for an appropriation of \$75,000,000, because we think a definite problem exists. Certainly if the principle of matching the money is to be applied, a great hardship will be worked on my State.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that I took exactly the same position, and I voted for the \$75,000,000. But we were voted down. Now the plan, as reported by the committee should be carried out.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to say that I feel obliged to vote against the motion to suspend the rule. I desire to state briefly my reasons for coming to that conclusion.

As has already been stated, few of the States have any statutory provision for allowing any matching of this kind. Some of the States have constitutional provisions which would have to be altered before they could match the funds. That would mean, Mr. President, that if the amendment were adopted, in some States it would be impossible to use the fund or any part of it, except the \$5,000,000, for post-war planning.

For that reason, it seems to me that if we are to have an equitable use of the fund throughout the United States, the amendment suggested by the Senator from Tennessee should not be adopted.

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have yielded to the Senator from Wyoming. When he concludes, I shall yield first to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the reason why planning is necessary is wholly a Federal one. It is because of the dislocations and maladjustments which have been occasioned by the war. The problem for which the planning will be a solution is a national problem.

Therefore, Mr. President, I feel that the authority to make such plans should be extended without the imposition of any obstacles or impediments, and, consequently, I shall vote against the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. TAFT and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have already promised to yield to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am willing to have the Senator from Tennessee finish his remarks; and then I shall, in my own time, make the few remarks I have in mind making.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have yielded to the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay a vote, and I apologize for repeating any of my remarks on the amendment.

Personally, looking at the welfare of the various towns, counties, and subdivisions of the various States to which, under the law on which the amendment is based, advances could be made up to \$75,000,000—and the Senate has now voted down that amendment, so that the fund would be only \$35,000,000—I would prefer to accept the \$35,000,000 untrammelled, rather than to have the \$35,000,000 and the requirement that it be matched; because the result might be that only the communities which were able to match it would have any plans made and submitted to the Federal Government, whereas communities which could not match it would get nothing at all. The result would be that the richer communities would get all the money, but the poorer communities, which will need it most, would get none.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. In connection with what the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] said, let me state that at the hearings it was testified that in many places it would be impossible to match the funds, and that it would be necessary to include in the over-all bond issues for the total development, provision for the engineering and planning for the years to come. We have adopted a plan to lend to the local communities or subdivisions planning money, in advance, for plans which later are to be put into effect.

I wish to add to what the distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the distinguished sen-

ior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] have said that the plan not only affects States, but it also affects subdivisions, and particularly the cities. The testimony was to that effect.

I am in favor of the plan for the reason that if the money were divided among 130,000,000 people on the basis of the population of the States, some States would receive so little of the money that it would not be worth their while to engage in post-war planning for the purpose of taking care of the returning veterans.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to thank the Senator from South Carolina for his statement. Let me add that I think it will be found that the States, particularly those on the west coast, where there has been a great deal of dislocation as a result of the war effort, are perfectly willing to do everything they can do to meet the employment problem which will confront them after the war. But they think—and, I believe rightly so—that the least the Federal Government can do in this emergency is to provide in advance the funds with which plans can be made to take care of the people who have come to our States as a result of the war.

I think it is most regrettable that the Senate has not seen fit today to vote to make \$75,000,000 available for use in order to meet the pressing problem which will confront us after the war; namely, the unemployment problem. Unless we meet it we can talk to our heart's content about the private enterprise system; it will not work in the face of unemployment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, at one of the hearings held by the committee a list was submitted in connection with the question whether or not the Government would receive back the planning money which it might lend. The list demonstrated that two-thirds of the projects shown therein were of the self-liquidating type, such as water projects, sewerage projects, and other projects of that kind.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] if it is not true that under the basic law the money was not required to be advanced to States alone, but could be advanced also to public agencies of the States, without having to go through the States.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Federal Works Agency can deal with any county, city, or public agency within the State without having to go through State channels.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. President, I should like to call the Senate's attention to the ridiculous position in which the Senate is now being asked to place itself. The loan or advance of funds must be repaid, but before a State could even take advantage of a loan it would have to dig down and get a part of the money with which to match the loan by the Government.

If we really mean what we are talking about, and if we are in earnest about

putting people to work when the time comes, we must stimulate not only private enterprise as such, but every city, county, and political subdivision of the country. If we do not do that, we shall have an unemployment situation in this country which we shall not be able to explain. I may say to my honored and venerable friend the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. McKELLAR] that it seems to me that the Appropriations Committees of the House and of the Senate were dissatisfied with the law which Congress enacted within the past few months.

Mr. BARKLEY. And enacted almost unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes. The money would not be a gift to a State, county, municipality, or public agency; it would be merely a loan. The word "advance" was inserted in the language of the bill because many political subdivisions do not have authority of law to borrow.

It has been said that the loans would not be repaid. Mr. President, this is not a scheme to induce States, counties, districts, or public agencies to accept Federal money. It is a program under which political subdivisions and public agencies may themselves prepare to continue with the building of their own municipal and public projects which have been delayed because the war has made it impossible to obtain materials or manpower.

I am surprised that any Member of the Senate should fail to grasp what the pending proposal would do, and should now wish to inject into the discussion the perfectly ridiculous argument that before a State may obtain funds which it must pay back, it must match, to the extent of 50 percent, the amount of the loan which would be given it.

We really have cut the life out of the whole program by reducing the amount to \$35,000,000. If the maximum is required, as the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has pointed out, we shall make it possible for only the more able communities, political subdivisions, counties, and States to take advantage of the opportunity, and they will not care one rap what we do with the money when it is paid back. If they must put up 50 percent of the money in advance in order to obtain a small sum of money which they must pay back, they may prefer to raise all the money and go ahead with their own planning. In States in which maladjustments have taken place, in which there have been great shifts of population, and in which vicinities have been virtually destroyed because of the war, what will happen to the poorer communities and subdivisions which will not be able to match to the extent of 50 percent for the blessed privilege of obtaining loans which they must repay? I understand what the 50-percent matching program is. It never was advanced except in those cases in which we made grants to States, municipalities, or public agencies, and we then said that if they obtained the grant they would have to advance so much money. What we are saying here is, "If you advance half of the money, you may have a loan from

the Federal Government which you will have to repay."

Mr. President, I hope the motion to suspend the rule will be voted down.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Georgia. He has stated more forcefully than I could have done what was in my mind.

I have already said that communities, public agencies, and subdivisions have been put on the same footing. Such an agency might be a school district. If a school district needed a schoolhouse and applied for money with which to build a schoolhouse, it would be confronted with the requirement that in order to obtain a Government loan it would have to match. If it did not have money in its treasury with which to meet the requirements, no matter what the need might be, some other school district which happened to have sufficient funds in its treasury could make application and obtain a loan. The result would be that the greater need would be denied.

Mr. President, I join in the hope that the motion to suspend the rule will not be agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say to my friend the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that he does not need to look toward me as if I have done something very unusual. I voted against the committee in the action which it took. In the beginning I voted for \$75,000,000. I have already spoken on the floor of the Senate for \$75,000,000. I was just as much in favor of appropriating that much money as was the Senator from Georgia, or any other Member of the Senate. But the Senate decided the question by agreeing to an appropriation of \$35,000,000. The committee instructed me to offer this amendment, and I am carrying out the instructions of the committee. I think it is better to have \$65,000,000 for the purposes which have been explained than it is to have \$35,000,000 for the same purposes purely from Federal money. I think it would be much better, because almost any political subdivision would be able to pay something.

I have had quite a long experience with another matching system. I refer to the road funds. I was with that subject from the beginning. I once heard an argument similar to that which has been made today, namely, that the money under the road act would never be matched. One of the newspapers in this city, and I think I shall have something to say about it tomorrow—said that the idea was foolish, that the States never would match the road funds, and that the Federal Government should not expect any matching. I have never seen any funds submitted on a 50-50 basis which have not been matched. If any State or county or city had the opportunity to match funds and did not match them, I have never known of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the fact that the Senator voted for the \$75,000,000, and I commend him for it, and I am sorry our combined efforts were

unsuccessful in that regard. I appreciate the Senator's sympathetic attitude toward the matter; but would it not have been just as logical, if we had gotten the \$75,000,000, to require that it be matched, as to require that the \$35,000,000 be matched? Communities can put up all they want to, anyway.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. Many of them will match voluntarily, but it is the system we are asking for here, the cooperation, and without cooperation between the States, counties, and cities, and the Federal Government, it is not likely we will get very far anyway. I think it is a wonderful plan. I regret more than I can say that \$75,000,000 was not agreed on, but not having gotten an agreement as to that, the next best thing is to get the States to put up \$35,000,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not desire to take very much time but I do wish to remind the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia that there is no sounder fiscal policy possible, in dealing with Federal loans, or grants, or gifts, than to require some degree of cooperation, no matter how small it may be, from the local community or the State to which cooperation is given. I adopt that from Calvin Coolidge, who said that the Federal Congress should never make an appropriation for local purposes or local uses unless there were some participation, no matter how small, on the part of the community, which indicated a degree of interest in the community which justified the help of the Federal Government.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Kansas that I thoroughly agree with that principle, where the Federal Government is making a grant, but that is not this case at all. It is like asking a farmer to advance half the loan which he gets from a Federal agency if he wants to get any money on which to cultivate his crops. If he is able to put up half the money, he will make out in some other way, and let the Federal Government go. In this case the poorer communities and subdivisions will simply not make the plans.

Mr. REED. I do not think that follows at all.

Mr. GEORGE. I think the Senator will live to see that it will follow, and not only that, but he will be here speaking on a proposal to make an enormous Federal grant for public works, which no doubt would be prevented if we allowed the local communities, the States, and counties, to get ready for the expenditure of the money on their own plans and on their own bases.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts will shortly offer an amendment which will channel these funds through a State authority, and I am in entire sympathy with his proposal.

Let me remind the Senate, and the Senator from Georgia, that the most successful Federal participation has been under the Federal-aid highway system. The funds are paid through a State agency, and go down to the counties and the townships through a State agency only when there is local participation.

We have appropriated, and will appropriate in the future, hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars. If I could feel assured that every local community which benefited had to participate with some of its own money, if it were only 1 percent, or 5 percent, or 10 percent, or any other amount which definitely indicated the interest of the community in the project, I would feel that our money was going to be much better spent, and that the expenditure would be much better supervised than in any other way. Everyone within the sound of my voice knows the temptation in the local communities to throw discretion to the winds, and to disregard all rules of careful expenditure, if the money comes from the Federal Government.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a few moments. I am unalterably opposed to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Tennessee. Briefly, my reasons are these. They have been stated by other Members of the Senate.

My State of Illinois is peculiarly affected by an amendment of this character. In the first place, the amendment is devoid of any flexibility whatsoever. In other words, as has been heretofore said, the richest community in my State is placed in the same category with the poorest community in the State. As an example, if a city in Illinois wants to borrow \$5,000 from the Federal Government, irrespective of its financial difficulties, or its limitations on borrowing power under the constitution of Illinois, it will be compelled to follow the same course pursued by another community, that has no financial troubles.

I have in mind at this moment a section of Illinois where in 1932, during the depression period, there was more unemployment per capita than in any other section of the United States. The people in that community not only made contributions from their own pockets in order to relieve the situation which existed then, in addition to what they received from the Federal Government, they also bonded their cities, their municipalities, their subdivisions of State to the limit under provision of the State constitution. And there they are now, still barely able to pay the interest on the obligations which were incurred at that desperate hour, and still pay current obligations.

Mr. President, there is not a chance in the world for a community of that kind to obtain any relief under an amendment of the character now proposed. The planning they will do will be on a haphazard order, and as the able senior Senator from Georgia a moment ago stated, unless the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States recognize what is at stake here now in connection with the question of intelligent planning, then there may be something in the post-war era which will be equal to what was seen in the days of the W. P. A., or even greater.

Mr. President, the proposal is not to give anything to a community from the standpoint of relief. It is good business, at this particular time, as I see it,

to spend this money in the various communities in intelligent planning, and the best business proposition of all is to spend it in the poorer communities, where the people need it most. The richer communities will pay no attention to this kind of an amendment. They do not need to come to Washington and get \$10,000 with which to do their planning. They now have the money. What would be the sense in borrowing \$10,000 or \$100,000 from the Government with which to do their planning when, as the senior Senator from Georgia so ably says, they have to withdraw in the first instance from their own treasuries an equal amount. If they are so financially situated they can borrow it from the banks, they do not need to come here. It is the communities which have been stricken down in the past by something through no fault of their own who need the money at this particular time, so far as aid from the Federal Government is concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Illinois spoke of certain communities in the southern part of his State. I might refer to and remind the Senate of the conditions now prevailing in the entire Ohio Valley, where floods have overrun not only small communities from which thousands upon thousands of people have been moved, and much property has been damaged, but large communities as well. I know of cities in the Ohio Valley which have been looking forward to the utilization of a part of this fund in order that they might make plans for the future. I know one city in the Ohio Valley which has been required, by reason of this unexpected flood, to spend \$20,000 out of its treasury to buy sacks in order to have them filled with sand to keep the water out of its streets. The city had to employ people to fill the sacks with sand. I know of a dozen cities in the Ohio Valley, in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and in Kentucky which have been planning to use their portion, whatever it might be, of the \$75,000,000, or whatever may be appropriated, but because of this sudden flood exigency and emergency they have exhausted their funds in order to protect their people against the waters of the Ohio River and its tributaries. Those cities could not share in this fund if they were required to match it, unless they could obtain money from some source of which I have no knowledge. That is simply an illustration of the condition which may exist throughout this country on account of flood conditions.

Mr. LUCAS. The illustration is a perfect one.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. REED. May I inquire of the Senator from Illinois whether he classes the great city of Chicago with the wealthier or the poorer communities of his State?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think that has anything to do with the question at all.

Mr. REED. The Senator was talking about the poorer communities.

Mr. LUCAS. Chicago had a great problem of unemployment in 1932 and 1933.

Mr. REED. I wish to say to the Senator from Illinois that Mayor Ed Kelley, of Chicago; Mayor LaGuardia, of New York; and Mayor Scully, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the mayors of three enormous and wealthy cities, members of the "Gimmie" Club, appeared before our committee asking for this appropriation. They were not representing poor communities. They were representing wealthy communities.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Kansas does not understand the needs of big municipalities, and I can understand perfectly why he does not understand. The truth of the matter is that when unemployment comes, the smaller communities can get along fairly well. But trouble, misery, chaos, social and economic difficulties become worse in the larger cities such as the city of Chicago. Back in 1932 and 1933 we knew what the conditions were in the larger cities all over this country. We know that there were food riots. We in the city of Chicago saw the school teachers marching through the streets because they could not be paid. There was no money in the treasury from which to pay them. Of course, we are proud of the city of Chicago. It is one of the real metropolitan cities of the world. But when the junior Senator from Kansas speaks disparagingly of the city of Chicago, it simply indicates that he does not know what he is talking about, as usual.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to ask the Senator from Illinois a question. I remember when Congress appropriated money to help pay the school teachers in Chicago, by way of a loan made to that city. The loan was paid back, as I recall. But suppose we required the city of Chicago to match every dollar we put up to make the loan to Chicago with which to pay the teachers, how many teachers would have been paid at that time?

Mr. LUCAS. That, Mr. President, is a perfect example showing how ridiculous the amendment is.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I shall vote against the suggested amendment. I simply rise to make the observation that I am surprised to hear Members of the Senate paint so dark a picture of what the situation will be after the war, because it has been my understanding that almost everyone believes that after the war we are going to have nothing but peace and prosperity throughout the United States. I am at a loss to understand why Senators have had such a change of view. As a matter of fact, I have repeatedly said that after the war we probably will have inflation for a short period of time, and after that undoubtedly we will have a very serious depression, but when I have made such a statement I have been ridiculed by many persons who contended that nothing but prosperity would exist throughout the world after the war.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, for several days I sat in the meetings of the

subcommittee and listened to the testimony there given. I should like to make one thing plain before the vote is taken to suspend the rule, because it requires two-thirds of those voting to suspend the rule. The proposal now before the Senate is simply that of States and political subdivisions matching Federal money for planning; that is all. It is not matching construction loans. The proposal is simply to require a political subdivision to put up as much money as the Federal Government in order that it may make plans. That is all.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I will yield to the Senator in a moment. I should like to finish my statement. If Senators will turn to page 176 of the hearings they will find that on the basis of an appropriation of \$72,000,000 Nebraska would receive \$636,000. That is what Nebraska would receive.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator know what planning costs? For \$636,000 Nebraska could make the biggest, the most extensive plans Nebraska ever heard of. It is a tremendous sum for planning.

Mr. WHERRY. Wait a moment. I wish to reduce the amount down to my little town so I myself can understand it. I have difficulty understanding figures in millions or billions of dollars, but I can understand thousands of dollars. On the basis of a Federal appropriation of \$72,000,000 Nebraska would receive \$636,000, and if we then reduce the Federal appropriation to \$35,000,000 it will result in Nebraska receiving about \$300,000. On the basis of a population in Nebraska of one and one-half million, it would mean that every person in Nebraska would receive about 18 cents, and my town, which has a population of 2,000, would receive an amount equal to 2,000 times 18 cents, which would be about \$360. Mr. President, does anyone mean to say that Pawnee City is so hard up that it cannot put up \$360 to match \$360 of Federal money, if the city wants to match it?

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. I may point out that the \$300,000, if that is what Nebraska would receive, would not be distributed proportionately to Pawnee City and every other city. It would be available throughout the entire State.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

Mr. TAFT. Thus, any particular city which is interested in planning—incidentally there must be a planning commission, and many cities do not have such a commission—will receive a considerably larger sum than a proportionate amount based on any population theory.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree with the Senator from Ohio wholeheartedly. Therefore, I think the Federal money ought to be matched by a political subdivision, and should be given to a planning commission. But the argument was made a moment ago by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] that

a school district might wish to receive some of the Federal money, but might be in such a financial condition they could not even begin to put up the matching money. What does the Federal money amount to? It amounts to 18 cents per head in Nebraska, and that would be \$360 to a town such as Pawnee City. That is the maximum amount that city could obtain. So when we hear talk about how hard up some communities are, and how impossible it would be for them to match the Federal money, when the amount involved is reduced to the figure which would be available for any given community, it will be found that the amount is insignificant.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is it the Senator's understanding that if \$35,000,000 were made available throughout the United States by the passage of this measure that that sum would be divided per capita?

Mr. WHERRY. It would be divided on the basis of 90 percent of the population of the various States, and if it is given to the planning boards of the States they probably would allocate the money on whatever basis they saw fit. The argument has been presented here all afternoon that while the money might be made available to municipalities, political subdivisions of States, and even school districts, yet some of the political subdivisions could not match the Federal fund, and therefore no Federal money would be made available to them. My point is simply that the total amount of money per capita in Nebraska would be so insignificant that any town which wanted to come directly to Washington could get the money. There would be no handicap. The money would be expended only for planning. It would not be expended for building.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Might it not well be that a poverty-stricken municipality or subdivision of government might, because of its very poverty, as well as for other reasons, find itself in such a position that its needs would be far greater than its ability to meet its necessities?

Mr. WHERRY. That might be true.

Mr. CORDON. It might wish to request an opportunity to prepare for the time when construction can be commenced.

Mr. WHERRY. In reply to the Senator, let me say that if a community is so hard up that it cannot raise \$360, I cannot see how in the world it can sell bonds to build anything.

Mr. CORDON. Does not the Senator recognize the possibility that within the terms and spirit of the law Pawnee City might be allocated \$3,600 instead of \$360?

Mr. WHERRY. I believe that the towns in my State will be able to match any amount of money which is allocated. I simply made the computation according to the method by which the allotments are expected to be made. I believe that the provision that the money shall be allocated to planning boards is

the proper way to do it. However, I wished to make the point that if the locality wanted to borrow money for planning, it certainly would not have to put up very much to get it.

The impression seems to be that a large sum would be devoted to planning. When it is scattered over the country, it becomes very insignificant. If the amount for planning is increased, municipalities will be coming to Washington to obtain loans to build many projects; and instead of a program in the interest of economy, we shall find that we shall be required, under pressure, to expend billions of dollars to fulfill the plans which will be made under this provision. That will be the difficulty.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REED. I am sure the Senator is fully aware of the fact that the amount for planning has been reduced to \$35,000,000. The population of the United States is approximately 138,000,000. When \$35,000,000 is spread out over the United States, the average per capita will be 30 or 35 cents as a maximum.

Mr. WHERRY. That is true. The reason why I supported the amendment in the subcommittee was that I felt that the amount of \$75,000,000 suggested for the planning program was satisfactory; but the only way to reach the problem is to have a matching system, so that if \$30,000,000 is matched by another \$30,000,000, there will be \$60,000,000 available. Five million dollars more would provide \$65,000,000, which is what is being asked for. The subcommittee heard all the evidence. I believe that the plan would be sound if matching were required. I believe that the States and communities can easily match the amounts allotted for planning, if they are given an opportunity to do so.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. What does the Senator propose to do with those subdivisions of government which do not have legal authority to match?

Mr. WHERRY. If there is a law in the Senator's State which provides that communities must keep within certain legal bounds, I believe that is a very good provision. It emphasizes the fact that the State has been very well managed. I believe that the political subdivisions should be required to comply with the law in that respect, just as they are required to do in my State.

Mr. MORSE. How does the Senator propose to solve the problem of legal obstacles which prevent matching?

Mr. WHERRY. I think the problem can be solved by the local communities and States themselves, without requiring the Federal Government to solve all local problems.

Mr. MORSE. When the States and communities seek the money which the Senator fears they may ask for, if the unemployment condition in the country is such that that is the only way the problem can be met, here is one vote to give them the money.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we have been talking about unemployment

all afternoon. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] made a speech about money. We have nearly \$27,000,000,000 worth of Federal bank notes in circulation. There are approximately \$76,500,000,000 worth of time and demand deposits, which represent credit money. Other countries are ready to buy everything we have. They will be spending their money in this country.

Furthermore, we shall have the greatest consumer demand in this country that the world has ever known. In the United States we have not manufactured an automobile for 5 years. During the last year when automobiles were manufactured 5,000,000 of them were produced. All my friends desire to buy new automobiles. The people want to buy refrigerators, washing machines, and many other articles. For 6 months I tried to find a washing machine in Washington, and finally had to send to Nebraska for a second-hand machine with which my washing could be done in Washington, D. C. Hundreds of thousands of items will be manufactured; and during the next 4 years the pent-up money we have will provide the greatest employment we ever heard of.

Instead of being afraid of the post-war period, why do we not give private enterprise an opportunity to function? With all the money the people will have to spend, the problem will be that of manpower rather than unemployment. If we give private enterprise an opportunity, we can produce materials not only for the United States, but for the world, because the world is our territory at this time.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. Does the Senator believe that the language of the bill provides for real loans?

Mr. WHERRY. The amounts obtained would be loans.

Mr. TUNNELL. Does not the Senator think that the provision is rather crudely stated, if it is intended to provide real loans?

Mr. WHERRY. If the money is paid back, it is a loan. If bonds are issued to obtain money for construction, the money will be paid back to the Government.

Mr. TUNNELL. As the Senator knows, I was not a member of the subcommittee. If a community is too poor to match an allotment of \$360, let us say, I wonder if such a grant would be a good loan for the Government. Would it be paid back?

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the answer is that it would not be paid back. However, the testimony from those who want to see the money appropriated is that they believe that such loans will be lost anyway, but that the loss would not amount to as much as the loss from unemployment.

The argument is based almost entirely on the theory of unemployment. Everywhere we turn we encounter fear of unemployment. I believe that it is time for Senators to rise on the floor of the Senate and say that we are going to have employment in this country. We are

beset by fear. With the money we have stored up, and with the materials and manpower we have, the 4 years following the war will be the greatest 4 years this country has ever known.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI, so that it may be in order for him to offer an amendment. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is detained at a Government department on business pertaining to his State.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on important public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on business of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent as a member of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator from North Dakota, Mr. MOSES.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—28

Bankhead	Hawkes	Russell
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Burton	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McKellar	Tunnell
Capper	Millikin	Wherry
Eastland	Moore	White
Gerry	Radcliffe	Wiley
Green	Reed	
Gurney	Revercomb	

NAYS—43

Austin	Hart	O'Daniel
Ball	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hayden	Pepper
Bilbo	Hill	Robertson
Briggs	Hoey	Saltonstall
Bushfield	La Follette	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Capehart	McFarland	Taylor
Connally	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Donnell	Maybank	Walsh
Downey	Morse	Wheeler
Ellender	Murdock	Willis
Fulbright	Murray	
George	Myers	

NOT VOTING—24

Aiken	Glass	Mitchell
Andrews	Guffey	Overtton
Bailey	Johnson, Calif.	Scruggam
Brewster	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Idaho
Brooks	Kilgore	Tobey
Chandler	Langer	Tydings
Chavez	McCarran	Wagner
Ferguson	Mead	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion of the Senator from Tennessee is rejected.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AS AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 298) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, in line 13, before the period, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That said sum shall not be available for making loans or advances under said title V with respect to projects in any State until the legislature of such State has designated an over-all State agency to allocate the sums made available to such State under said title V to individual projects conforming to a State, local, or regional plan: *Provided further*, That until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature of such State which ends more than 60 days after the enactment of this act, the Governor may designate such over-all agency."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to consideration of the amendment out of order? The Chair understands that committee amendments are first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to having the Senator offer the amendment, but I feel it my duty to say that I shall have to raise a point of order regarding the amendment, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator make that point of order at this time?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then, Mr. President, I give notice of the amendment, and I also give notice that in due course I shall ask to have section 4 of rule XVI suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a notice must be given in writing.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes, Mr. President; the Senator will have to file a written notice, which will lie over 1 day, under the rule.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the next amendment of the committee which has been passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment which has been passed over will be stated.

The next committee amendment passed over was, on page 33, line 23, after the word "services", to strike out "\$2,910,445" and insert "\$2,619,400"; and in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,620,000" and insert "\$2,358,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to the committee amendment: In line 23, on page 33, strike out "\$2,619,400" and insert "\$2,769,400"; and in line 24, strike out "\$2,358,000" and insert "\$2,488,000".

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House of Representatives reduced the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission by approximately \$600,000. The Senate committee voted to reduce it 10 percent more. Probably that reduction was larger than should have been made.

Of course, I cannot speak for the committee regarding the Senator's amendment to the amendment. But so far as I am individually concerned, I do not think we would do anything more than justice by accepting the amendment.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words about the amendment. I think the House of Representatives cut the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission by approximately \$300,000. When the bill came to the Senate committee, it voted to reduce the appropriation for the Commission 10 percent more, without ever giving the Interstate Commerce Commission a chance to be heard about the matter at all. I understand the committee wrote a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking whether the Commission wished to be heard, and I understand the Commission said it was willing to accept the reduction made by the House. That was taken by some member of the committee to mean that the Commission was willing to have a further cut of 10 percent made.

I am informed that the Interstate Commerce Commission—and this fact is known by everyone who is familiar with the Commission's work—because of the war situation and because some of its employees have been drafted, has been

very much handicapped in its work. It is away behind in some branches of its work, namely, those relating to valuation, and so forth. The Commission has been severely criticized because some of the work has not been done. But the reason why it has not been able to do that work is that it has been short of funds, its appropriations have been reduced, and a great deal of additional work has been placed on its shoulders.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it not true that a great deal of the inspection work required of certain branches of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been sadly neglected?

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. REED. The House of Representatives did reduce the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the appropriation for the present fiscal year, by \$208,555. As one member of the subcommittee supporting the subcommittee and the full committee in their action, I was not aware that the House had reduced the appropriation for the Commission to the extent that it had. The cut under the Budget estimate in the House of Representatives was \$307,555.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REED. Without in any way changing the attitude which I have previously expressed on the floor of the Senate, and many times in the committee, I think the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana might very well be accepted by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] to the committee amendment on page 33. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 33, line 23, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,619,400" and insert "\$2,769,400"; and in line 24, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,358,000" and insert "\$2,488,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 37, line 2, to strike out "\$431,465" and insert "388,319."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 37, line 14, after the word "services", to strike out "purchase (not to exceed thirty)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on the same page, line 18, after the word "act", to strike out "\$2,532,619" and insert "\$2,502,619."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say to Members of the Senate, and especially to members of the Committee on Appropriations, that the amendment on page 49, beginning in line 5, which was agreed to yesterday, should not be agreed to. Funds for the administration of the Defense Homes Corporation are furnished to it under the Lanham Act. I am wondering if members of the committee would be willing to have the amendment rejected.

Mr. GURNEY. To which amendment does the Senator refer?

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment on page 49, beginning in line 5, to strike out certain language and insert one word. The proposed reduction of the sum of \$2,327,400 in line 11 would not be affected. All I am referring to is the stricken portion of the language beginning in line 5.

Mr. RUSSELL. The total amount of the appropriation would not be changed in any way, would it?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. GURNEY. I have no objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was agreed to; and I also ask that the amendment be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 5, after the word "expenses", it is proposed to strike out "in addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with this authorization), not" and insert "Not."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 49, beginning in line 5.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was laboring under the impression that on page 47 of the bill, beginning in line 4, the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Federal Housing Administration was passed over yesterday. I am advised that I am mistaken. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment be reconsidered in order that I may offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us first finish the amendment on page 49.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought the amendment had been agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee amendment in line 11 decreasing the amount has not been acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 11, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "\$2,327,400" and insert "\$2,072,241."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment in line 4 on page 47 was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we not have a statement with regard to the amendment so that we can determine whether or not it will be wise to interfere with the amendment as agreed to? A very large sum of money is involved.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, during the consideration of appropriation bills in every Congress, when Members of the Senate labor under some misapprehension, I do not recall any occasion when the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which an amendment had been agreed to in order that a Senator could make a statement or offer an amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to deprive the Senator of the right to discuss the amendment, but the Senate agreed to it yesterday. What I see taking place here is a gradual increasing of appropriations.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a matter for the Senate to determine. It is for the Senate to determine whether an appropriation shall be increased.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senate agreed to the amendment yesterday.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate agreed to it in the same way that it agrees to many things. Without objection, the amendment was agreed to. I thought it had been passed over, but I have since found that I was mistaken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 47, in line 4, was agreed to.

The motion is debatable.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. I believe the Senator from Maryland desires to discuss the matter, and I yield to him.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will restore the amount originally in the bill, which was \$10,537,747. The amount eliminated was \$537,747, and the appropriation recommended by the committee is about \$4,000,000 less than the amount with which the agency was operating only a year or two ago. Everyone, I am entirely confident, believes that the F. H. A. has done

a very efficient job. The F. H. A. has now only a skeleton organization all over the country. It is operating successfully, and very economically. I have heard no one question such a description.

In the next few days it will be necessary that the Senate consider a bill extending, for a short period, the time during which certain duties now performed by the F. H. A. may be continued by that agency. The F. H. A. today has not more than one-half the organization it had several years ago, and it is operating on a budget very much less than customary.

In addition to the regular duties it has to perform, I wish to call attention to the fact that certain special duties have been placed upon the F. H. A. It is now in the act of processing applications for the Veterans' Administration. Already it has a number of men engaged in that most laudable task. It is quite obvious that the job of processing these applications by the F. H. A. will increase, and not decrease, in size. It is, of course, desirable that so far as possible the processing of these applications for the veterans should be handled through existing agencies. The F. H. A. is admirably equipped to do this kind of work, and consequently it would seem to be a matter of economy, and would be also helpful to the veterans themselves, if at this time no effort were made to curtail unnecessarily this appropriation, and thereby hamper the F. H. A. in its efforts to service our veterans.

Of course, \$553,747 is a considerable sum of money, but it is really only a small percentage of \$10,000,000, only about 5 percent, and I think it must be apparent to everyone that the F. H. A., in order to continue with the duties which it must now perform, and also to take on the duties for the veterans, which are going to increase instead of decrease, should not at this time be limited in any necessary facilities.

Mr. President, let me emphasize that those who are familiar with the operations of the F. H. A. agree that it is operated on a very economical basis. I do not know of any department which comes before any committee with which I am connected which has made a more favorable impression from the standpoint of economy than has the F. H. A.

Considering the fact that the amount involved is only about 5 percent of the appropriation, considering especially the fact that the new duties and responsibilities growing out of the service which the F. H. A. is rendering to the Veterans' Bureau will certainly increase in the future very greatly, I think it would be a mistake at this time to cut off this relatively small amount of appropriation. We can all be fully assured that the F. H. A. will continue to operate just as economically as is possible. I hope that the amount eliminated by the committee will be restored.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Federal Housing Administration voluntarily reduced its force from 5,200 employees; the number on the day of Pearl Harbor, to 2,700 employees now. The money which is appropriated does not really come out of the Treasury, because

the Federal Housing Administration has made money for the Government. It has made a profit of \$66,000,000 for the Government of the United States.

The Federal Housing Administration has taken on an additional burden of work because of the fact that we are undertaking to provide housing for the ex-service men who are returning, and that is an additional requirement of the Federal Housing Administration not heretofore imposed upon it. I think \$553,747 is entirely too drastic a cut from the figures carried in the bill as it was passed by the House. If this were really a charge on the Treasury, I could understand and appreciate the argument for economy, but it really is not. The organization is self-sustaining.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think it can be said the organization is self-sustaining. No one knows whether it is self-sustaining or not. It set up a vast insurance fund, and there is not the slightest evidence that if we had a depression, such as we had 10 years ago, the whole fund would not be wiped out overnight. They have taken a half of 1 percent of all property insured and put it in a reserve, and increased the reserve, and done a fine job, but I do not think we can say we know whether it is going to be a profitable operation or an unprofitable operation until there is some major crisis.

Mr. BARKLEY. The same might be said of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which, on the basis of present figures, has made a profit of half a billion dollars. We do not know what will happen to any of that until it is finally liquidated. Taking the figures as of today of the Federal Housing Administration, it has only insured loans made by banks, and it has accumulated a profit of about \$56,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. It has accumulated a reserve. That is not a profit. That is a reserve against possible loss, and no insurance company in the world would consider that a profit.

Mr. BARKLEY. Whatever the reserve may be, whenever this agency is liquidated, it will go into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. TAFT. Unless it has to make good on its insurance, which it may have to do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, it will all come out in the final accounting, whenever it is liquidated. At any rate, it seems to me this cut is entirely too drastic.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Could the Senator tell me whether the \$10,537,747, which is the amount in the bill as it passed the House, is the same as that recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, or whether it is more or less?

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The current budget for the present year is \$10,484,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, the appropriation for the current fiscal year

is only about \$50,000 or \$75,000 less than the House provision.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. That is the case exactly.

Mr. BARKLEY. Which sum has been cut by about \$500,000.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Of course, the Senator from Ohio is entirely correct in stating that no one knows how the F. H. A. is going to pay out in the end. It takes time to know that result. But the fact is that so far the F. H. A. has worked both profitably and economically. What is going to happen in the future, should another depression unfortunately develop, as the Senator from Ohio has said, no one knows, but all we can say at present, is that to date the record of the F. H. A. organization has been an exceptionally economical and efficient one. The loss record today is really a negligible one.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say just a few words about this question.

Last year was the most active of all the years of the Federal Housing Administration. We all know that to be so. Everyone knows that the present fiscal year has been the most active one in all its existence. Last year, the most active year in the history of the F. H. A., we appropriated \$9,030,648. This year the House appropriated \$10,537,747, or about one and a half million dollars more. Under those circumstances the committee thought that a slight cut such as was made by the Senate committee was not unreasonable. The committee made a cut of only \$537,747, and I appeal to the Senate to stand by that cut. We are borrowing every dollar we expend. Of course the Government officials who come to us and ask for money cannot understand that there is any necessity for economy, in view of the fact that we are spending money as we are. Various officials came before the Senate committee and asked that we make the appropriations in the amounts they had requested. The amount proposed to be appropriated for F. H. A. this year is nearly \$1,000,000 more than the amount appropriated last year, which was the year of greatest activity by the F. H. A. I do not see how any one could reasonably ask that the appropriation be increased.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I agree entirely with the Senator from Tennessee in his insistence upon economy. I nearly always agree with him. He is a safe guide. But I should like to make two suggestions in regard to this special appropriation. First, let me repeat, I think everyone will agree that the F. H. A. has been very economically operated. I have never heard any criticism, in or out of committee, concerning the cost of operations of the F. H. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Federal Housing Administration is very active and is trying to do a good job; but no matter how good a job is sought to be done, we ought to be reasonable in our appropriations. Last year was the year of greatest activity by the F. H. A., and

now they come before us and ask for an increase of \$1,507,000 over what was given them last year. We propose to give them an increase of \$1,000,000, and the Senate committee has simply cut off \$537,000 from the amount appropriated by the House.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is my belief that no matter what we appropriate, Mr. President, the F. H. A. will still continue to be operated very economically. I should be rather inclined to believe as the Senator from Tennessee does but for one reason. I do not think we should underestimate the importance of the needs of the Veterans' Bureau. Requests for loans are coming in ever more frequently. In the month of January, the F. H. A. had about 70 people working on the loans. The requests of the veterans' loans are, of course, going to be processed, and it is highly important that they may be processed as economically as possible. No one can do the work more economically, I believe, than the F. H. A. It has the machinery with which to do the work. It has the trained men available. It has an organization all over the country. No one for a moment thinks that the pace has as yet been set with regard to the number of these loans. Every month that pace is going to be accelerated and before the year is over we will find that probably quite a substantial number of employees will have been added to take care of this particular work of veterans' loans. If it were not for this extraordinary new burden, and certainly a most praiseworthy one, which has been placed on the F. H. A., I would agree with the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senate committee gave the F. H. A. an additional million dollars for that purpose in this bill. Why give the F. H. A. one and a half million dollars for the additional work which is to be done? The F. H. A. does not have a million dollars worth of additional work. The committee has gone into this matter very carefully. It heard the testimony of witnesses. It even heard Mr. Blandford. He is a splendid man, and I have the highest respect, esteem, and admiration for him. That, however, does not mean that we should turn over the Treasury to this activity of government. We must be reasonable. We must be guided by the proof. The Senator from Maryland did not hear the proof. He did not hear all the facts which were adduced. I suppose the Senator did not know how much was appropriated last year. Did he? The Senator does not know that. He does not know how much the increase is. Since the Senator did not hear the evidence, I am sure he did not know—and I am not reflecting on him because he is not a member of the Appropriations Committee—that we had already provided a million dollars extra for the work which the Senator is speaking of. Surely, under these circumstances we ought not to provide a further increase. I appeal to the Senator from Maryland not to insist upon the amendment. I appealed to Mr. Blandford this morning, when he approached me, not to

insist upon the increase. I am very fond of Mr. Blandford. I should like the best thing in the world to do what he asks for. But I appealed to him not to make this request for increase of more than a million dollars for this particular service.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The present budget of the F. H. A. is \$10,484,635, which is within a few thousand dollars of the amount asked for. I assume that that budget has been worked out carefully and economically. We can all so assume, I think.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish I could praise the Bureau of the Budget as much as I praise Mr. Blandford. I am sorry I cannot.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. This is a problem which we must consider. If we reduce the amount to \$10,000,000 then we shall have to reduce the budget. We shall have to reduce the present method of operating. As I have said, the F. H. A. has less than half the number of employees of a few years ago. I am disturbed about any possible interference with the Veterans' Bureau, and I am very much afraid that even if this relatively small cut is made there will be an impairment of the service rendered. That is the only reason I am pressing the matter at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure the Senator's fears will not be justified, and I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the pending committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry. What is the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 47, line 4, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "\$10,537,747", and to insert "\$10,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 19, line 13, before the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That said sum shall not be available for making loans or advances under said title V with respect to projects in any State until the legislature of such State has designated an over-all State agency to allocate the sums made available to such State under said title V to indicate projects conforming to a State, local, or regional plan: *Provided further*, That until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature of such State which ends more than 60 days after the enactment of this

act, the Governor may designate such over-all agency."

Mr. SALTONSTALL also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 1984, the independent offices appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is now after 5 o'clock, and the Senate has done a hard day's work. I believe we might suspend at this time. Therefore I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Reports of committees are in order. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to call the Executive Calendar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the nomination of Aubrey Williams, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration for a term of 10 years.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I thought the first item on the calendar was a treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will state the first item on the calendar.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Executive A and H (78th Cong., 2d sess.).

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consideration of the treaty.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before action is taken on the motion, I wish to say that there is on the calendar a nomination which was adversely reported from committee yesterday, but which was acted upon in committee some 2 weeks ago, I believe. I am not certain with respect to the date. The nomination is that of Mr. Aubrey W. Williams. I should be very happy to vote on that nomination now without any debate. I think his appointment should either be confirmed or rejected. It seems to me unnecessary to continue this matter day after day, as it has been continued since the nomination came to the Senate, and I should like to ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote now on the nomination.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in connection with the nomination of Aubrey Williams, everyone knows that the Senate cannot vote now upon that nomination. Everyone knows that in justice to the Senate and to Mr. Williams and to the President who appointed him, and to everyone else concerned, the Senate is entitled to debate the nomination,

and no doubt will debate it. How long it will take to dispose of it I do not know. Mr. Wallace's nomination was postponed for a month. So long as Mr. Williams' nomination is not confirmed, he is not the head of the R. E. A. and is not on the pay roll. I do not see any reason for haste in trying to obtain a vote this afternoon on Mr. Williams' nomination.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am merely asking for it. If the Senate objects, I cannot get it this afternoon. However, I hoped that the Senator would be willing, as the Democratic leader, to fix a time when we might debate it—say tomorrow. After the pending appropriation bill is disposed of, let us go into executive session and debate the nomination. I believe in debate. I am perfectly willing that it should be debated. Confidentially, I may have something to say about it myself, but whether I shall or not—

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure that if the Senator has anything to say, it will not be in confidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not intend it to be in confidence. I merely mention it in confidence to the Senator at this time.

Mr. President, I feel that this nomination should be voted upon, and I hope that our leader and my friend the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] will allow us to proceed to debate it and get through with it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, not only have I no desire to postpone consideration of Mr. Williams' nomination, but I am anxious to dispose of it as early as possible. It is entitled to be debated. I do not think any Senator will deny that statement. I do not know how long a time will be required for consideration of the nomination. The Senator from Texas has moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that such a motion is not necessary. The treaty is now before the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. The treaty comes up automatically. I understand that the Senator from Texas, who is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and who has been an outstanding, honored, and useful delegate of the United States to a conference in Mexico, and ere long must journey to the Pacific coast to add further laurels to the distinction which he already enjoys as an international conferee on important matters, desires to have the treaty disposed of. I suppose the Senate is entitled to determine the relative importance of ratifying the treaty with Mexico and having Mr. Williams' nomination confirmed or rejected, as the Senate may see fit. I can very well understand the anxiety of the Senator from Texas, who is in charge of the treaty, to bring it forward for consideration. Of course, the question is for the Senate to decide; but the treaty comes up automatically. It, likewise, is subject to debate. I have frequently stated to Senators—and I now state publicly—that I hoped that the Senate would proceed to consider Mr. Williams' nomination immediately after concluding consideration of the appropriation bills. I did not stop to think that the

treaty was already on the calendar, and I had not been advised by the Senator from Texas just when he desired to take it up.

It is obvious that we cannot dispose of the treaty today; nor can we dispose of the Williams nomination today. The treaty is also subject to debate; and I understand that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] has a heaving in his bosom to unload on the Senate; what he regards—and what I am sure we will all regard—as an erudite discourse on the subject of the treaty with Mexico. I have no desire to deprive him of that privilege. However, obviously we cannot dispose of either the treaty or the Williams nomination this afternoon.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator. I am quite sure that this matter can be amicably arranged. As we all know, frequently a treaty is taken up, and then temporarily laid aside for the purpose of considering other matters. Why cannot that be done in this case? Why cannot a time be fixed when we may begin consideration of the nomination of Mr. Williams?

There will be a great deal of debate on the treaty. I understand that certain Senators are opposed to the treaty, and intend to make speeches of great length. If the Senator from Texas would agree to lay aside the treaty temporarily, we could fix a day—say, tomorrow, or even Thursday—so that both sides could be heard on the question of the nomination of Aubrey Williams. As Senators know, the Senate is divided on the subject. The extent of the division does not seem to be known. Can we not fix a day certain for the consideration of the nomination—either Thursday or Friday?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will some Senator yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I have the floor, I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas. I am not sure but that the Senator from Texas had the floor all through this debate.

Mr. CONNALLY. I entertained the illusion that I had the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The treaty is the matter before the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I admire the zeal of the Senator from Tennessee. However, the name of Mr. Aubrey Williams hit us only yesterday.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. It hit us some time ago. It hit us in February or January.

Mr. CONNALLY. It was reported on the 12th of March.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. It was somewhat delayed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not know anything about the nomination except when it was reported to the Senate.

The treaty was reported to the Senate on the 26th of February. It affects the national interests of the entire United States. I believe that it is of somewhat greater importance than one individual, Mr. Aubrey Williams. I thought the Senate had other business before it besides Aubrey Williams.

During the progress of the consideration of the treaty, if Senators who are interested in the nomination of Aubrey

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 15, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, March 14, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 1984, and completed action on committee amendments (pp. 2217-26). Agreed to the committee amendment (as amended by amendments by Sen. LaFollette, Wis.) which prohibits the use of any of these funds to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by a man now in the armed services who has been honorably discharged and who has within 90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after release from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for the restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto (pp. 2217-8).
2. FOOD EXPORTS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., commended the establishment of the food-export committee by J.F.Byrnes, and he and several members discussed the question of domestic supplies of meat and foodstuffs (pp. 2208-15).
3. CHEESE INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized OPA and WFA administration of controls over the cheese industry in connection with prices and production limitations and inserted tables showing cheese prices (pp. 2215-7).
4. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., criticized TVA's interpretation of the provision in the TVA appropriation Act with regard to the disposition of receipts from the sale of power or other products, stating, "Mr. Lilienthal...construed that language as authorizing him...to hold them and use them as he sees fit"; and also criticized TVA's fertilizer "subsidy" to farmers. Sen. McKellar stated that "I shall introduce a bill...requiring not only the Tennessee Valley Authority but every other authority or activity of the Government that collects money belonging to the United States to pay the money into the Treasury and to come before the Congress to obtain appropriations" (pp.2220-6). Sen. Hill, Ala., defended TVA and inserted statements prepared by this Department relative to the post-war use of fertilizer and by TVA relative to mineral fertilizers and the security of the Nation (pp. 2227-31).

5. LANDS. Received an Idaho Legislature resolution opposing the withdrawal or setting aside of lands within Idaho "without first gaining the approval of the State Legislature." To Public Lands and Survey's Committee. (p. 2204.)
6. WILDLIFE. Received a Md. Legislature resolution requesting the U.S. to extend the wild game season for 90 days. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2204)
7. HOUSING. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 681, to provide \$100,000,000 additional for activities under the National Housing Act (S. Rept. 100) (p. 2204).

HOUSE

8. MANPOWER. Agreed to H. Res. 183, to provide that upon adoption of this resolution the manpower bill, H.R. 1752, is taken from the Speaker's table to the end that all Senate amendments be and are disagreed to and a conference is requested with the Senate; after agreeing, 211-177, to Rep. Sabath's motion to vote on the resolution (pp. 2233-41). Reps. May, Thomason, Brook, Andrews of N.Y., and Short were appointed in the House; and Sens. Thomas of Utah, Johnson of Colo., O'Mahoney, Austin, and Burton were appointed conferees in the Senate (pp. 2241, 2231).
9. COMMODITY CREDIT. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Wolcott, and Crawford were appointed conferees on S. 298, the CCC bill (p. 2241). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 13.
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 2242-71). Reps. Rabaut, Mich., and Stefan, Nebr., discussed Latin-American cooperation with respect to the development of rubber production (pp. 2243, 2248). Rep. Rabaut commended the Weather Bureau's activities relating to agriculture (p. 2246). Rep. Rabaut criticized committee elimination of increases to Census Bureau for development of reconversion statistics (p. 2246). Rep. Jensen, Ia., and Rep. Elliott, Calif., discussed reclamation projects in the Colorado River Basin and the Mexican Colorado River Treaty (pp. 2255-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. S. 736, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to provide that periods of vocational training undertaken by disabled veterans in preparing for U. S. employment shall be credited for retirement purposes. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2204.)
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. S. 740, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to amend the Judicial Code with respect to the admission of attorneys at law to practice before the courts, departments, and offices of the Government. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2205.)
13. SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 737, by Sen. Russell, Ga., to establish a Savannah Valley Authority, to provide for unified water control and resource development in the basin of the Savannah River in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the promotion of navigation, and the strengthening of the national defense. To Commerce Committee. (p. 2205.)
14. PUBLIC LANDS. S. Res. 99, by Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., requesting the Attorney General to submit at the first practicable date a report showing the amount and location of all real property owned by the U. S., in each of the several States, including price and values of each tract of land and also the price of

tions supporting those orders, it was recited that the amendments were recommended by the industry.

The two committees which I have mentioned never passed upon them, and I am so informed by L. E. Kopitzke, a member who represents the cheese makers of the Nation. If these committees have no voice they should be discharged. But if they are discharged, we must first be told just who is assisting O. P. A. in drafting these technical cheese orders which are so consistently taking the independently owned factory out of the picture.

I have not mentioned set-aside Cheddar cheese. Senators may know that under the order, as an authorized assembler, one must meet set-aside requirements out of his total receipts in all his assembly plants in the Nation. How is that order working out when coupled with the "Plymouth plus"?

Let us take a particular Green Bay assembler. The company has an assembly plant in Wisconsin and one in Oregon. In 1944, it did not deliver 1 pound of Wisconsin cheese to lend-lease. But, as it had a right to do, it offered its total set-aside requirements out of Oregon. D. P. M. A., which bought for the Government, had to take the cheese at the f. o. b. Oregon price and then ship the cheese to New York for export, paying the freight clear across the Nation. Mind you, this cheese cost the Government—that is, the tax-paying public—at least 5 cents per pound more than it should have cost. Why?

That company could ship its Wisconsin cheese to Oregon after Uncle Sam bought the high-priced Oregon cheese and the company bought the lowest-priced cheese in Wisconsin.

Let us follow through with that example in the case of large operators in Wisconsin and other States.

D. P. M. A. purchase records of Cheddar cheese for the Government show that in 1944, May through December, Wisconsin, making 50 percent of the Nation's Cheddar, furnished only 20 percent to D. P. M. A. for lend-lease. Yet, all the other States, which produce 50 percent, furnished 80 percent. This was in spite of the fact that the manufacture of small styles is increasing in States outside Wisconsin.

The industry of Wisconsin is only asking O. P. A. to make more equitable the price break at the State line. To avoid interference with the dairy price structure, it has been recommended that this be accomplished by either, first, increasing the price one-half cent per pound in Wisconsin; or, second, by increasing the subsidy one-half cent per pound on Wisconsin cheese. During the 2 years that this repeated request has been refused, we have learned of no opposition from other branches of the dairy industry, or from other States. The situation calls for prompt action by the Administrator of O. P. A. or a full and complete justification of his refusal.

All theories which have been advanced in support of the "Plymouth plus" provision have fallen through. Some have been defeated by the very order they were intended to support. For example, Wisconsin cheese can and does move

west. Western cheese can and does move east—all the way from Oregon to New York. Wholesalers' margins are not a factor, since 93 percent of the Cheddar does not and cannot move toward the retailer for consumption as natural cheese.

Lastly, I may say that I intend to request a congressional investigation if the Office of Price Administration does not promptly correct these unnecessary provisions and immediately remove from the backs of the Wisconsin milk producers, the unjustified \$3,000,000 a year penalty of the "Plymouth plus" order.

The continued disruption of the cheese industry of Wisconsin threatens the stability of the dairy industry of the entire Nation. That threat must be eliminated and justice must triumph.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 50, line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 51, line 9, after the word "gloves", to strike out "\$4,134,500" and insert "\$3,900,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] asked that this amendment be passed over. We had an understanding that it would be satisfactory to me personally to divide the difference. In accordance with that understanding with those two Senators, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,017,250."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 52, line 12, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$1,065,160" and insert "\$1,054,061."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 53, line 12, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$583,207" and insert "\$549,727."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 65, after line 19, to insert:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within 40 days thereafter made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is an amendment in which the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr.

GREEN] are interested. The Senator from Rhode Island submitted the amendment in the committee. Certain amendments to the committee amendment have been suggested which are not objectionable to the committee. The Senator from Wisconsin will describe them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, this matter was called to my attention first by Mr. Omar Ketchum, the legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Subsequently it was called to my attention by the representative of the Federal employees' organization of the American Federation of Labor. It is likewise my understanding that the American Legion was concerned about the amendment, although I have not had an opportunity to contact its representatives directly.

As Senators will observe from reading the committee amendment, the point is that in its present form it would cover not only permanent positions in the Federal Government but also temporary positions. The amendment is found on page 65. Senators will also recall that in section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended, paragraph (b) reads as follows:

In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer—

And so forth. The concern of the groups and persons I have previously mentioned is to have the amendment apply only to temporary employees.

It has been suggested that the same result can be obtained by inserting, after the word "a", in line 22, the word "permanent."

Mr. McKELLAR. So that it will read "a permanent position."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer such an amendment to the committee amendment. On page 65, in line 22, after the article "a", insert "permanent", so that the language will read:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position—

And so forth.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on that amendment to the committee amendment. There is no objection to it on my part.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. How would the Senator from Wisconsin interpret the effect of the amendment he has offered as differentiated from the present language of the committee amendment?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The amendment in the bill was reported by the committee. It is not my amendment. As it is now drawn, I understand it would cover not only permanent positions in the Federal Government, but also temporary positions. The amendment I have offered to the committee amendment would limit it to permanent employees.

Mr. BRIDGES. The displacement would occur only in the case of a permanent employee; is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The amendment would abolish a position which is not filled by a returning serviceman who

previously held it. As the amendment is now drawn, its effect would fall upon the permanent positions in the service, as well as the temporary ones.

Mr. BRIDGES. I understand.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. So the amendment I have offered to the committee amendment would confine it to the permanent positions in the Government service, and would make it in conformity with paragraph (b) of section 3 of the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended, so that it would not affect temporary employees.

As I have said, the purpose is to bring the language into conformity with the Selective Training and Service Act, and to continue on the part of the Federal Government the same policy that is imposed upon private employers, and not to have the provision apply to those who are in the temporary service of the Government.

Mr. BRIDGES. In other words, the Senator means, does he not, the temporary service of the Government in the war effort?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; I refer to temporary service in the war effort.

I may say in passing that several other suggestions were made regarding additional amendments, but I think they clearly fall under the prohibition of paragraph 4 of rule XVI, and should not be considered, because they go much beyond a pure limitation, which is within the rule.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator explain how it will be determined whether a position is permanent or temporary?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. My understanding is that there is a very distinct differentiation, and that the temporary employees are classified as being temporary.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is it not the employee who is temporary, not the position? Should not the language be "filling a position formerly held by a permanent employee"?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The language I would insert would be taken from the Selective Training and Service Act. I drew up an amendment to the committee amendment, providing for the insertion of the words "other than a temporary position." But the chairman of the committee suggested insertion of the word "permanent." On first reading, I thought that would accomplish the same result; and since the Senator favored the adoption of such an amendment to the committee amendment, I decided that it would be wise to comply with his suggestion.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. In order that I may make sure that I understand the matter clearly, let me state that I believe this amendment is offered in an attempt to make the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act more enforce-

able. I understand that if a man who is honorably discharged from the service applies within 40 days thereafter for restoration to his former position, he can get it back, if it was not a temporary one. The pending amendment to the committee amendment is for the purpose of making sure that if such a veteran does apply for his former position, no one who filled that position after he left it could be paid any salary. Therefore, I understand that the amendment would make available to him a way which might not otherwise be open to him. Is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes. Furthermore, let me say that it is not the purpose to have positions in the temporary service abolished. Of course, most of those who have been brought into Government service to assist in the war effort have been employed in the temporary service. This provision would not apply to them. My amendment is proposed because it is felt that otherwise the committee amendment would work grave injustices, because the intent was to protect the permanent positions, not the temporary ones.

Let me read a paragraph from Mr. Ketchum's letter:

Unless this provision is confined to those former civil-service employees who held a permanent status in the classified civil service, a strict interpretation of the old language as written by the Appropriations Committee would be unfair and work to the disadvantage of thousands of World War No. 1 veterans and civil-service career employees who have been transferred into positions previously held by temporary workers, and there will be no alternative for the agency involved other than to discharge veterans and career employees who may be serving in positions formerly held by temporary employees and who are serving in those positions because of directives from their supervisors.

Mr. BURTON. That is to say, the original Selective Training and Service Act had no reference whatever to temporary positions, and therefore the language now under consideration should have no reference whatever to temporary positions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is my position.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin to the committee amendment beginning in line 20, on page 65.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator point out the exact place at which the words he has proposed would be inserted in the committee amendment?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In the committee amendment on page 65, in line 22, my amendment would insert the word "permanent" before the word "position."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I inquire if the amendment has been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then I desire to offer to the committee amendment a

further amendment which I understand has been suggested by the Veterans' Administration in order to bring the bill into conformity with other statutes. In line 24, after the word "within," I move to strike out "40 days thereafter," and insert "90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said discharge."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the committee amendment on page 65, in line 24.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are there any further committee amendments which were passed over?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are none.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to ask the Senator from Tennessee what disposition was made of the appropriation item for the Securities and Exchange Commission. I wished to be heard on the amendment. I was called from the Chamber, and upon my return I was advised that action had been taken on the amendment during my absence.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator refer to the item on page 51 of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The action taken by the Senate was, at the request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] to divide in half the difference between the House text and the committee recommendation.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to have a statement appear in the RECORD with respect to that matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I feel that the conference committee will be the forum in which the question will be settled.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I shall be very glad to consider any suggestion which the Senator from Wyoming or any other Senator may wish to present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My feeling is that the full amount should be restored. However, I shall not seek to have the amendment reconsidered.

Mr. President, I should like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a letter addressed to the Senator from Tennessee by the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The letter did not appear in the printed copy of the hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to have the Senator insert in the RECORD the letter to which he has referred.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Before sending the letter forward I may say that the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange

Commission points out that an increase over the 1945 appropriation of \$74,700, which was allowed by the other House, was intended for the purpose of enabling the S. E. C. to carry on the following operations:

First, investigations under section 12 (h) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Section 12 (h) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act is the section which prohibits registered holding companies, or any subsidiary thereof, from using the mails, or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, or otherwise, directly or indirectly—

(1) to make any contribution whatsoever in connection with the candidacy, nomination, election, or appointment of any person for or to any office or position in the Government of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision of a State, or any agency, authority, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; or

(2) to make any contribution to or in support of any political party or any committee or agency thereof.

It is my understanding that several complaints have been made to the Securities and Exchange Commission to the effect that contributions of that character have been made.

The purpose of the appropriation which was requested by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and allowed by the House of Representatives, was to enable the S. E. C. to carry on its investigation.

Another purpose of the appropriation was to conduct a surveillance of securities markets, and related work. It was pointed out by no less an authority than Marriner Eccles, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that there had been a great increase of speculation in the stock markets in a manner which he, at least, considered to be detrimental to the public interest, because it encouraged inflation. I understand that Mr. Eccles has made recommendations to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee with respect to that problem. It seems to me to be of the utmost importance that in making such investigations of the securities markets and related work, the facilities of the Securities and Exchange Commission should not be curtailed by a reduction of the appropriation which, in this instance, amounted to only \$21,940.

Another purpose of the requested increase in appropriation which was allowed by the House of Representatives, was the inspection of books and records of brokers and dealers, and an investigation of securities violations.

There was also a recommended appropriation of \$12,780 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Mead-Ramspeck automatic promotion law.

The circumstances, Mr. President, are such that I hope consideration will be given in the conference committee to the restoration of the full amount allowed by the other House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there is no doubt in the world that the Securities and Exchange Commission has been doing a fine work; under Mr. Purcell it has been doing splendid work, but we have been trying to hold down appro-

priations to what they are for the present fiscal year. I think that this year we have spent more money on our governmental activities than we have ever spent before. To increase the appropriations for the coming year would seem to me to be unwise. Wherever we could curtail them we have curtailed them. There is very little difference between the appropriation which was made for the present fiscal year, and the one proposed for the coming fiscal year. I believe the difference is only \$42,000. In view of all of the so-called war work which has been done by this and other agencies of the Government, it seems to me that the slight reduction of \$42,000 would not curtail a great activity of this nature. I am quite sure that if Mr. Purcell were present he would endorse this slight reduction in the appropriation as passed by the House. I shall be glad to consider what the Senator from Wyoming has said, but at the present time it seems to me that nothing further can be done.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe that the Senator from Tennessee is entitled to a great deal of credit for his efforts to promote efficiency and economy in the Government. However, day before yesterday, when the appropriation item for the S. E. C. was before the Senate I asked to have the amendment passed over because I realized there were present the makings of a considerable speculative boom ahead. Speculations and transactions in stocks are increasing very rapidly. I have talked with one of the members of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He feels that the work of the Commission will be even more difficult in the years ahead than it has ever been in the past. Many persons throughout the country will have a great deal of money, and will be looking for places to invest it. Others will suggest that the money be invested in ways in which it should not be invested.

If the Securities and Exchange Commission shows that it requires a small additional appropriation in order properly to do its work, I hope that when the matter comes before the conference committee an adequate appropriation will be agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I have referred from Chairman Purcell, of the S. E. C., be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Revised allocations on basis of an increase of \$74,700

Project title	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	Purpose
Corporation finance.....	5	4.8	\$22,080	Investigations under sec. 12 (h) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Surveillance of securities markets and related work. Inspection of books and records of brokers and dealers and investigation of securities violations. Mead-Ramspeck automatic promotion law (Public Law 200).
Trading and exchange.....	8	7.5	21,940	
Regional offices.....	5	4.5	17,900	
Additional cost in 1946 of automatic promotions made in 1945.			12,780	
Total.....	18		74,700	

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1945.
The Honorable KENNETH McKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. McKELLAR: I understand that the Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1946 is now under consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In our recent conversation some of the items included in the 1946 Budget estimate of the Securities and Exchange Commission were discussed, particularly the increases we requested and the reasons therefor. I appreciate your suggestion that this date be submitted to you in writing and I am glad for the opportunity to do so. I have prepared a short statement, which follows, indicating the progress of our 1946 estimates, and the amounts approved at various stages.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE 1946 BUDGET
ESTIMATES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The estimates, prepared on the basis that the war would continue in 1946 on both the European and Pacific fronts, were submitted and/or approved as follows:

Amount of estimates as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget..... \$4,427,700
Reduction made in estimates by Bureau of the Budget..... —191,700

Amount of estimate as submitted to Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives 4,236,000
Reductions by Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives..... —101,500

Amount included in Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1946..... 4,134,500
Net increase over 1945 appropriation allowed..... 74,700

Amount of 1945 appropriation, less money for overtime pay (which amounts to \$591,904)..... 4,059,800

As you know, the bill includes \$4,134,500 under our appropriation for salaries and expenses, and that our estimate was reduced by \$101,500 by the House Appropriations Committee. The committee's report on the bill does not specify the particular item involved in the reduction, but it would appear that \$1,500,000 of the total reduction related to the cost of penalty mail and that the remainder, or \$100,000, was a general reduction in all items.

Our testimony on the bill as given before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and recorded in the printed hearings beginning on page 630, includes a detailed explanation of the increases we requested. I would particularly like to call your attention to the table appearing at the bottom of page 630 of the hearings, which table states the specific purposes for which additional funds were sought. That table was prepared on the basis of a net increase of \$176,200. However, when this amount was reduced to \$74,000 it became necessary to revise the allocations. The revised allocations are:

I believe that the printed hearings referred to above adequately outlines our work, therefore, it does not seem necessary to repeat what is written there. I am sure that you appreciate the necessity of providing at least a small staff to conduct investigations of reported or alleged violations of section 12 (h) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act; that because of the steadily increasing activities in the trading of securities we should have adequate personnel for the surveillance of security markets; and that we should provide for more frequent inspections of the books and records of brokers and dealers transacting business in the over-the-counter markets. These are the three activities for which additional funds are requested in 1946.

Because of conditions now existing with respect to manpower and to the war needs, the Commission does not intend to request the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore any of the funds heretofore eliminated from our 1946 budget estimates, but we do want to stress the fact that, in our opinion, the amounts presently included in the independent offices appropriation bill represents the minimum amount of money we will need in 1946 to administer the several laws assigned to us.

I hope that I have satisfactorily summarized the chief points in our recent discussion. If there is any other information on this subject which you may wish to have, I shall be glad to furnish it. Thank you for your courtesy in personally considering our budgetary problems.

Sincerely,

GANSON PURCELL,
Chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee have further amendments to propose in behalf of the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me proceed and make the statement I desire to make, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have been deeply concerned, as Senators who have been here several years know, about an amendment which was adopted 2 years ago concerning the T. V. A. I want to read the T. V. A. law, as amended. It will take me just a moment, and I think it will be worth while for Senators to listen to it. Section 26 of the original T. V. A. Act, as amended, reads as follows:

Sec. 26. Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the Board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Corporation, and from any other activities of the Corporation, including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States—

That is still the law; it expressed the intention of Congress when it passed the law—

at the end of each calendar year, save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the Board shall be necessary for the Corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

Mr. Lilienthal, the Director of the T. V. A., construed that language as authorizing him not to pay into the Treasury the proceeds from the power

business, but to hold them and use them as he sees fit without reference to the Congress. That he is mistaken about that is shown by the next sentence:

A continuing fund of \$1,000,000 is also excepted from the requirements of this section and may be withheld by the Board to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation.

If it was the purpose of Congress to turn over to the T. V. A. all these funds, all these receipts, to be used as the Director desired to use them, why establish another fund?

There is a proviso which reads as follows:

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use by the Board, after June 30, 1936, of proceeds accruing prior to July 1, 1936, for the payment of obligations lawfully incurred prior to such latter date.

That applies only to 1 year; it does not apply at all to subsequent years, but Mr. Lilienthal has construed the act to mean that he does not have to pay into the Treasury of the United States the proceeds or receipts of the T. V. A.

Mr. President, to show that he carries out his view of that law, I wish to tell the Senate what happened just a day or two after we heard Mr. Lilienthal before the committee. I read from the Knoxville Journal and Tribune of the 8th of March 1945. I ask Senators to listen to this, because it shows distinctly where we are going:

T. V. A. BUYS EAST TENNESSEE LIGHT & POWER CO.—BIG DEAL CLOSED IN NEW YORK—GROSS PRICE TO APPROXIMATE \$9,600,000

Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to take over the East Tennessee Light & Power Co. in upper east Tennessee.

Terms of the agreement were revealed today by a high official of the power company who refused use of his name. He put the gross purchase price at approximately \$9,600,000.

East Tennessee Light & Power operates in Sullivan, Greene, Washington, Unicoi, Johnson, and Carter Counties in east Tennessee; in Scott County, Va.; and Avery County, N. C.

I ask, Mr. President, that the remainder of the article be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWNEY in the chair). Without objection, the matter will be printed in the RECORD.

The remainder of the article is as follows:

T. V. A. bought the equity position of Cities Service Power & Light Co., including preferred and common stock of East Tennessee Light & Power, for \$3,680,000.

The Authority agreed to buy East Tennessee Light & Power bonds owned by the John Hancock Mutual Insurance Co. valued at \$4,800,000. The official said payment of a premium might be necessary to obtain these bonds.

T. V. A. also is obligated to retire 9,365 shares of East Tennessee Light & Power preferred stock now in the hands of the public. Par value of this stock is \$100.

The sale became effective December 31, 1944, and a memorandum agreement was signed in New York March 3, 1945. Closing date of the sale is expected to be July 31.

Representing T. V. A. in the negotiations were E. J. Griffin, acting general counsel; Walton Seymour of T. V. A.'s power depart-

ment, and E. H. Muir, T. V. A. evaluation engineer.

Offsetting the gross purchase price will be cash on hand and interim earnings, making the net sale price approximately \$9,000,000, the East Tennessee Light & Power official said.

He said T. V. A. would become in effect a liquidating agent and would negotiate with the various municipalities served for their purchase of the distribution systems formerly owned by East Tennessee Light & Power.

Negotiations between T. V. A. and the utility company have been in since the Securities Exchange Commission had ordered Cities Service to divest itself of the east Tennessee properties, and had extended the time for this to August 17, 1945.

Mr. McKELLAR. Now, Mr. President, let us look at that and see what it means. Several years ago the Commonwealth & Southern Power Co. and the Tennessee Power Co., I believe, and perhaps one or two other smaller companies operating just below where the East Tennessee Power Co. operates, in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and Knoxville and further down, were purchased by T. V. A. Of both power companies the late Wendell Willkie was the president, and he controlled them. The T. V. A. came to Congress and obtained the authority and power to deal with this matter, and did deal with it. Congress passed a law, and the T. V. A. bought the companies from Mr. Willkie. We have never heard a word about it since. But this time our agent takes another view and considers that it is a matter with which Congress has nothing to do. Who knows—if there is a Senator on the floor who does know, I shall be glad to have him give the information—who knows whether \$9,600,000 is a fair price, a high price, a low price, or what sort of a price it is for those power companies? Prices of things now are higher than they have ever been before. When the dams which have been authorized are completed I think undoubtedly this power-company property should be purchased, but I do not think it ought to be purchased under a flimsy, doubtful law, or an amendment to it. I think the T. V. A. should come before the Congress and request authority to make the purchase.

Mr. Lilienthal had something to say about the matter, and I shall tell the Senate what he stated. It was when he referred, just before the close of his testimony, to some who were thinking about buying this power company. Mr. Lilienthal came before our committee and had a very pleasant examination and got along beautifully. He testified 3 days, and his testimony covered 118 pages of printed matter, but he did not say anything about the T. V. A. buying the East Tennessee Light & Power Co., except in a wholly different way, and I shall read in a moment what he said.

The United States Government has \$767,000,000 invested in the Tennessee Valley project. Do we want to exclude ourselves from any overseeing position about the matter? Do we want to give it up entirely, and merely turn it over to Mr. Lilienthal? He has the idea that it should be turned over to him, that he knows more about the power company business than anyone else, and that he should be allowed to run it just as he pleases. He uses the word "independ-

ent." He wants it operated independently of the Government or anybody else. He is urging that the Missouri Valley Authority, when it is provided for, shall be operated independent of anybody, and that the money we put in shall be turned over to the graces of whomsoever is put in charge of it.

Mr. President, I think that would be unwise legislation. I do not think the policy under which Lilienthal is undertaking to conduct the Tennessee Valley Authority is according to law. I do not think he has a right under the law, to do as he is doing and I am of the opinion that if anyone should attempt to enjoin him, and the courts should pass upon the matter, the courts would hold that he had no legal right to conduct this great industry independent of the Congress. Yet that is precisely what he is doing. The Senate of the United States has several times, I know of three times—undertaken to make Mr. Lilienthal do just what every other power company in the country is required to do. Do Senators realize that the Government has a much larger power business in the West than it has in the T. V. A.? Boulder Dam, Bonneville Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, and other dams in the West, under the direction of Mr. Bashore, do the largest power business in the world.

Mr. Bashore and his associates appeared before the committee, and he was asked if the plants under his control were hamstrung, or interfered with, or circumscribed in their liberty of action by having to come to the Congress to obtain appropriations, and having to pay their receipts into the Treasury. Mr. Bashore says that it was helpful to him to come before the Congress and get appropriations, and to pay the receipts into the Treasury of the United States. There may be some minor concerns somewhere, I am not sure, which do not do so, but so far as I can remember, not only do the other Government power plants pay their receipts into the Treasury and get their appropriations from the Treasury, but the great Post Office Department does the same. The Post Office Department is making money. It made \$37,000,000 last year. Suppose, as soon as it became self-supporting, Mr. Walker had come before the Congress and said, "Just turn the Post Office Department over to us; we will run it hereafter." I do not think he would have gotten many votes. I think that if Mr. Bashore should come and ask that his company be turned over to him to run as he pleased, and not turn any of the receipts into the Treasury, neither the Senate nor the House would agree to it. The Tennessee Valley Authority is the only case of its kind. Mr. Lilienthal said that it would hamstring him. That is his constant statement, in addition to one other to which I must refer.

Another statement of the newspapers, especially those in Chattanooga, is that I, individually, wanted to take over the patronage of the T. V. A. I repeated that to Mr. Lilienthal and asked him if it were true, and he said that I had never done so, that I had never made a recommendation about any employee of his since the T. V. A. had been started.

I say to the Senate that I have no such desire. The truth is that patronage is a great detriment to a Senator, instead of being a help to him. Besides, I agree that this concern should not be in politics at all, but I ask Senators who are now present if it has not been in politics recently. Have not Senators been receiving telegrams, practically all of them inspired by this concern, or its agents or representatives? Why should we treat the T. V. A. differently from the other power developments? That is what I ask. Who is more interested in this matter than I am?

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. We all know the very deep interest the Senator has taken in the T. V. A. As long as I have been in the Senate, and a member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator has manifested his interest on every occasion. But I heard a radio commentator this morning—I have forgotten his name—

Mr. McKELLAR. Drew Pearson, probably.

Mr. OVERTON. No; it was not Drew Pearson. He was referring to what was going to occur on the floor of the Senate, and he said the Senator from Tennessee would bring this question up, and he referred to the Senator as the arch enemy of the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have seen that statement published several times.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not think there could be a grosser misrepresentation, because I think the Senator from Tennessee has been the best friend the T. V. A. has had.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator most cordially.

Mr. OVERTON. In my opinion, the Senator has been the one who, more than any other Senator or Representative, has built up the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has made a statement which leads me to make a further statement along the same line. In 1916 I offered an amendment in the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, being a Member of the House at the time, which amendment provided for the building of a dam on the Tennessee River. It was buffeted and battered around. I was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. At that time there were many Members of the House who did not think the Government should go into the building of dams. They honestly felt that way about the matter. I encountered strong opposition. The power companies helped that idea along very greatly. But I finally got a provision in a bill, which went to the Senate, and when it got to the Senate there were certain Members of the Senate who helped it along very materially in this body. The late Senator from South Carolina, Senator Smith, wrote a new amendment, and while it was not adopted in conference in its entirety, it was adopted substantially. The bill passed, and President Wilson not only signed it, but selected Muscle Shoals as the place at which the dam should be built.

That dam was built. It was finished by the end of the war. After the Government had put approximately \$90,000,000, as I recall, into that dam, it was leased to the Alabama Power Co. in 1921 for a small rental. The Alabama Power Co. was a very large company. From that time until Franklin D. Roosevelt became President many bills and other measures were introduced in both Houses for the purpose of further utilizing the dam sites on the Tennessee River. During his campaign President Roosevelt announced that he was in favor of building the dams, and in January of the year he took office he came to Washington before he was inaugurated and invited a party to go with him to Muscle Shoals to see the dam. He invited as members of this party former Senator Dill, of Oregon, the late Senator Norris, of Nebraska, myself, and perhaps several other Senators, but we three Senators went with the party. The Representative from that district was also present. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] says he went with the party. I do not recall that, but since he says he did he will verify what I have to say about it.

On the way back the President said he had had a bill prepared, and the bill which he had had prepared was what is substantially now the law. I remember he said he wanted to change the name of the organization. He wanted it to be called the Tennessee Valley Authority instead of the Tennessee Valley Commission, and everyone agreed with him about that. He then said he was going to turn the bill over to his old friend, George Norris, and he hit Senator Norris on the back as he said it. The bill which was introduced was not the one Senator Norris had prepared, but the bill which the President had had prepared. At the same time he turned over an identical bill to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who was in the House at that time, to be introduced in the House. The bill passed the House and came to the Senate. It was amended a good deal in the Senate, and the final result, according to the Record, is that the Hill bill was passed and the Norris bill indefinitely postponed, so far as the nominal part of the situation is concerned. That, Mr. President, is what happened.

Mr. President, the passage of a law authorizing a project does not amount to a row of beans under circumstances such as came up in that case. Where did the fight arise? Over that bill? Not at all. It went through without a battle. But the power companies did not want the dams built. Not only did the power companies not want the dams built, but the Tennessee Valley Authority, after it was created, did not want them built. What happened was that the first two dams, the Wheeler Dam and what is now called the Norris Dam, were built without objection, out of E. R. A. funds. Then Dr. A. E. Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal, forming a majority of the Authority, objected to the building of any more dams on the ground that the Authority was not in competition with the power companies, but all they intended to do was to use the three dams they had as a yardstick to teach the power companies how much they should charge for their

power. Think of it, Mr. President. That was their attitude.

The bill which came from the House that year did not provide for the building of any more dams, but when it reached the Senate and was considered by the Appropriations Committee, I offered an amendment providing for the Pickwick Dam, and it was finally adopted, as I remember, by a 1-vote majority. From that day until the present time I have had the fight of my life over every dam that has been constructed under the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. President, I shall place in the RECORD a history of this transaction, to show what sort of fight was made in the Senate.

Mind you, Mr. President, the House in considering the bill did not agree to the building of the dam. We succeeded in getting agreement to it only in conference. Provision for every single dam, with one exception, was made in the Senate. The House did provide for one dam, but with that exception, provision with respect to every single dam was made by amendments which I offered in the Senate. Yet I have seen the willfully false statement contained in a Chattanooga newspaper that Senator McKELLAR was opposed to the dams. I wish to say, Mr. President, that I was for the building of the dams on the Tennessee River at an investment of \$767,000,000, every dollar of which was agreed to by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I take this occasion to thank my friends who were in the Senate at that time, some of whom are still in the Senate, who helped me. I see one of them beside me, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who, since he has been in the Senate, knows what a fight I have had with respect to every one of these dams. As I recall, I succeeded in getting most of the dams provided for in committee by a one-vote majority. In the statement I am going to place in the RECORD Senators will find how Senators voted in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to take the honor of being the Senator who provided that one-vote majority on several occasions.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say to the Senator that he was always one of the friends who helped.

Mr. President, the greatest work I have ever done as a legislator is in connection with the building of the Tennessee Valley dams. Some people seem to think that dams can be built simply by wishing for them or simply by introducing bills. Dams cannot be built in that way. It takes money to build dams. All I did was to secure the money with which to build the dams. Every dollar of the money was secured against great opposition. The poor, ignorant gentleman to whom the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] referred awhile ago as having stated that I was opposed to the Tennessee Valley Authority, made his statement because he was ignorant. I do not wish to say anything bad about him, only that he was simply ignorant. He did not know any better. He had seen newspaper advertisements which our friend Mr. Lillenthal is putting out.

Mr. President, I ask my Senatorial friends to read the material I shall put in the RECORD and they will see with what great difficulties I have had to contend.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, Senators can imagine how I feel, after having persuaded the Congress of the United States to invest \$767,000,000 in improving the Tennessee River. Incidentally, we are investing a little more in two more dams on that river. Senators can understand why I should feel that we ought to be scrupulous about accounting for profits, and about having that agency, no matter who is in charge of it, come before the Congress, as every other Government agency is required to do.

I believe that one newspaper stated a day or two ago that if an amendment such as I have in mind were adopted, this agency would have to come to Congress, hat in hand, for appropriations. Mr. President, the President of the United States comes to the Congress for appropriations. So do Cabinet officers. They do not come with their hats in their hands. Every year the Postmaster General comes to the Congress and obtains scores of millions of dollars to operate his department. He does not come with his hat in his hand. It is remarkable that this one agency should be held up as an example of an agency which must come to Congress hat in hand. With the single exception of this organization, every Government agency, from the President on down, must come to Congress for appropriations.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I am very much interested in what the Senator is saying. I regret interrupting the flow of his argument.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. DOWNEY. I am quite anxious to understand more clearly the issues involved in this particular question. I understood the Senator to say a moment ago—and I may have misunderstood him because I did not hear clearly—that he was reading from the statute creating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DOWNEY. He was reading certain language which he thought would compel the Authority to turn its receipts into the Treasury; and he stated that Mr. Lillenthal had taken a different position.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wonder if the Senator will be kind enough to reread that language and then tell me whether he is seeking to introduce into the pending bill some further language which would clarify the meaning.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall first read the language of the statute, and then I shall tell the Senator what I propose to do.

Section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act reads as follows:

SEC. 26. Commencing July 1, 1936—

This language was subsequently amended, but that was the date of the act.

Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the Board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Corporation—

That refers to fertilizer—

and from any other activities of the Corporation including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year, save and except—

This is the language which is relied upon to justify not turning the receipts into the Treasury—

save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the Board shall be necessary for the Corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy, and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

Mr. Lillenthal claims that that language gives him the right to disregard the Congress. He contends that he need not come to Congress for anything, and need not turn in the receipts. The dams are nearly all completed, and there has been a good sale for power. The business is now profitable. When it became profitable he wanted to get away from Congress. According to his own statements, he wishes to operate the agency to suit himself. I asked him whether he believed that he was more capable of managing and controlling this agency than is the Congress, and I never did get an answer from him.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. To what extent, if any, has the Authority paid any of its proceeds into the Treasury?

Mr. McKELLAR. In recent years it has paid in nothing. Before that it turned in all its receipts. It has been only during the past 2 or 3 years that it has had much money. Before that time it turned in its receipts and obtained appropriations from Congress, just as appropriations are obtained for Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and other dams.

Mr. President, I should like to read a few excerpts from the record of the hearings. I ask Senators to read the statement which will be placed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

I read from page 104:

Mr. LILLIENTHAL. Let me put the matter on its own bottom.

The operation of a large electric system of this character is a business undertaking. It is owned lock, stock, and barrel by the Government of the United States. Every dime of T. V. A.'s investment belongs to the Government and the people of the United States. The whole beneficial use is in the people, and the control of policy and the control of that beneficial use is in the Congress of the United States.

Senator McKELLAR. I am glad you concede that.

EXERCISING OF FUNCTION OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. LILLIENTHAL. No question about that at all. I will spend no more time on that. We have no difference there at all. The question comes down to one of what function can and should be performed by the Congress as one of the responsible agents to the people in respect of these properties and what func-

tions can be performed by other agents of the people in the executive branch.

If we are to adopt that view, then all the money-making activities of the Government should be turned over to various individuals to operate just as they please. For example, if Mr. Lilienthal wanted to buy a \$9,600,000 competing corporation, we should let him buy it, and Congress should have nothing to do with it. Congress should have no concern with it, under that theory. That would be a matter for him to determine. However, a short time before, when he wanted to buy other companies, he came to Congress and obtained permission of Congress. But he did not have the money at that time. As soon as the money began to roll in, he wanted to get rid of Congress, and avoid the trouble of coming before Congress to obtain appropriations.

I continue to read:

Senator McKELLAR. One minute, just right there. Do you mean to tell this committee that you are more capable of determining what is beneficial and what is useful to the country than Congress?

Mr. LILIENTHAL. I am referring to section 26 of the act.

He did not answer the question at all.

Senator McKELLAR. I am asking you for your individual opinion. Do you think that you are more capable of handling this matter than the Congress of the United States?

Mr. LILIENTHAL. I think to answer that question in that form would not be—

Senator McKELLAR (interposing). Suppose you answer it "Yes" or "No" and explain what you mean.

Mr. LILIENTHAL. Let me explain what I mean.

He did not answer the question.

Mr. President, what are we going to do? Are we going to turn these plants over to the individual managers and let them buy what they please with Government funds which come into their hands, or are we going to retain the same sort of supervision we retain over the Post Office Department, for example, and every other Government agency?

My distinguished friend from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] was formerly connected with the Department of Justice. When that Department receives money from penalties, and various other sources, it must all go into the Treasury. If we were to follow the plan of permitting each agency to control its own affairs, where would such a policy lead us? We would have 40 or 50 governments.

Let me turn to another question, although I am consuming more time than I had intended to take. A large amount of nitrate is manufactured at the T. V. A. plant, and it is used for war purposes in time of war and for fertilizer purposes in time of peace. Without consulting the Congress, so far as I know, Mr. Lilienthal has assumed the duty of giving largesses or munificences, as I believe they are sometimes called, or charities, as they are called at other times. What else could they be called, Mr. President? Subsidies is the usual word for them. We have a Department of Agriculture which looks after subsidies for farmers all over our country. Mr. Lilienthal has assumed the right to manufacture nitrates and fertilizers, I forget the exact amount

which is produced by the T. V. A. each year, but the aggregate is several million dollars' worth. Mr. Lilienthal does not sell it; he gives it away. He gives it to the farmers. He is giving additional subsidies to the farmers. Heaven knows, if there is any class of persons who need subsidies, it is usually the farmers. They have the hardest time to get along of any class of our people. I can speak of that because I know at first hand what their situation is; I do not speak about it from hearsay. I know the difficulties they have to meet. My sympathy is with them; but if we are to give them subsidies, we should treat all of them alike.

Let me point out what Mr. Lilienthal does. He makes contracts with certain of the farmers to let them experiment with his fertilizers. He gives them a contract for a 5-year term of experimentation, and after the 5 years have elapsed he renews it. That is a fairly extensive experiment. Everyone knows that fertilizers of this sort will increase the productivity of the land. No experimentation is needed in order to know that. There is no one in my section of the country who does not know it.

Let me indicate what was done last year by Mr. Lilienthal in distributing fertilizers. I hold in my hand a summary statement covering the period commencing when this program began several years ago—in 1935, to be exact. Mr. Lilienthal began in Alabama with 47 counties and 5,206 farms. He selected those farms. Most of the farms were in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. But he did not stop there. He gave out his subsidies to farmers in States all over the country. I wonder whether many Senators knew about that. In Arkansas there are 25 farmers to whom Mr. Lilienthal gives such fertilizers. I do not know how he obtained the names of the farmers. Possibly he obtained them in some way through farm operators or farm organizations. He gives such fertilizers to 25 farmers in Arkansas, for a period of from 5 to 10 years; but he disregards all the other farmers in that State.

In Idaho there are 8 farms which receive those fertilizers. I wonder how Mr. Lilienthal selected them. Illinois has 16 such farms; Indiana has 53; Iowa has 31; Kansas has 12; Louisiana has 13; Maryland has 4; Michigan has 36; Minnesota has 20; Missouri has 20; New Hampshire has 10; New Mexico has 16; New York has 53; Ohio has 13; Oregon has 8; South Carolina has 21; Texas has 37; Vermont has 11; Washington has 20; West Virginia has 13; and Wisconsin has 61. To those selected farms several million dollars' worth of fertilizer was given absolutely free, for so-called experimental purposes, for periods ranging from 5 to 10 years.

Mr. President, if it is proper to grant such subsidies by giving fertilizer to farmers, if the Government is going to commence such a practice, all farmers should be treated alike. Mr. Lilienthal does not do that; he selects merely a few farmers—a baker's dozen, so to speak, of the farmers of our country. If we are to confer on Mr. Lilienthal the authority and duty to give to farmers subsidies in

the form of fertilizer, should not such subsidies be given to all farmers alike? Should there not be some method of doing it? Shall we simply turn over this business to Mr. Lilienthal, and let him run it to suit himself, according to any method he may choose to use?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Will the Senator tell me how many farms in my State of California have received such subsidies?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will tell the Senator, if that information is given on the list I have before me. However, now that I examine it further, I find that no California farms are included.

Mr. DOWNEY. Did none of our farmers receive any of the fertilizer?

Mr. McKELLAR. No farmers in the Senator's State received any of it.

Mr. DOWNEY. Perhaps that is a compliment to our land; I do not know.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know, but I presume it is. Approximately 30 or 40 States are represented in the list. The others are not.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, let me inquire whether Montana farms are included.

Mr. McKELLAR. No Montana farms received any of the fertilizer. The Senator should get in touch with Mr. Lilienthal. I am quite sure that the Senator from Montana, with his winning ways, could easily have some Montana farms taken care of in that way.

I find that 11 Vermont farms have received such fertilizers. Think of it—the experimental use of fertilizers for from 5 to 10 years. It does not take that long to find out what fertilizer will do to land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the list to which I have referred may be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of Tennessee Valley Authority test-demonstration activities through June 30, 1944

States	Number of counties	Total number of farms to date	Number of active farms, June 30, 1944	Tons of phosphate to June 30, 1944	Tons of nitrate to June 30, 1944	Year program initiated
VALLEY STATES						
Alabama.....	47	5,206	2,765	22,693	2,471	1935
Georgia.....	52	3,416	2,606	22,234	1,749	1935
Kentucky.....	49	1,798	605	10,053	710	1935
Mississippi.....	34	2,094	767	13,418	1,032	1935
North Carolina.....	64	6,358	5,577	26,523	1,629	1935
Tennessee.....	64	14,512	11,570	69,141	3,334	1935
Virginia.....	60	6,880	3,183	43,872	1,611	1935
NONVALLEY STATES						
Arkansas.....	25	487	130	2,306	230	1937
Idaho.....	8	17	16	211	21	1942
Illinois.....	16	330	283	1,402	-----	1937
Indiana.....	53	79	67	643	80	1940
Iowa.....	31	424	248	2,391	3	1937
Kansas.....	12	77	35	394	3	1939
Louisiana.....	13	284	137	1,059	250	1937
Maryland.....	4	112	112	502	80	1942
Michigan.....	36	751	619	2,326	23	1940
Minnesota.....	20	228	165	1,453	-----	1940
Missouri.....	20	325	241	3,444	167	1936
New Hampshire.....	10	90	-----	60	-----	1937
New Mexico.....	16	48	18	418	7	1941
New York.....	53	779	678	2,824	144	1939
Ohio.....	13	312	263	2,029	188	1937

Summary of Tennessee Valley Authority test-demonstration activities through June 30, 1944—Continued

States	Number of counties	Total number of farms to date	Number of active farms, June 30, 1944	Tons of phosphate to June 30, 1944	Tons of nitrate to June 30, 1944	Year program initiated
NONVALLEY STATES—CON.						
Oregon.....	8	38	35	573	62	1941
South Carolina.....	21	351	124	1,390	260	1936
Texas.....	37	935	520	3,539	333	1936
Vermont.....	11	131	124	1,549	126	1941
Washington.....	20	52	49	533	38	1942
West Virginia.....	13	250	219	1,282	-----	1936
Wisconsin.....	61	1,066	386	2,009	210	1938
Total.....	877	47,430	31,542	240,366	15,361	-----

¹ 21,585 are unit test-demonstration farms covering 4,141,081 acres, 25,845 are area test-demonstration farms covering 2,747,717 acres.

NOTE.—This summary is cumulative and reports all farms which have participated in the test-demonstration program since its beginning in 1935.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have presented this matter because it is my position that subsidies in the form of fertilizer which are given to farmers should be equally distributed. Let every farmer have a chance to receive them; let there be no favorites.

I wonder whether many Senators have already received telegrams about this matter from farmers in their States who have such 5-year or 10-year contracts. I do not know whether Senators have received such telegrams, but it would not surprise me if they had. I am sure that farmers who have such contracts will not want to give them up.

When I was a boy I had to mix the fertilizers I used, after buying the various ingredients; but today the great Tennessee Valley Authority, without any warrant of law, so I believe, is giving away millions of dollars' worth of fertilizers to certain farmers who are on the list or who were put on the list at the proper time.

I suggest to the Senator from Montana and the Senator from California that they endeavor to have the names of some of the farmers in their States placed on the list. My own view is that whenever we can help the farmers we must do so. I should be perfectly willing to have the fertilizers distributed fairly and justly to all the farmers of the country.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I do not wish to divert the Senator from the main theme of his argument, but I should like to ask a question, because I have been very much interested in what he has been saying. Does the Senator know what provision is made in the pending Missouri Valley Authority bill relative to payment of the funds earned by the proposed Authority into the general fund of the United States Treasury, or whether it is proposed that the Authority be allowed to keep the money in its own fund?

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that it is to be independent. Does the Sena-

tor from Montana know anything about that?

Mr. WHEELER. It is to be independent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I so understood. That means that whoever acquires control of it will be in the same category as Mr. Lilienthal; he will have no supervision, to amount to anything, exercised over him by the Congress of the United States. He will not be required to come to Congress in order to obtain appropriations, and will not be required to turn over any proceeds to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I believe that the Senator has already stated that, so far as he knows, no other agency of the Federal Government is exempted from the necessity of accounting to the Congress for its proceeds, or making payments into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know of no other.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I was not present when the Senate took the matter up, and I am not fully informed. I am interested in knowing how Mr. Lilienthal deals with the farmers.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand it is through the county agents.

Mr. WHEELER. He furnishes them fertilizer.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. He requires that the farmers pay the freight.

Mr. WHEELER. He furnishes them fertilizer for a certain period of time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; for 5 years. I have urged that the length of time should be reduced so that more persons could obtain the benefits of experimentation; but he has not replied to my communication, and I do not believe he intends to reply to it.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I dislike showing my ignorance. I know that the T. V. A. is a very great enterprise.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it is a wonderful enterprise.

Mr. DOWNEY. But it is a long way from the people of California.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DOWNEY. Has the T. V. A. already acquired steam plants?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it has acquired several steam plants. A steam plant was built at Muscle Shoals. One or two other steam plants were built at other places. One or two were acquired by purchase several years ago when Congress authorized their purchase. They were acquired from the power companies with which Mr. Willkie was associated.

Mr. DOWNEY. Were those steam plants acquired in pursuance of direct authorization by the Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; they were acquired pursuant to an act of Congress 2 or 3 years ago, when Mr. Willkie sold the Commonwealth & Southern, the Tennessee Power Co., and other companies to the T. V. A.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I have been told that the T. V. A. is now acquiring control of another power company.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. Did the Tennessee Valley Authority apply to Congress for permission to acquire the power company?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it did not. I can find only one reference which Mr. Lilienthal made to the subject in 118 pages of printed testimony. He stated that some other persons had asked him to represent them in the matter of acquiring the company, but no notice of it was given with the exception, perhaps, of a notice published in the New York Times. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lilienthal did not ask that Congress authorize him to make the purchase. Whether it is a good purchase or a bad one, I do not know. I do not know what the price was. I do not know what the property was. When I asked the Senate to make appropriations, and when I was working my fingers nearly off in order to obtain the appropriations, I stated time and again that they were to be used for a public benefit, namely, to build up the great Tennessee Valley. I never dreamed that the money would be turned over to a single individual to be used as he saw fit.

The only reference he made during the course of the hearings to the east Tennessee purchase was the following: All of the major communities in the region served by the East Tennessee Light and Power Co. have authorized the T. V. A.—

I do not know what he means by "all of the major communities"—

to act as their agent in negotiating with the company for the purchase of this property.

To act as agent of those communities.

The negotiations have been going on with some degree of success. As yet no agreement has been reached, but progress has been made.

With reference to the article to which I have already referred, under tremendous headlines it was stated that the T. V. A. had bought that property for \$9,600,000.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's argument, but I have made inquiry with reference to the purchase. If it will not disturb the Senator I will put into the Record what information I have on the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to have the Senator do so, because I personally am not informed.

Mr. HILL. The properties referred to by the Senator belong to the East Tennessee Light & Power Co. I am advised that that company is a subsidiary of the Cities Service Light & Power Co., and that under the Holding Company Act the Cities Service Power & Light Co. must divest itself of its interests in those properties. Those properties are the distribution systems, and transmission lines leading to the following cities: Bristol, Va., and Bristol, Tenn.—cities are very close to each other—Elizabethton, Erwin, Greenville, and Johnson City. All those

cities, with the exception of Bristol, Va., are in the State of Tennessee. As I have said, it is my information that those properties must be sold under the Holding Company Act. The T. V. A. is buying those properties, most of which would not be held or owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority, but which would be owned and held by the cities which I have enumerated. All the local city distribution systems would be owned by the cities themselves. What the Tennessee Valley Authority is attempting to do is to make a purchase for itself of a small number of those properties, such as the transmission lines, but, so far as the distribution systems within the towns enumerated is concerned, the Tennessee Valley Authority is really an agent for purchase of the properties for those towns.

As all of us in the Tennessee Valley know, the Tennessee Valley Authority does not own or operate the municipal distribution systems. The municipal distribution systems are operated by the cities themselves. All the Tennessee Valley Authority does is to generate the power and then transmit it to the municipal systems, and then the distribution of the power within the cities is controlled by the municipal distribution systems—owned by the cities.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am much obliged to the Senator from Alabama for giving that information, which is the first of its kind I have had. I do not know that it adds a great deal to the point I am making or detracts from the point I am making, which is that Mr. Lillenthal was before our committee supposedly for the purpose of making a complete statement about the transaction in question. It took him 3 days. He barely mentioned it, and yet within a day or a day or two afterward it was published that he had bought this concern for \$9,600,000, and it has never been denied.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. As I understand, then, he is acting as a broker for the various cities?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know what he is doing.

Mr. WHEELER. According to that statement, he would be acting as a broker for the various cities. He is going to buy it and, I assume, pay \$9,000,000 out of the funds of the T. V. A. and is going to sell a part of it back to the cities. Does he have such authority under the law?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think so. I do not think there is any authority for him to do that; it was never intended that he should do anything of the sort. I wonder what the next step will be.

Mr. President, I offered an amendment which the Committee on Appropriations sustained by a vote, if I remember aright, of 13 to 3 or 14 to 3. There were 17 present, and that was the vote. There may have been some proxies; I do not remember about that. I did not have any proxies, and did not ask any Senator how he would vote on this question if it was brought up. It would take a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to adopt this amendment. I have been here a long time, and I have seen certain

signs which indicate to me that there is no use of presenting it to this body at this time, because more than one-third of the Senators will vote against it. I know perfectly well that I have a right to introduce a bill and have it referred to the proper committee. I think probably it should go to the committee of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], which is as fair a committee as could be found, and I am inclined to think that I had better introduce a bill and have it so referred. Then anyone who wants to testify concerning it can come forward and be heard. Such a bill could be passed by a majority vote. For that reason I shall not offer the amendment. I have already told Senators on the other side who are very much interested and also Senators on this side that I shall not offer the amendment this afternoon, because it would take a two-thirds majority to adopt it, and I want the question acted on in the usual way and passed on by a majority vote.

Furthermore, I have some letters and some telegrams which indicate to me that certain men in Tennessee would like to be heard on a bill. Under those circumstances, I think the matter should go to a legislative committee, and within the next day or two I shall prepare a bill and have it referred to the proper committee, which may then hold hearings with a view to requiring not only the Tennessee Valley Authority but every other authority or activity of the Government that collects money belonging to the United States to pay the money into the Treasury and to come before the Congress to obtain appropriations. That is what should be done. In my judgment we are neglecting our duty when we turn over great properties such as this, costing three-quarters of a billion dollars and say "Go ahead and manage it to suit yourself; you need not pay your proceeds into the Federal Treasury; you do not have to come before the Congress for your appropriations; just do the best you can, and let it go." I do not think it was ever intended by our Government that any such procedure should be followed in connection with the control and management of governmental agencies. So, I repeat, I am going to introduce a bill on which every Senator will have an opportunity to vote, and I hope that when it comes to a vote the Senate will sustain me in the position I have taken about this matter, because I assure the Senate that I have but one desire.

I have been very proud of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I have spent the best days of my life as other Senators here know working my fingers off to obtain from the United States Government \$767,000,000 with which to build this great project. I am proud of it. I want to see it a perfect success. I have never attempted to interfere with its organization or activities. I never recommended anyone of the three Commissioners who were first appointed, I did not know who they were. It did not make any difference to me who they were. I have never suggested the name of anybody else who has been appointed. Such matters are immaterial to me.

Someone may say that I am interested in the votes that might be obtained. I told Mr. Lillenthal the other day when he appeared before the committee that I never had had any trouble in getting votes from the Tennessee Valley Authority people. I think I have carried counties where the T. V. A. operates. Why should I be bothered about votes of those connected with the Authority? Yet that notion is in the mind of some who want to assail me; that is all there is to it. They have undertaken from the very beginning to deprive me of whatever credit would naturally come to a man who worked to obtain the appropriations with which to build the T. V. A. dams. It seems to me there has been a studied effort to that end, especially on the part of Mr. Lillenthal, who has disregarded everything for the purpose of bringing that kind of propaganda before the people of the country.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I believe that everyone who knows the story of the Tennessee Valley Authority realizes that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is entitled to the major credit for what has been accomplished. I wanted to get a little information from him.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to supply it if I have it.

Mr. WILEY. Recently while having the privilege of sitting at the hearing of the so-called Mexican Treaty it was developed very clearly that before Boulder Dam could be built the citizens of California in no uncertain terms had to give assurance to the Federal Government before it provided the half a billion dollars that they would take care of repayments. The Senator has said that approximately \$1,000,000,000 of our money, the money of all the people of the United States, has gone into the T. V. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Seven hundred and sixty-seven million dollars up to date.

Mr. WILEY. I wonder if any arrangement has been made as to repayment to the Treasury. What is the arrangement in relation thereto?

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no arrangement about it at all in the act, but, of course, if the T. V. A. makes money—and there is no reason why it should not make money, for power is in demand and the number of organizations using power in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia, and North Carolina is increasing by leaps and bounds—and if it is required to pay its receipts into the Treasury of the United States, in my judgment, the time will come when it will pay out entirely. Not only that, but it has reduced the cost of power and light to the people in an immeasurable degree. I have not the figures before me, but I shall try to put them in the RECORD, showing, in a general way, how much the rates have been reduced in the entire locality. As I have said before, time and again, the T. V. A. is the best project I have ever had anything to do with since I have been in the Congress of the United States, a period now of 35 years, and for any man to publish in a newspaper the statement that I am op-

posed to the T. V. A. is ridiculous. There is no man on earth who has done more for it; there is no man who thinks more highly of it; there is no man who has taken such a drubbing time and again in his efforts to have it built. I am sure that everyone who has been a Member of the Senate during my term of service will agree that what the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and the distinguished Senator from Nevada and the other Senators have said about my activities in this matter is true. Most of the fights I have won have been either by a tie vote or 12 to 11 or 13 to 11, or something of the kind.

Mr. WILEY. If I have gotten the import of the Senator's recent statement, I believe it was to the effect that he agrees that when the Government, which is composed of 135,000,000 people, goes to the assistance of a certain segment, as was done on the Tennessee, such assistance should be considered in terms of a loan, because all the people provided the funds for that particular community.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what happened.

Mr. WILEY. The Senator also said something about rates. As I understand, most of the power is distributed to local distributing stations, and I should like to know whether or not, in determining what the rates should be, there is included the initial cost of some \$800,000,000, and if so, why is there not a yearly return to the Government for money invested?

Mr. McKELLAR. One reason is that there is nothing in the act which provides for it. That is the principal reason; but there are other reasons. It has been a long-time process to build all these dams. It has just been lately that the T. V. A. has been bringing in returns, and as soon as it began to bring in returns which were sufficient to pay its running expenses, it wanted to cut loose from Congress entirely. It is to that that I object. I think the returns over and above expenses should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, because the United States owns this property.

Mr. WILEY. Is it the Senator's understanding that at the present time, after deducting operating expenses, there would be shown a profit on T. V. A. which could be paid back to the Government as interest on the money advanced?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can figure it out for himself. The net profits now amount to \$10,000,000 or more a year, according to the clerk of the committee, who is a very careful expert.

Mr. WILEY. What is being done with that money?

Mr. McKELLAR. None of it as yet has gone into the Treasury.

Mr. WILEY. Is it being accumulated by the managers of T. V. A. for any purpose except to refund to the Government?

Mr. McKELLAR. None of it has gone into the Treasury as yet, and the purpose of the bill I shall introduce will be to require its return to the Treasury. I am not asking the Senator's help privately, but I ask him as a public matter to help me in seeing to it that the bill

I expect to introduce, which will put these profits into the Treasury of the United States, shall be passed.

Mr. WILEY. If the Senator will yield for a moment further—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. The questions which I have asked the Senator have been occasioned by a good deal of concern over the future. We are talking about the Missouri Valley, we are talking about going into tremendous investment by the Government, running into literally billions of dollars, and we are talking about a national indebtedness of \$350,000,000,000. We have advanced the present limit to three hundred billion. Having all that in mind, it would be a wholesome thing for the people of this country to know that in some of the investments which have been made there has been thought of a revenue return to the Treasury, instead of a constant outgo. I have nothing against the T. V. A. I have not been to the scene of its activities, I know nothing about it of my own experience, but if the Senator could bring about what I have been discussing, to wit, that out of the Government's investment revenue should be returned to the Federal Treasury on the billion dollars invested, it would add to the solvency of this Nation, and it would also result in getting rid of some of the doubt in relation to the enormous national indebtedness which is all too widely entertained at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad the Senator is thinking about the national indebtedness, because it is a matter of great concern to every thoughtful person. We must not only be economical, as I have been trying to be since I have been a Member of the Senate, but we must also look after proposals which bring net revenue to the Government.

Mr. President, under the circumstances, I shall not at this time offer the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin, I am sure he would be interested in having me read section 26 of the act with reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. WILEY. I shall be very happy to listen to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. It provides as follows:

SEC. 26. Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the Board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Corporation, and from any other activities of the Corporation including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year, save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the Board shall be necessary for the Corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

In other words, out of its total proceeds, after deducting an amount sufficient to enable it to carry on its business from day to day and month to month during the year, the surplus is supposed to be turned into the Treasury of the United States. I am not able to say

whether any surplus has up to now been turned into the Treasury, because the T. V. A. has been operating in a constructive era, it has not yet finished its operations in the construction of dams. But the law provides that when it really is through with that, and even beginning, as I have read, on July 1, it shall turn into the Treasury any surplus funds over and above its operating expenses.

Mr. WILEY. It has been my understanding, from what the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] said, that nothing has been turned in, so that there probably is available approximately \$10,000,000. What I think particularly we have a right to express in this period, when we are thinking about tremendous spendings in the future, and Government enterprises many of which will compete with private enterprise, is that on the money invested in T. V. A. amounting approximately to \$800,000,000, no interest has been paid. If it had been a private business it would have paid a good interest charge on \$800,000,000. That necessarily means that the rates in the T. V. A. territory—and the people living outside that area have made possible their reduction—are considerably less than the rates at which a private industry could sell power. I think it is only right for us to ask this question: In selling electric current in that area is the element of interest on capital invested taken into consideration? In view of the fact that we as public servants are trustees of this property, it seems to me that is a pertinent question to which we should have an answer. If the Senator from Kentucky can give it to me I shall appreciate having it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am not able offhand to give the Senator all the elements of cost which enter into the fixing of rates. I think most of them, if not all of them, are taken into consideration. Of course, this was a great public enterprise. We have not always charged to the Government and against operating expense the interest which would ordinarily be paid. In this particular valley, and probably in other valleys, private enterprise was not equipped to go into the field. The Tennessee Valley would never have been developed by private enterprise, because we tried it for a long time, and private enterprise simply was not able to do it. So I do not think we need to worry about the yardstick so far as the elements which go into the cost of producing power are concerned.

Of course, there is another element which enters into the situation—the public benefit to a very large body of people who would have been denied these facilities if the Government had not developed them.

Mr. WILEY. I appreciate that explanation. I think another element to be considered in the whole equation is the percentage which is allotted to flood control.

Mr. BARKLEY. And navigation.

Mr. WILEY. The evidence which has been produced here is to the effect that the enterprise is beginning to show a profit, and I think that is a very wholesome fact to have established.

Mr. BARKLEY. Unless Congress itself amends the fundamental law, the profits will go into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. WILEY. Unless the directors order otherwise.

Mr. BARKLEY. They cannot arbitrarily reserve any fantastic or arbitrary sums. It is supposed to be a going concern and operated like other utilities, and the directors are supposed to, and I think they do, exercise ordinary business judgment in determining how much they should hold back for operating expenses. But I think the record of the T. V. A. and the report of the committee of the Senate which investigated the T. V. A. a few years ago, abundantly show that the T. V. A. have pursued their policy and their program with business acumen and with due regard to the rights of everyone concerned.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] has advised the Senate that he will not press his motion to suspend the rule so as to make in order the amendment which he had proposed to the bill respecting the T. V. A. In view of the fact that the Senator from Tennessee will not make his motion and therefore will not attempt to have his amendment adopted by the Senate, I shall not delay the Senate by making an argument on his proposed amendment. I am glad the Senator from Tennessee is not going to make the motion, and I certainly commend him on the position he has taken in that respect.

In reply to the inquiry of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Wiley] concerning the return of money on the investment in the Tennessee Valley, let me say that the Government of the United States for many years has been appropriating money for the development of rivers and harbors, and, with the exception of the great Boulder Dam project, which was largely, as I understand, an irrigation project to provide water for southern California, no provision has been made for the return of any of the many millions and hundreds of millions of dollars the Government has expended on waterways and on harbors, and there has been no expectation of its return.

Consider the great Ohio River. According to my recollection, approximately \$200,000,000 have been expended on the development of the Ohio River, to provide in that river a 9-foot channel. Not one dollar of that \$200,000,000 has been returned to the Federal Treasury. No interest on that amount of money has been paid into the Treasury, and not one dollar of either principal or interest will be paid into the Federal Treasury. I could cite any number of illustrations of that kind.

When we set up the T. V. A., we made provision for the first time in the history of our country for construction which would bring money back into the Treasury, and I do not hesitate to say to the Senate of the United States that the day will come when the T. V. A. will pay back into the Treasury of the United States every dollar that has been expended in the Tennessee Valley and in the development of the Tennessee River.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to have that assurance, because, as I said before, when it appears to the people of this country that an enterprise on which the Government has embarked yields a return to the Treasury, it will in some degree reestablish more or less the element of faith we need. But I wish to say there is a distinction between the T. V. A. and the Ohio and other streams where the question of flood control is involved. In the T. V. A. the Government of the United States went directly into business in competition with its nationals, and when that occurs it seems to me there is a direct obligation on the Government to meet the same charges, and take into consideration the same elements, that an individual does when he goes into business. I think perhaps that is being done, at least I hope so.

Mr. HILL. That is being done. But the Senator speaks about the difference between the development of the Ohio and the development of the Tennessee, as being that of going into business and not going into business. The basis on which the Government entered upon public works on the Tennessee River was certainly the same as the basis on which it undertook the development of the Ohio, and that was navigation, and, incidentally, flood control and the generation of power. The big difference, though, was that in the case of the Ohio River no dams were built, and so no power was generated. On the Tennessee River, however, the Government built high dams from which power is obtained and from the power revenue is derived because the power can be sold. So far as going into business in competition with our nationals is concerned, I imagine that our railroads and their stockholders feel that when the Government develops a waterway, such as the Ohio or some other river, it is perhaps providing some competition for the railroads and for those who own the railroads. There can be no question that our waterways have affected our railroads; and no doubt in some instances the development of waterways by the Federal Government has affected the railroads adversely. It is not a question of the Government going into competition with its nationals. On the Tennessee River we built high dams, and as an incident to promoting navigation flood control and development of hydroelectric power were obtained.

As I have said, with the single exception of the Boulder Dam installation, in the Tennessee Valley we have the only Government development which will pay back into the Federal Treasury every dollar the Federal Government has put into it.

The distinguished Senator from Tennessee stated that he did not think that under existing law the Tennessee Valley Authority had the right to use for operating expenses money which it received from the sale of power or fertilizer. He felt that Mr. Lilienthal's construction of the statute was in error. For the sake of the record, Mr. President, let me say that I believe that Mr. Lilienthal's construction of the statute

is absolutely correct. I think that everything the Tennessee Valley Authority has done with reference to the expenditure of its receipts to meet operating or maintenance expenses is entirely within the authority granted by the act.

I happened to be a Member of the House of Representatives when the Tennessee Valley Authority Act was passed in 1933, and also when many amendments to that act were made in 1935. I was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which had jurisdiction of the T. V. A. legislation. I not only served as a member of that committee, but I was also a member of the conference committee in connection with the passage of the 1933 act and the 1935 amendments. There is no question that it was the intent and the express purpose of the Congress to give to the Tennessee Valley Authority the power to use its receipts for operating purposes. I submit that a careful reading of section 26 of the act will show that this power is clearly vested in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In this connection, although section 26 of the act has already been placed in the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks. I do not wish to take the time of the Senate to read it. I ask that section 26 of the act as it now stands, as well as section 26 of the original act of 1933, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From act approved May 18, 1933]

SEC. 26. The net proceeds derived by the Board from the sale of power and any of the products manufactured by the Corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, amortization, and an amount deemed by the Board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, or devoted by the Board to new construction, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

[From act as amended November 21, 1941]

SEC. 26. Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the Board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Corporation, and from any other activities of the Corporation including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year, save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the Board shall be necessary for the Corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. A continuing fund of \$1,000,000 is also excepted from the requirements of this section and may be withheld by the Board to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use by the Board, after June 30, 1936, of proceeds accruing prior to July 1, 1936, for the payment of obligations lawfully incurred prior to such latter date. (48 Stat. 71, as amended by 49 Stat. 1079.)

Mr. HILL. Both section 26 in its original form, in the act of 1933, and section 26 in the act as it now stands, clearly

provide that the Tennessee Valley Authority shall have the power to use for operating expenses receipts from the sale of power and fertilizer.

The distinguished Senator from Tennessee asked why, if the Bonneville Power Administration does not have the authority to use its receipts, the Tennessee Valley Authority should have such power. I shall not delay the Senate at this time by explaining the very important and fundamental differences between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration. Instead of taking the time of the Senate to explain those differences, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which shows those differences.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The present Bonneville power system is not comparable to the T. V. A. system because—

1. The Bonneville Power Administration produces no power. It simply markets the power produced by the Army and the Reclamation Bureau at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee hydroelectric plants. The T. V. A., however, operates 22 large dams, of which 20 have large hydroelectric generating stations, with a total generating capacity now installed of 1,629,460 kilowatts, and by long-term contract it supervises the operation of 5 hydroelectric plants owned by the Aluminum Co. of America. In addition, T. V. A. also operates 5 large steam-electric generating plants and a number of smaller generating stations, with a total capacity installed of 395,882 kilowatts.

2. As a practical matter, therefore, at the present time, expenses of operation of the Bonneville Power Administration can be estimated with reasonable accuracy more than a year in advance. Its operating budget for 1946 totals just over \$4,200,000, presumably including all reasonable allowances for the operating contingencies that are likely to arise in this hydropower marketing program.

The T. V. A. has likewise submitted an estimate of the cost of its power operations in 1946. They are expected to be just over \$9,300,000 and the cost of its multipurpose reservoir operations are anticipated to amount to slightly more than \$2,350,000. But these estimates are based on average-year conditions, so far as stream flow is concerned. If 1946 is a dry year, these estimates may be exceeded by as much as \$8,000,000. One million five hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal, above the amount estimated, will have to be burned to produce the 2,570,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy which will be delivered from steam-electric generating plants under dry-year conditions. The Bonneville Power Administration faces no such possibility of variation in expenses.

3. In the Pacific Northwest, however, as elsewhere, steam-electric facilities are used to firm up hydro generation. The difference is that in the area of the Bonneville Power Administration it is the private utilities and large municipal systems that own and operate the steam-electric plants which serve to firm up hydro power in dry years and meet unexpected load developments. These systems have the use of their revenues to meet these unpredictable situations. In the Tennessee Valley the situation is reversed. There it is the T. V. A. which owns and operates the steam-electric generating facilities as well as the hydro plants.

4. At the present time only a small proportion of the consumers in the Pacific Northwest are solely dependent on the Bonneville

Power Administration as a source of power. During the 12 months ending November 1944, less than 3 percent of the output of Bonneville Power Administration was committed in firm sales to 39 local distribution agencies, and some of these own additional generating facilities, themselves. According to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior industrial sales amounted to 894,600 kilowatts; next comes sales to privately owned utility companies of 73,667 kilowatts; then sales to public or peoples' utility districts of 48,200 kilowatts; sales to military establishments of 23,250 kilowatts; to cooperatives of 9,170 kilowatts; and last, sales to municipalities amounting to 5,725 kilowatts.

The situation in the Tennessee Valley is the exact opposite of this. The T. V. A. is the sole source of supply for a great area. About 30 percent of the output (10 times as big a proportion as the case of Bonneville) goes to 130 local distribution agencies serving more than 570,000 consumers who are entirely dependent on the T. V. A. as a source of power.

5. For the reasons listed above, as a practical matter there is little in common between the problem of power-system management presently faced by the Bonneville Power Administration and those of T. V. A. The principle, however, is the same. In the future if the Bonneville Power Administration becomes a power system in the same sense that T. V. A. is such a system, it will require the use of its receipts for the expenses of its operation. That principle has been recognized in bills which have been introduced to set up a permanent organization under which power from the great publicly owned dams of the Pacific Northwest would be marketed. The Bone bill (S. 2430) in the Seventy-seventh Congress was one. The Mitchell bill, now pending, is another.

Section 12 of the Bone bill would have created in the Treasury an account to be known as the Columbia Power Administration fund. Money in the fund derived from power revenues would have been permanently appropriated to the Administration for a number of specified purposes, including the operation, maintenance, and replacement of electric facilities, establishment of emergency and other reserves, payments in lieu of State and local taxes, payments of interest and principal on outstanding revenue bonds, and payments to the Treasury as reimbursement for the expenses chargeable to the Administration for operation, maintenance, and replacement of electric facilities at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects plus additional payments to return to the United States the outstanding amount of the Administrations' indebtedness to the Treasury. Section 22 of the Mitchell bill provides that, like T. V. A., expenses of operation and maintenance should be paid from receipts.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Tennessee also referred to the fact that the Post Office Department must come to Congress and have appropriated all the money which it spends. He asked why the Tennessee Valley Authority should not have to do the same. I shall not delay the Senate with an exposition of the differences between the operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the operations of the Post Office Department. Anyone who carefully analyzes them will see many great and fundamental differences between the two operations.

To begin with, the Tennessee Valley Authority must generate its own power. It must manufacture the products and commodities which it sells. That is not true of the Post Office Department. The people write the letters and send the parcels, and provide the products and commodities for the Post Office Depart-

ment. The Tennessee Valley Authority must provide the means of transmission or transportation for the products which it distributes, whereas the Post Office Department, as we know, uses the railroads, air lines, and truck lines to distribute the mail. We know that the great corporations which operate the railroads, truck lines, and air lines do exactly what we gave the Tennessee Valley Authority power to do; namely, use receipts for operating purposes. Even in the case of the Post Office Department, if a rural carrier has a blow-out and has to buy a new tire, he does not have to come to Congress to get the money with which to buy a new tire. Means are provided to purchase a new tire so that he may continue to carry his route and deliver the mail.

With reference to the telegrams which have been received, I can speak only in part for the State of Alabama. I am sure my colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] will concur in the statement that the people of Alabama who live in the Tennessee Valley and are served by the Tennessee Valley Authority are conscious of all that the Tennessee Valley Authority has done for them, and all that it means to their welfare, their happiness, and their future growth and progress. They are, therefore, alert to everything which might affect the Tennessee Valley Authority. They are ready and eager at all times to take any steps which may be necessary to prevent anything happening which would in any way impair or affect the efficiency of the Tennessee Valley Authority or its capacity to carry through its program.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to his colleague?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I have not received a single letter or telegram from Alabama in opposition to the T. V. A. or in support of the McKellar amendment.

Mr. HILL. In that connection, Mr. President, let me say that all the telegrams which I have received have been in opposition to the McKellar amendment. Those telegrams were signed by leading and outstanding citizens of the State of Alabama residing in the Tennessee Valley.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I join in that statement.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as I have stated, I did not desire to make an argument on this question, in view of the fact that the motion to suspend the rule will not be made. I am glad the Senator from Tennessee has decided not to make the motion. I heartily commend him for his decision.

There is one other matter to which I think I should call attention, and that is fertilizer, and the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority donates or gives away fertilizer.

Senators who were Members of this body before the Tennessee Valley Authority Act was passed will recall that the Wilson Dam and the nitrate plants were constructed during the last great war

for the production of nitrogen to be used in the manufacture of munitions of war in time of war, and for nitrates and fertilizer for the farmers in time of peace. In the original act the dam and the plants were dedicated to that purpose. After the war was over, for many years we debated the question of the disposition of the dam and the plants, how the plants should be operated, and whether or not the Government should proceed to go into the business of producing nitrates, manufacturing fertilizer, and selling such fertilizer in the open market. As we can well imagine, there were many who were opposed to the Government going into the business of the manufacture and sale of fertilizer in the open market.

So when the Tennessee Valley Authority Act was written Congress denied the Government the right to sell fertilizer; but for the sake of American agriculture, for the sake of the conservation and preservation of the soil, the act provided that the Tennessee Valley Authority should carry on experiments relative to the production of fertilizers. The act authorized the Tennessee Valley Authority—and now I read from subsection (b) of section 5 of the T. V. A. Act—

(b) To arrange with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of the new forms of fertilizers under conditions permitting an accurate measure of the economic return they produce. (48 Stat. 61.)

(c) To cooperate with National, State, district, or county experimental stations or demonstration farms, with farmers, landowners, and associations of farmers or landowners, for the use of new forms of fertilizer or fertilizer practices during the initial or experimental period of their introduction, and for promoting the prevention of soil erosion by the use of fertilizers and otherwise. (48 Stat. 61, as amended by 49 Stat. 1076.)

Subsection (e) authorizes the following:

(e) Under the authority of this act the board may make donations or sales of the product of the plant or plants operated by it to be fairly and equitably distributed through the agency of county demonstration agents, agricultural colleges, or otherwise as the board may direct, for experimentation, education, and introduction of the use of such products in cooperation with practical farmers so as to obtain information as to the value, effect, and best methods of their use.

There is no question in my mind that the Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized to engage in such operations. In that connection let me say that the reason why the principle of the amendment the Senator from Tennessee proposes to offer was not accepted by Congress in 1935 was stated in the report of the conference committee of which I was a member. At that time the matter was made clear in the conference committee's report on the amendment. I read from the report:

It is manifest that long-term contracts could not be made if the power of the Tennessee Valley Authority to carry out those contracts is dependent upon appropriations by Congress. (H. Rept. 1846, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)

Mr. President, it is under that specific authority provided in the law and under the direct obligation imposed by the law on the Tennessee Valley Authority that

the Authority today is making donations of fertilizers through county demonstration agents, agricultural colleges, and agricultural extension services. I shall not detain the Senate at this time to review those experiments or to discuss what the matter of having the farmers and agricultural agents join hands has meant to American agriculture.

On the 22d day of last February I addressed the Senate on the subject of phosphate and the land. In the remarks I made at that time I endeavored to tell something of the story of the great benefit which has come to the farmers of America, to American agriculture generally, and to all the people of America because of the preservation and conservation of our soil through the experiments with fertilizer conducted by the T. V. A.

The question has been asked whether there are any other agencies of government which have authority to expend their receipts or use their receipts for operating purposes without coming to Congress to obtain an appropriation of such receipts. I call attention to the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, the Panama Railroad Company, the Inland Waterways Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the United States Maritime Commission enjoy the same right, namely, to use their receipts for the purpose of carrying on their operations in their daily work under the duties imposed upon them by the Congress.

Mr. President, I shall not further detain the Senate. I felt that for the sake of the record I should make these comments and observations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a statement prepared by the Department of Agriculture relative to the post-war use of fertilizer and lime, and a statement prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority relative to mineral fertilizers and the security of the Nation.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POST-WAR USE OF FERTILIZER AND LIME

Greatly expanded use of fertilizer and lime after the war will be essential to human nutrition, soil conservation, and balanced farming, and therefore should be encouraged as a matter of national policy, a special committee has reported to the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard. The committee, composed of Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration officers, recommended increased phosphate production capacity, conversion of Government synthetic nitrogen plants for the production of fertilizers, and large importations of potash to meet increased demands.

The committee also pointed out that, under favorable conditions, greater use of fertilizer and lime will be profitable to farmers. Recent studies indicate that if post-war conditions are favorable farmers can profitably use twice as much fertilizer and three times as much lime as in 1944. Compared with pre-war consumption, the increases would be much greater.

The report emphasizes that the proper and adequate use of fertilizer and liming materials is essential to the development of farming systems that maintain soils and result in a balanced farm output. Under such improved farming systems, however, cash crops would receive a smaller proportion of the commercial plant food than at present, soil-conserving and soil-building crops would receive a greater percentage.

In addition to helping develop a permanent agriculture, the committee pointed out, adequate and proper use of fertilizer and liming materials improves the nutritional value of the food supply.

National policy, in the committee's view, should aim both to increase the use and insure a continuous adequate supply of fertilizers and lime.

Recommendations for carrying out these objectives include:

1. Develop a broad educational program in cooperation with various public and private agencies to (a) encourage use of high-analysis fertilizers, (b) continue through State action a reasonable limitation and uniformity of fertilizer grades, (c) encourage coordinated use of lime and fertilizer, (d) test and demonstrate the place of lime and fertilizer in desirable farming systems under various conditions.

2. Substantially increase Federal-aid programs for promoting the use of fertilizers and liming materials for conserving soil resources, with distribution of materials primarily through commercial channels.

3. Expand research on (a) use of these materials to achieve balanced production and soil conservation and (b) new products and processes for fertilizer production at low cost.

4. Explore possibilities of reducing shipping rates and otherwise keeping costs low.

5. Encourage development of additional sources of liming materials as near areas of need as possible, encourage other means of keeping distribution costs low.

6. As recommended previously by another committee, convert Government synthetic ammonia plants with a rated capacity of 300,000 tons (N) for the production of nitrogen fertilizers and ammonia derivatives as soon as war conditions permit. These plants should be sold or leased to private industry, including farmer cooperatives, under arrangements safeguarding the public interest. Otherwise, the plants should be operated as a public enterprise. All other Government nitrogen plants should be maintained in standby condition. Imports of nitrogen fertilizers should continue to be admitted free of duty. Duties should be removed from anhydrous ammonia when it is imported for use in fertilizer.

7. Encourage the construction of new phosphate plants needed to supply areas not economically or adequately supplied by existing plants or in which substantial increase in the use of phosphates is desirable. Government-owned sulfuric-acid plants should be sold or leased to private industry for post-war fertilizer production. Private industry, including farm cooperatives, should be encouraged (with Government support if necessary) to expand production of phosphates to meet all fertilizer demands.

8. Explore public land for new domestic sources of water-soluble potash. Known resources of potash in the United States are adequate for less than 50 years if used at rates most desirable for soil maintenance. The limited supplies available should be considered as a strategic reserve. The major portion of the potash used in this country should be obtained from foreign sources.

In accepting the committee's report, Secretary Wickard said: "Among farmers and the general public there is a growing realization that more fertilizers and liming materials should be used to conserve and improve soil and promote balanced, ample, and profitable farm production."

"There also is a growing realization that present production and distribution capacity for these materials is not sufficient to meet requirements, and that the Nation's supplies of some fertilizers, particularly potash, may be extremely limited."

He recommended study of the committee's report to all persons interested in the adequate and proper post-war use of fertilizers.

Members of the committee are: W. A. Minor, Office of the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture; H. R. Tolley, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; F. W. Parker, Agricultural Research Administration; W. C. Finn, Agricultural Adjustment Agency; J. L. Boatman, Extension Service; A. W. Palmer, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; A. E. Burns, Office of Materials and Facilities; David Meeker, Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion; S. E. Johnson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; G. F. Brown, Soil Conservation Service; and K. D. Jacob, Agricultural Research Administration.

MINERAL FERTILIZERS AND THE NATION'S SECURITY

(An Interim report issued by the board of directors of the T. V. A., summarizing its findings and recommendations based upon 10 years of experimentation)

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 placed upon the T. V. A. a responsibility to produce, improve, and cheapen fertilizers and to demonstrate, increase, and test their use in relation to the fertility of the Nation's soils. To this end the T. V. A. was authorized to build and operate fertilizer-manufacturing plants, using new methods and processes from its research laboratories, and to cooperate with farmers, associations of farmers, and National and State agencies for the use of the products of these plants. In short, the Congress instructed the T. V. A. to form a working partnership with the Nation's farmers and their organizations for the purpose of helping them to find better and more profitable ways to restore and maintain soil fertility by use of minerals and chemical plant food or fertilizers under practical farming conditions.

The T. V. A. has now completed a review and analysis of the results of the first 10 years of this broad assignment in the field of national fertilizer and soil-fertility policy. In this period several hundred thousand tons of improved and new fertilizer products have been produced in T. V. A. plants. New manufacturing processes have been developed and old ones improved. Year after year thousands of tests and demonstrations have been conducted on tens of thousands of privately owned farms in more than half of the 48 States. New arrangements in public agency and citizen relationships have been developed and tested. The board of directors considers it appropriate, therefore, to make this interim report of findings and recommendations for the information and consideration of the several agencies and organizations with which it cooperates and shares its responsibilities.

We recognize, first of all, the elementary truths of science: That human life and society are dependent directly or indirectly on plant life both as a source of food and as a source of raw materials supply for a large proportion of industry; that an abundant plant life requires a fertile soil; and that preservation of the soil itself is dependent upon the protective cover of plants.

We also recognize the important truth that what happens to the soil and how it is used depend largely upon the individual farmer—upon what he wants to do and what he is able to do with the land.

The truths of science can be related to the understanding and will of millions of free and independent American farmers and the enterprise of businessmen to produce a new era of national effort to restore and improve the fertility of our soils. To that

end we offer these findings and recommendations:

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Greatly increased use of mineral fertilizers, particularly phosphates, is essential to the future security of the American people; the Nation's soils need two to three times more phosphate than the Nation now produces*

The elements necessary to plant growth are found either as minerals in the soil or as chemical elements in the water and in the air. The minerals secured from the soil, particularly potash and phosphorus, are the most strategic. They are not universally present in the soil in sufficient quantities to sustain desirable plant growth.

The elements necessary for plant growth obtained from water and the air enter the soil largely by the continual addition of vegetable matter. In this manner the power of the soil to produce vegetable matter is restored and preserved. But these elements from the air and the water cannot be captured to emerge in growth unless the strategic minerals are available in the soil.

Phosphate is one of the most important of these vital minerals holding the key to nature's cycle of plant growth. There is abundant evidence of the need of larger supplies of phosphate for agriculture. The most authoritative statement on this subject is contained in the report of October 1943 of the special committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities on the preservation of phosphate resources and their national use. This report places the requirements for phosphate at two to three times current production.

The evidence of serious deficiencies of potash fertilizers is equally startling.

Ample scientific data and practical everyday experience show that the depletion of the Nation's basic resources, the soil, limits the choice which the farmer may exercise as to the kind and amounts of products he grows and results in decreases in the quality and quantity of food production, increased erosion and floods, and poorer nutrition for all people.

Our national agricultural practice must correct the natural deficiency of the soil and in addition restore the strategic minerals lost through cropping and erosion. The usual quantities of phosphate made available through a continuation of historic and current fertilizer manufacturing and distribution practices are not enough. More phosphate must be made available and more must reach the soil. The future of the American economy and the future of American life is not secure unless this is done, and in time.

2. *To supply the major part of the Nation's requirements there is urgent need for private industry to increase greatly its capacity to produce phosphatic fertilizer.*

Provision of an adequate supply of mineral fertilizers is a task which the privately owned fertilizer industry could well undertake by greatly expanding its present capacity and by adopting improved processes for improved products.

The fertilizer industry has increased productive capacity to help meet war food requirements. It has not taken full advantage of its opportunity to utilize the advances that have been made in the technology of producing concentrated materials, distributing them directly to the farm, and encouraging their use in unadulterated form.

The results of research and experimentation by the T. V. A. and other agencies have been generally available and the fertilizer industry has been free to utilize these results. The T. V. A.'s program has encouraged increases in commercial fertilizer sales. But industry continues to produce far short of what the Nation's soils require.

Farmers will buy more nearly what the land needs when the industry produces more

phosphatic materials in more concentrated form and distributes these materials by more efficient and less expensive methods than those which now prevail. The mineral requirements of the soil present a challenge to industrial and business enterprise.

3. *Farmer ownership and operation of a portion of the Nation's fertilizer manufacturing capacity is needed to assure an adequate national supply.*

Farmers have a predominant stake in the improvement of the soil because the soil is their private capital and because the public interest views them as stewards of the Nation's most basic resource. Farmers and farming comprise the greatest private business in America. In carrying on their business farmers have turned in increasing numbers to a business device deeply rooted in the American rural tradition, the institution of the farmer-cooperative organization. By this voluntary and democratic device the individual farmer-businessman joins his right of capital ownership to those of his neighbors to acquire more cheaply and in greater abundance the materials upon which his production depends.

Mineral fertilizer is one of these essential materials.

One practicable way by which farmers can assure themselves access to an adequate supply of fertilizers of the right kind is to buy, through their cooperative organizations, a portion of the mineral deposits and to build or acquire manufacturing plants to process mineral ores into fertilizers. In this way farmers can answer for themselves the important questions of how much mineral fertilizers they can use, which kinds are cheapest and most efficient, and what methods of application should be employed in an economic soil-building farm program. In this way farmers can express by example and experience the kinds and quantities of fertilizers they need from industry and the prices at which it should be supplied.

4. *Government ownership and operation of a portion of the Nation's fertilizer capacity for the conduct of a practical plant-scale research and development program is likewise essential*

The principal phosphate reserves of the Nation are located at considerable distances from large portions of the consuming areas. This fact emphasizes the importance of the production and use of highly concentrated materials which cost less to ship, distribute, and use. Prior to the research developments conducted by T. V. A. no appreciable progress had been made toward improvement of phosphatic fertilizers since the initial development of the industry.

T. V. A. has developed a number of devices and methods of producing concentrated phosphates. The materials produced by these processes have been shown by rigid scientific tests to be equivalent per unit of phosphorus to the low concentrated phosphates in common use. Large-scale electric furnace plants have been designed, built, and operated by T. V. A. to manufacture triple superphosphate (47 percent P_2O_5). A large-scale calcium metaphosphate (63 percent P_2O_5) plant has been developed and operated experimentally. A large-scale plant is now under construction for the manufacture of fused phosphate (28 percent P_2O_5). A process to produce potassium metaphosphate (35 percent K_2O and 55 percent P_2O_5) has been developed into the semiworks plant stage. The blast furnace process, now successfully developed by T. V. A. on a pilot-plant scale, is ready for commercial-size development. This process offers promise as an economic method for producing concentrated phosphates at locations where, unlike the Tennessee Valley and the Pacific Northwest, large quantities of low-cost electricity are not now available.

The Nation needs the discoveries and improvements produced in this type of research and experimental production on a commercial scale. Only in this way can the public be assured of access to research and improved technology for fertilizer production. The Nation needs the improved products manufactured in its Government experimental plants from publicly owned deposits. Only in this way can farmers be assured of access to at least a limited quantity of materials produced through the most advanced methods and against which they can judge the effectiveness of the more conventional products they manufacture or buy.

5. *The phosphate deposits of Florida and the Western States should be drawn upon for a larger part of the national requirement*

The most important phosphate deposits of this country are found in Florida, the Rocky Mountain States, and in Tennessee. A national program to increase the production and supply of phosphatic fertilizers to meet the needs of the Nation's soils should draw upon each of these deposits as a primary source of supply for the agricultural areas each is best equipped to serve.

The Tennessee phosphate deposits are very small in comparison with those of Florida and the West. They are, however, strategically located as a source of supply to a large fertilizer consuming area in the humid region. Furthermore, the Tennessee Valley deposits have supplied almost all of the phosphorus required for military purposes during the current war.

We firmly believe it is inconsistent with the national interest to continue to exploit the Tennessee reserves to meet further increased demands in agricultural areas which might favorably be served from the larger deposits in Florida and the West. The additional capacity required should, therefore, utilize these larger deposits.

6. *A Nation-wide cooperative test-demonstration farm program is needed to show the way to widespread use of mineral fertilizers and their relationship to other plant foods and soil fertility in systems of improved farm and soil management.*

The ability of farmers to use concentrated mineral fertilizers to improve their land, to integrate and to stabilize their farm business and thereby raise the general economic level of their community, will be determined in the last analysis by the farmers themselves. Individual farmers and groups of farmers must test fertilizer materials on individual farms and communities of farms, giving full recognition to economic and social factors pertinent to the individual farm and to the local community. Since conditions vary widely from region to region, from community to community, and from farm to farm, full effectiveness of the test-demonstration farm technique can be achieved only by reliance upon systematic field surveys, conducted by local institutions and agencies, to provide a basis for programs tailored to fit the needs of local areas and of farms having specific physical and economic characteristics.

Concentrated phosphatic fertilizer materials have been made available directly from the T. V. A. Muscle Shoals plant to farmers. These demonstrator farmers, individually and in groups, have utilized these materials, together with purchased materials, including other forms and ingredients, with the guidance of the State extension services and the county agents. Test demonstrations are being conducted on over 31,000 farms in 28 States, the more intensive program being conducted within the Tennessee Valley. These demonstrator farmers have proved to themselves and to many of their neighbors that they can use concentrated phosphates

efficiently, obtain permanent improvement of their soil resources, and at the same time achieve substantial increases in the acre yields and quality of farm products.

The proven effectiveness of the test-demonstration method and the broad educational program which it makes possible indicates the desirability of extending it throughout the Nation at somewhat the same intensity as now carried on within the Tennessee Valley. This cannot be done unless and until adequate supplies of mineral fertilizers are available. We believe that at the appropriate time Congress may wish to consider making this national test-demonstration program a regular part of the cooperative relationship between the farmers, the various agricultural colleges, and the United States Department of Agriculture, with Federal responsibility in the program transferred from the T. V. A. to the Department outside of the Tennessee Valley area. Within the Tennessee Valley area the T. V. A. would continue to carry on cooperatively an intensified program of fertilizer tests and demonstrations and agricultural development as a part of its integrated regional program. Under this plan the T. V. A. would also continue to develop new products through research for testing on a Nation-wide basis. The Tennessee Valley region could thus become a pilot-plant area for the Nation-wide test-demonstration and expanded-production program.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 298) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. CRAWFORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ANDREWS of New York, and Mr. SHORT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the

Presiding Officer appointed Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. AUSTIN, and Mr. BURTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Several nominations for promotion in the Foreign Service.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, March 15, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received March 14 (legislative day of March 12), 1945:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Charles R. Denny, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1944 (vice T. A. M. Craven).

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

COLORADO

Richard C. Caddell, Grand Lake Colo., in place of H. G. Hawkins, resigned.

IDAHO

Charles L. Burdett, McCall, Idaho, in place of Martha Hentley, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Adam P. Eaton, Allerton, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Daulton L. Rohde, Jr., Oakdale, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

INDIANA

Bynum L. Shepard, Elizabethtown, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

KANSAS

Lorraine C. Mills, Bunkerhill, Kans., in place of H. F. Mills, deceased.

KENTUCKY

William H. Vitatote, Albany, Ky., in place of W. E. Ferguson, removed.

Violette G. Thomas, Owingsville, Ky., in place of Earl Rogers, resigned.

Katheryn E. Short, Van Lear, Ky., in place of V. L. Daniel, resigned.

MAINE

Sarah A. Gillis, Pembroke, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Frank Lee Whitney, Surry, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MICHIGAN

George J. Cobb, Saranac, Mich., in place of G. P. Adgate, transferred.

NEW YORK

Richard T. Stanton, Millbrook, N. Y., in place of R. P. Stanton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lydia L. Kell, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

OHIO

Everett D. Crumrine, La Fayette, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Pearl C. Brown, Middlefield, Ohio, in place of G. E. Sperry, resigned.

Virginia Bagent, North Industry, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

OKLAHOMA

Clifford C. McKown, Maud, Okla., in place of G. A. Phillips, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

May N. Schultz, West Pittsburgh, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

WISCONSIN

George W. Rickeman, Helenville, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gene F. Guay, Peshtigo, Wis., in place of D. G. Guay, resigned.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 49

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued Friday, ~~February~~ *March* 16, 1945, for actions of Thurs. ~~Feb.~~ *March* 15, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R.1984 (pp. 2284-93).

Agreed to amendments by:

Sen. LaFollette, Wis., to provide that the veterans' job-restoration provision be amended to provide that the veteran "has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position," after agreeing to his unanimous consent request to reconsider the vote by which the ^{committee} amendment had been agreed to. Then the committee amendment as amended was agreed to. (p. 2284.); and by

Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to provide that not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act by the Federal Trade Commission (p. 2289).

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Saltonstahl, Mass., (2/3 vote required under the Senate rules) to prohibit use of the public-works funds for loans to States until the States have designated an all-over agency to allocate funds for projects conforming to State, local, and regional plans (pp. 2285-9).

Sens. Glass, McKellar, Russell, Green, Bankhead, Bridges, White, and Brooks were appointed conferees (p. 2293).

During debate on this bill Sen. Reed, Kans., spoke favoring Sen. McKellar's proposal to require TVA and "every other authority or activity of the Government that collects money belonging to the United States to pay the money into the Treasury and to come before the Congress to obtain appropriations," and commended the TVA farm program, inserting a table showing the number of farms receiving electric service, 1938-44 (pp. 2290-2). Sen. McKellar received consent to have his history of TVA printed as a Senate document (p. 2282).

2. FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 92, to authorize an investigation with respect to any matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution, exportation, utilization, and consumption of food and allied products produced within or

imported into the U. S. and its Territories and possessions, and of all products, commodities, and factors involved therein, including farm prices and shortages of farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and feed or other commodities necessary to crop and livestock production: and (b) to make inquiries into any policies and practices of the Government which appear to imperil the production and distribution of adequate supplies of food for our armed forces, our civilian population, or our allies (S.Rept. 105). To Audit-Control Committee. (p. 2280.)

3. WAR CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Snyder, Kerr, Mahon, Norrell, Hendricks, Powers, Engel, and Case and Sens. Thomas of Okla., Hayden, Overton, Russell, Thomas of Utah, Bailey, Gurney, Brooks, Burton, and Reed were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2126 (pp. 2293, 2317).
4. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY; SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. Agreed to Sen. Murray's (Mont.) S. Res. 97, to provide for consideration of S.555, the MVA bill, by the Commerce, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Agriculture and Forestry Committees for 60-day periods each, and to Sen. Russell's (Ga.) motion to provide for similar consideration for his bill S. 737, providing for a Savannah Valley Authority (pp. 2298-9).
5. SUBSIDIES. Passed as reported S. 502, to authorize subsidy payments after July 1, 1945, on obligations incurred before that date and authorizes subsidy payments during the fiscal year 1946 as follows: Foreign materials and commodities (except rubber and its products), \$80,000,000; foreign rubber and its products, \$60,000,000; domestic meats, \$560,000,000; domestic butter, \$100,000,000; domestic flour, \$190,000,000; domestic petroleum and its products, \$290,000,000; and certain metals and other materials, \$188,000,000. Permits use of unused portions, not over 10%, of any of these allocations for making payments on any other enumerated item (pp. 2297-8, 2301-13).
Rejected Sen. Murray's (Mont.)/amendment modified to provide that "No Government officer or agent shall have discretion or authority to deny or withhold payment of sums relating to the production or sale of agricultural or other commodities (including livestock and meat) to any currently eligible person, firm, or corporation through Executive set-off for any disputed claim, or as a penalty not specified by statute, or otherwise, except in cases pending in court" (pp. 2306-13).
Sen. Taft, Ohio, stated, "I have never thought that the Commodity Credit Corporation had authority to pay milk subsidies". (p. 2304), and at his request "a description of the principal subsidies covered by this bill" was printed in the Record (pp. 2305-6).
6. FORESTRY. Received a S.C. Legislature resolution urging a program of forest research including (1) establishment of a regional forest utilization unit with appropriations of not less \$50,000, and (a) expansion of the present experimental forest program to include active research in timber growing and related problems of fire protection and forest grazing. To Agricultural and Forestry Committee. (p. 2280.)
7. INTERSTATE COMMERCE; TRANSPORTATION. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution requesting Congress to designate limits of authority for Federal administrative agencies in their power to regulate interstate commerce. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2280.)
8. FARM LABOR. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution urging Congress to enact legislation protecting farm labor as essential war labor. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2280.)
9. MANPOWER. Sen. McMahon, Conn., criticized proposals to use "compulsion" in the manpower bill (pp. 2283-4).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 749. A bill to amend the act of December 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080), relating to estates of certain deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 750. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vashti Geer Coape-Arnold; and

S. 751. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gunther, and James G. Cooney; to the Committee on Claims.

DOCUMENTATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE CANADIAN-BUILT DREDGE "AJAX," ETC.—AMENDMENT

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 552) to provide that the Canadian-built dredge *Ajax* and certain other dredging equipment owned by a United States corporation be documented under the laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU AT MINNEAPOLIS

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Secretary Morgenthau before the Foreign Policy Association and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, Minneapolis, March 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BIG BANKERS AND BRETTON WOODS—ADDRESS BY REV. E. A. CONWAY, S. J.

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Big Bankers and Bretton Woods," delivered by Rev. E. A. Conway, S. J., of the social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, which appears in the Appendix.]

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Samuel Grafton, published in the Philadelphia Record of February 27, 1945, and an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of February 14, 1945, both relating to the Bretton Woods agreement, which appear in the Appendix.]

SENATORIAL COOPERATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Senatorial Cooperation," published in the Washington Post of March 6, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

NO COMPLAINT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, every United States Senator is daily receiving many communications from constituents of his home State and frequently we hear letters or telegrams read upon the floor of the United States Senate by various Senators. I received a letter recently which I wish to read to the Senate and which I submit is a model in form and brevity:

CHICAGO, February 9, 1945.

Senator SCOTT W. LUCAS,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Everyone where I am working are sending letters to their Senator. At present I have no complaint.

One of your loyal supporters.

GEORGE A. HARRIMAN.

UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, in the debate last week over the so-called work-or-fight bill, many of us were seriously concerned with the compulsory features of one of the versions which was presented to the Senate. I for one feel very strongly that compulsion is not necessary in this situation because my experience has been that American workingmen and working women will do their utmost through voluntary measures.

I have been aware for some time of a significant experiment in the voluntary method which was made in the country's leading brass-production center, the Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut. This was called the pass-the-ammunition plan.

I should like to point out that the average worker returning the pledge under the pass-the-ammunition plan was willing to work 4 hours a day over his previous schedule, that he was agreeable to taking any kind of work the management wished to assign him, and that he was willing to accept the going rate for that job, even though it might be less than the rate for his regular job.

I believe that this kind of patriotism is to be highly commended. To my mind, it proves that the American worker desires to put his shoulder to the wheel to get the job done, to finish this war against fascism. It proves further that a voluntary plan, properly applied, can obtain quick and adequate results. It gets the ammunition going to our armed forces when they need it. It does not sacrifice any of the American freedoms which members of our armed forces believe they are fighting to preserve.

There has been very little publicity given to this voluntary plan of securing additional manpower with the working people involved without resort to any compulsion. For that reason I welcome the issuance last Friday of a release by the War Production Board telling of this plan. I ask unanimous consent to place the release in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Because of increased 1945 Army ammunition schedules, required deliveries of brass alloy strip, rod, and tube for the last half of 1945 have been further boosted, the War Production Board's Brass Mill Labor Advisory Committee was notified by W. P. B. officials at a meeting held this week, W. P. B. reported today.

January production of brass strip, brass rod, brass tube, and copper products was 478,000,000 pounds, the highest since November 1943. The increase in January production over that of December 1944 resulted in large part from cooperation between management and labor on production, W. P. B. officials said.

Brass-strip production increased 58,000,000 pounds in January, an increase of 23 percent over December 1944, according to data presented to the labor meeting. Brass-tube and brass-rod production in January was the highest in the history of the industry. January brass-rod production increased 12,000,000 pounds, brass tube 5,600,000 pounds, and copper products 3,500,000 pounds.

Lt. Charles L. Homer, Chief, Brass Mill Branch, W. P. B. Copper Division, gave the

committee a detailed report on the steps taken to carry out previous recommendations of the committee. He said that, as a result of the committee's proposals, it has been possible for the Copper Division, by working with management and labor, to improve plant working conditions in some instances, to improve labor relations, to establish a third shift, to get necessary transportation in one case, and to get fuller utilization of manpower and facilities. Added to the tribute of the Copper Division was the recent statement of the Brass Mill Industry Advisory Committee that the Brass Mill Labor Advisory Committee has made an outstanding contribution to the increase of production to meet the high military requirements for 1945.

W. P. B. officials said that one of labor's important contributions to the solution of the manpower problems in the brass mills has been the pass-the-ammunition plan, which has been approved by the Labor Advisory Committee.

Under the plan, the union and the management in several plants in the Connecticut Valley made a careful survey of the workers in the plants to determine how many hours each worker was willing to work beyond his regular schedule, and the type of work he was willing to perform. The first company to adopt this overtime plan reported an addition of 38,922 working hours, or the equivalent of about 800 people working 48 hours a week. The men volunteered an average of 4 hours a day overtime. It was found in practice that problems of transportation, plant operations, the supply of raw materials, the relative urgency of the jobs the men offered to do and the actual ability of the men to carry so large a load of work made it impossible to utilize all the overtime offered. However, it was generally agreed that the plan is valuable. Steering committees, composed of management and labor have been set up in some plants to examine the pass-the-ammunition survey for the plant, to make the necessary adjustments, and to apply it to the extent practicable in the particular plant.

Despite the great increase in production achieved thus far, a huge job still faces the brass mills, W. P. B. officials told the Advisory Committee. Domestic production of alloy strip, which reached 306,000,000 pounds in January, must be gradually increased to 384,000,000 pounds a month by September 1945. The highest monthly production ever achieved in the past was 361,000,000 pounds. Brass-rod production must be stepped up to 130,000,000 pounds a month. The forecast on castings, based on the industry's peak operation, is 76,000,000 pounds short of Army requirements. The Copper Division of W. P. B. pointed out that actual deliveries of brass strip, rod, and tube, and of copper products for the entire year of 1944 were only 1.1 percent short of the Division's delivery estimates.

The Labor Advisory Committee gave special attention to the problem of increasing the production of castings—a major difficulty at the present time. Facilities are being provided to take care of the required increase, if manpower can be found for the job, W. P. B. officials said.

Lieutenant Homer presided at the meeting. Other Government representatives present were Michael Schwarz, Director, Copper Division; Leroy Sherman, labor assistant, Copper Division; and David Lasser, Director of Office of Labor Advisory Committees.

The members of the Brass Mill Labor Advisory Committee present at the meeting were Louis Hines, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Flinn, International Association of Machinists (A. F. L.), Washington, D. C.; William Dameron, International Association of Machinists (A. F. L.), Washington; Paul Bennett and Raymond J. Brennan, Federal Labor Union (A. F. L.), Pittsburgh; John Farrell, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers

(G. I. O.), Detroit; Virgil Akeson, International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (C. I. O.), Washington; John Mankowski, John Porcu, and Robert Walkinshaw of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles McIntyre, Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Cleveland; James De Bella, Interstate Copper and Brass Workers Union (Ind.), Washington, D. C.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, apropos of what the Senator from Connecticut has just said, I wish to make a brief statement to the Senate.

Every week I receive a newspaper published at Madison, Wis. The name of this newspaper is the Progressive. The president of the Progressive Publishing Co. is ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., our esteemed and beloved colleague from Wisconsin. The newspaper was founded in 1909 as La Follette's Magazine, by Robert M. La Follette, Sr., the great and distinguished father of our colleague, who as a United States Senator so faithfully represented the American people.

Under the masthead of this newspaper, which I read every week with great pleasure and profit, appears the following:

Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

The lead editorial in the Progressive of last week was entitled "Miracles Aren't Enough."

I read the editorial:

Hidden deep within the Nation's newspapers last week, far from the front-page cries for labor conscription, was the best answer we have seen to the administration's demand for work-or-fight legislation.

William L. Batt, vice chairman of the War Production Board, recited figures of American production to a New York audience which the conservative Associated Press called staggering.

America, Batt said, is now producing war materials equal to that of all our allies and enemies combined.

Britain and Russia have conscripted labor. Germany and Japan have slave labor. Freemen in America are outproducing them all.

It's obvious that the advocates of regimentation aren't even satisfied with miracles.

Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the views of that newspaper, which undertakes to publish the truth, which was hidden away in many of the newspapers of the country. It is the lead editorial in the very fine Progressive, published by our beloved and distinguished colleague from Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1934) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. House bill 1934, the independent offices appropriation bill, is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, after having conferred with the acting chairman of the committee [Mr. McKELLAR] who is in charge of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 65, after line 19, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what is the amendment?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is the amendment having to do with abolishing a position which is not filled by a returning veteran.

Mr. TAFT. I have no objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will first be necessary to ask unanimous consent to reconsider the committee amendment so that the Senator may offer an amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have already made such a request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what is the request?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The request is to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment in the independent offices appropriation bill, on page 65, after line 19. The amendment has to do with the abolition of a position not filled by a returning veteran after he has made application therefor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none; and the vote by which the committee amendment on page 65, after line 19, was agreed to, is reconsidered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, on page 65, line 26, after the word "position", to insert "and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position."

I can state very briefly the purpose of the amendment. The purpose is to make certain that the veteran who returns and applies for his position has not suffered injuries or mental disturbance as a result of his war experience which would disqualify him for the position. If the amendment is agreed to, it will conform to section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act, thereby giving the personnel arm of the Federal Government the same right and power as that possessed by a private employer to pass upon the present qualifications of a former employee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the committee amendment on page 65, after line 19.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it seems to me that the amendment should be agreed to. If any adjustment needs to be made, it can be taken care of in conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, in line 7, before the period it is proposed to insert "Provided, That no part of the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment has the approval of Mr. MacDonald and the Public Roads Administration and the unanimous approval of the committee. As Senators know, we are building a road to the Panama Canal, but we have no agreements about its use after it is built. It is the general opinion that the adoption of the amendment will take care of that situation. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now offer the next amendment which the committee has authorized me to present, and I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, in line 9, before the period it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to. As we all know, Kennebunkport was one of the original shipbuilding sites in this country. The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] offered the amendment in the committee, and he is ready to speak in connection with it. I think the amendment provides for a very worthy and proper memorial which should be accepted.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I act on the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, although I would have been perfectly willing to have the amendment disposed of on his statement.

The truth about the matter is that the amendment has no general public importance or consequence at all, but it is of consequence and interest to the people of the community mentioned. Some few years ago a new post-office building was erected in Kennebunkport, and the W. P. A. artists, or some other artists procured by the Government, painted a

mural which has since been in that post office. The mural is a picture which, to speak frankly, depicts a group of fat women, scantily clad, disporting themselves on a beach. It has been an offense to the citizens of Kennebunkport ever since it was placed in the post office; in fact, it has been so much of an offense that the people of the community raised a sum in excess of \$1,000 to have painted a mural which depicts historically, the seafaring and shipbuilding activities of the community.

All those citizens request is that they be allowed to give that new mural to the Federal Government, so that it may displace the offensive one. That is all that is involved in the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, so far as the committee was concerned, it was delighted to recommend the acceptance from the people of Kennebunkport of the mural referred to. I hope the Senate will follow the recommendation of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe that completes action on the amendments, so far as the committee is concerned. However, I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has an amendment to offer and something to say at this time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move the suspension of paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that the amendment offered by me 2 days ago, and now lying on the table, may be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts has given the proper notice in writing, and his motion is in order. It requires a two-thirds majority.

As many as favor adoption of the motion—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, is it in order to speak on the motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then let me say that I make this motion in order to be able to offer the amendment at this time, inasmuch as it seems to be a very proper amendment to go into the pending appropriation bill, particularly in view of the fact that at a later date appropriations providing for aid to States may come before the Senate.

I discussed this amendment with the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and he said he had no objection to it. I also discussed it with the chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who made the same statement.

On the floor of the Senate 2 days ago, if I heard him correctly, the Senator from Tennessee not only did not object, but stated that he believed there was very considerable merit to the amendment, and in the statement he made at that time I understood he supported it.

The purpose of the amendment is to permit a State board to choose which of several plans offered and approved by

localities in the State shall be approved by an over-all State board selected by the legislature, prior to its being submitted to the Federal Works Agency in Washington.

Under the present law funds for such plans are offered in limited amounts to each of the 48 States. In those States there no doubt will be competing municipalities or regional authorities, or the State itself may present plans. The Senate has already agreed to a committee amendment providing for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the item of planning. The plans to be prepared will involve approximately \$875,000,000 worth of buildings. So a substantial number of buildings will ultimately be erected if all the money now provided in the bill is used for plans.

In the different localities there may be competition to submit various plans, and in a particular State more plans may be offered than can be paid for with the money allotted to that State. So the question will arise, What agency will choose between the various plans? I assume that the plans will be proper ones, because they will have been approved by the municipalities concerned.

Are we going to have the Federal Works Agency, in Washington, choose between the various plans and the various localities? Or are we going to have a State agency which is familiar with the affairs of the State, and which is more familiar with the needs of the various communities within the State, choose between the plans for those communities, when it happens that the cost of the plans submitted for the State exceeds the amount of money available to it, or even when the cost does not exceed the funds provided?

In years gone by the Congress has appropriated money under the so-called Hayden-Cartwright bill for the building of public roads. As one who has been close to State government, I believe that law has been excellently administered. Under it one agency in a State has the right to make the final decision, and that agency is the only one which can deal with the Federal Government.

Under the provisions of the pending bill various municipalities and various regional authorities would be permitted to submit their plans to the Federal Works Agency in Washington. So the matter really comes down to a question which goes to the foundations of home rule and the foundations of States' rights. Who knows better what is for the best interests of the various municipalities which may be competing in a State—a State agency approved by the legislature or, in the absence of the legislature, by the governor, or a Federal Works Agency located in Washington?

The whole principle of the pending appropriation bill is to reduce Federal expenditures, if it is possible to do so. Every one of us wishes to reduce the practice on the part of public and private agencies in the various States of coming to Washington with respect to questions which concern the States alone.

The idea back of the planning proposal of the bill is not like that of the W. P. A., which was based on need, and,

furthermore, in this instance only a limited appropriation is involved.

What we must decide, in respect to this matter, which primarily concerns a locality or a State, is, Which is in the best interests of that State? Is a State agency, or the Federal Works Agency in Washington the best agency for reaching a decision on the relative merits of municipal, regional, and State plans?

Mr. President, I submit that this issue goes to the very foundations of the principle of home rule and the principle of States' rights. We all believe in the principle of State government. As one who has been close to it for several years, I sincerely hope that the rule will be suspended, so that the amendment may be considered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I regret very much finding myself in the position of having to oppose the amendment offered by the able Senator from Massachusetts, for whose personality, ability, and sincerity I have profound admiration.

The adoption of the amendment would nullify the whole purpose of section 501 (a) of the law which was enacted last year, providing for a national program for war mobilization and reconversion. That law was very carefully considered in every detail, and in every section of it, by the committee over which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] so ably presided. It is now the substantive law governing the appropriation of \$35,000,000 which the Senate agreed to yesterday to provide advances to States and subdivisions of States in order that they may plan and carry out post-war activities of various kinds. It will take only a moment to read the section to which I have referred. I believe we should keep it in mind when we vote on the amendment. Section 501 (a) is as follows:

In order to encourage States and other non-Federal public agencies to make advance provision for the construction of public works (not including housing) the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to make, from funds appropriated for that purpose—

The Senate decided yesterday to appropriate \$35,000,000 for that purpose—loans or advances to the States and their agencies and political subdivisions (hereinafter referred to as "public agencies") to aid in financing the cost of architectural, engineering, economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, and other action preliminary to the construction of such public works: *Provided*, That the making of loans or advances hereunder shall not in any way commit the Congress to appropriate funds to undertake any projects so planned.

In other words, by the appropriation of \$35,000,000—or \$75,000,000, if the Senate had voted the full amount authorized under the law—the Congress would not thereby commit itself to making any contribution to the construction of the project after the plan had been adopted and submitted to the Federal Works Administrator. The question was discussed in detail in the committee, and on the floor in both Houses. If the law is to be changed fundamentally, so as to alter the whole conception of the relationship between this fund and local authorities all over the United States, surely it should

not be done by an amendment to an appropriation bill. If it is to be done at all, it should be done after careful consideration has been given by the committee which reported the legislation in the first instance, the committee which is familiar with the matter, and whose purpose it was to make it unnecessary for a county, city, school district, or any other subdivision of a State, to go to the Governor or to a State authority in order to reach the Federal Works Administrator and participate in the fund.

Mr. President, much has been said about getting back to democracy. It seems to me that we are getting back to democracy when we allow every community which has a government to come to Washington directly and not be required to go to its State capital or to the Governor of the State.

The amendment offered by the able Senator from Massachusetts provides:

That said sum shall not be available for making loans or advances under title V with respect to projects in any State until the legislature of such State has designated an over-all State agency to allocate the sums made available to such State under said title V to individual projects conforming to a State, local, or regional plan.

In other words, the city of Hartford, Conn.; the cities of Pittsburgh or Greensburg, Pa.; the city of Louisville, Ky.; or Winston-Salem, or the county of Buncombe—and there is such a county in North Carolina—

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, we have such a county in North Carolina, but we no longer have a Senator from Buncombe. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure of that. We not only have no Senator from Buncombe, but no Senator who is buncombe. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, none of those cities, large or small, could make application for participation in the fund unless and until the legislature of the State appointed an over-all commission of some kind to which the city would have to go in order to reach the Federal Works Administrator in Washington. Suppose the legislature did not appoint such a commission. All the counties, towns, and communities in such State would be barred from participation in the fund.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator from Kentucky believe there would be any logrolling in any State legislature for the appointment of such commission, or any bargaining back and forth for the disposition of the money to be obtained?

Mr. BARKLEY. If there should be no logrolling, then that process has been as completely abolished as has the Senator from Buncombe, N. C. [Laughter.]

The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts further provides:

That until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature of such State which ends more than 60 days after the enactment of this act, the governor may designate such over-all agency.

My State legislature will not meet until next January. Not even the governor could appoint an over-all commission. I do not see how Congress has

authority to confer such jurisdiction upon the governors of the various States. The governor's authority is designated by the laws and the constitution of the State. Under this amendment I doubt very seriously whether a governor would have any authority to appoint a commission if the legislature should fail to act. It is not my understanding that Congress can authorize the governor of any State to appoint officers of any kind, or impose a charge upon a State treasury. There is no over-all planning commission in my State, and there is none in many other States.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that it would be unfair to deny to the communities and to the States the privilege of participating in the fund. Under the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts a State could not participate unless it had an over-all planning commission or unless the governor, without authority of the legislature, could appoint one. It seems to me the amendment would be unfair not only to the State which has no such over-all commission and may never have one, but it would also be unfair to the cities, counties, and communities which have governments of their own and contribute taxes to the fund which we are about to distribute. It would be unfair to require them to wait until the governor or the legislature created an over-all body under this amendment in order to participate in the fund.

I can appreciate very well how the Senator from Massachusetts feels about the matter. Having been a great governor of a great State, he feels that all this money should be siphoned through the State capitol. I believe that his theory may be sound, but in practice his suggestion would not only not work, but it would be extremely unfair to the States and communities which could not qualify under his amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I hesitate to become involved in a discussion with the distinguished majority leader; but I point out that the amendment uses the word "designated" and not "created." Therefore the governor of a State, or the State legislature, may designate any existing agency. I may also state, with a smile, to the distinguished Senator that two of the States he enumerated have Democratic cities and Republican governors. My State today has a Democratic governor, but I am perfectly willing to entrust to him the question of the principle of States' rights in connection with siphoning the money through the State rather than through a Federal public works administrator in Washington.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not considered the matter from the standpoint of how many Republican governors there are, or how many Democratic cities there may be in the United States. Whether there are too many Republican governors, I shall not undertake to say, but I am sure they are all able men, regardless of their politics. I have not thought about that aspect of the matter. I have taken no census to determine how many Democratic cities are in States that have Republican governors, or vice versa, and I do not think we ought to consider the

question from that standpoint. I believe the question of States' rights is not involved in requiring every city within a State to go to the governor or a commission designated by him before the city can participate in these funds.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. There has been a real abuse, I think, particularly with reference to the Federal works agencies—whether the W. F. A. or others—in going around the country and dealing directly with certain districts, regardless of whether they conformed to the State plan or did not. I know of schoolhouses that have been built by W. F. A. against the State educational code and in opposition to the State educational system. It puts tremendous power in the hands of public officials in a Federal agency to go around a State and pick out this favorite community and that favorite community and gradually use up all the funds which have been allotted to the State and pay no attention to the rest of the State.

I think, in theory, the Senator from Massachusetts is entirely correct. The only thing that bothers me is the question of having the legislatures pass on it because the legislatures may not be in session, and no action, therefore, may be taken for some time. There is no question in my mind that money allotted to the States under this plan should be controlled somehow through a State organization dealing with the entire State.

Mr. BARKLEY. I might remind the Senator from Ohio and other Senators that the theory of the Federal Government distributing funds through the States was first established in the Hoover administration when there was set up the R. F. C. and a fund was created which was to be loaned to the States for relief purposes. The theory was that the Federal Government would loan it to the States and that the States would ultimately pay it back, and that the States would decide where the money should be expended. We had to abandon that plan before the Roosevelt administration came into power because it was a pure fiction in the beginning.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts is not suggesting that the money be channeled through the States; that is not the suggestion here. The suggestion is that in making the allotments there be an over-all State control to determine how the money allotted to the States may be fairly distributed between different sections of a State, and that it not be left to the arbitrary discretion of a Federal official in Washington, who does not have the interest of the State at heart, and frequently plays favorites in making the allocations.

I may say to the Senator what the Senator from Massachusetts proposes has been done. I referred to W. F. A. In a great majority of State-aid plans, all the social security and health programs, except the housing program, distribution of Federal funds to a State has been primarily controlled and directed by a State body. I do not think

that that is the principle upon which most of our legislation is based today. The only possible excuse for this expenditure, it seems to me, is an immediate emergency of some kind, but I still think that it should be done by allotting the money directly to a State official, the governor or some other official.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's viewpoint, but I am afraid he has not read the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. In order that we may understand what it is, I shall read it again:

Provided, That said sum shall not be available for making loans or advances under said title V—

That is to States, counties, or other political subdivisions—

with respect to projects in any State until the legislature of such State has designated an over-all State agency to allocate the sums made available to such State under said title V.

If that does not mean the governor or an over-all commission set up by the governor is to allocate the funds, I do not know what language means.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. While I am on the committee and cannot make a motion, I question very much whether we should have appropriated \$35,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate settled that question yesterday.

Mr. TYDINGS. I might say to the Senator first of all if the plans are made, behind them is the implication that the Federal Government is going to appropriate the money to carry on the local improvements.

Mr. BARKLEY. No. The law I read a moment ago, if the Senator will recall, specifically says that the Congress is not in any way committed to appropriate money to carry out projects after the plan is made.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand the law so provides, but the fact that we are giving them money to make plans will not stop us from providing money for them after they make the plans.

I rose, however, to make the observation that, with a national debt of approximately \$300,000,000,000 mark, with taxes as high as they are, and with a budget which has been unbalanced since 1929, I am wondering where the money is coming from eventually to pay off this \$35,000,000. Where is it coming from?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, that would have been a legitimate argument against including this provision in the act which was passed last year, when it was authorized. There was, however, no objection made to it at the time. It went through both Houses practically by unanimous consent, and there was a unanimous report because it was felt by the committee of which the Senator from Georgia was the very able chairman that the Federal Government could very well encourage the States and their local subdivisions in preparing plans by making this advance which of course is intended to be repaid, though it might

turn out later, as in the case of loans made under F. E. R. A. and R. F. C., they might never be repaid. That is the theory upon which we preserve the relationship between the Federal Government and the States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to say that when the witnesses came before the Committee on Appropriations that question was brought up, and they were very distinctly told that there would be no agreement express or implied that any appropriations would be provided.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to say that anything that gets by the Senator from Tennessee in the Appropriations Committee, of which he is acting chairman and of which I have the honor to serve as a member, has to have strong support in order to be passed, for I can say for him, and I believe all members of the committee will agree, that he has saved the taxpayers of this country millions and billions of dollars during the time he has served there, and he deserves the thanks of the country. It is only because of the testimony that I did not protest the \$35,000,000 appropriation. But I do think, if I may say this final word, that sooner or later somebody has got to ask where is all the money for the post-war period coming from.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am satisfied that that time will come sooner or later; whether sooner or later, I do not know; but I am sure it will come. We will all have to face it, but not now.

Before us is a proposal which, in my judgment, is unfair and discriminatory toward communities in States which have not through their legislatures set up over-all planning boards, and whose governors have no authority under the State law to create or designate such over-all planning boards or agencies. I think many of the most deserving communities in the United States will be denied any relief or help under this provision, if it should be adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the senior Senator from Kentucky yield to his colleague?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. How much money is contemplated to be spent in the several States—\$35,000,000 over all?

Mr. BARKLEY. Thirty-five million dollars over all.

Mr. CHANDLER. How is it to be apportioned among the States?

Mr. BARKLEY. A law enacted last year provided that 90 percent of it was to be allocated according to population, that is, as the population of the local community is related to the population of the whole country. The other 10 percent may be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Federal Works Agency. No more than 90 percent can go to any State, except, of course, within the 10 percent which may be allocated according to his discretion. But when

the State gets its 90 percent, if there are plans sufficient to absorb its share of the 90 percent, then, under the amendment, it would be up to the governor, or someone designated by him, to determine what communities should get the money after it had been allocated to the State.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by my colleague, because the Kentucky Legislature will not reconvene until January 1946. I do not believe we could pass a law empowering the governor to name an official to receive money in Kentucky. I think it might work a very great hardship on communities which may be deserving, and which may wish to represent their own situation, which may be urgent, and which may be clearly entitled to participate in these funds, and otherwise would not be permitted to do so. The question of States' rights, and the argument coming from where it does, interests me very greatly.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am about through, but in reply to my colleague, I may say—and it may apply to other States—our legislature will not meet until next January, and it will not adjourn, we will say, until the middle of March.

Mr. CHANDLER. About the 17th of March.

Mr. BARKLEY. It will be in session about 60 days, which will take it through to the 15th or 20th of March. Then, under this amendment, 60 days more would have to elapse, which would bring it to the middle of May before the Governor could appoint any over-all authority. By that time all the States which had been able to act immediately would have come in, and we probably would be left at the little end of the horn, and some other States would be in the same position.

I hope the motion to suspend the rules will not be agreed to, and that the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I think I should call attention to the last proviso, which permits the Governor to designate the agency until the legislature shall make its own designation.

Mr. BARKLEY. I doubt very much, in the first place, the authority of Congress to authorize the Governor to designate an agency to receive Federal funds.

Mr. GURNEY. It is so stated in the amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I quite disagree with the Senator from Kentucky. I think he is borrowing entirely too much trouble. What we are starting out to do is to make plans for post-war work. Certainly we need the cooperation of the States and the local communities in carrying out those plans. Is there any one so able to judge the needs of the various subdivisions in a State as the State government itself, the legislature which the people elect? Here we have a proposition to bring the State into the picture.

It seems to me that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts definitely strengthens the program and makes for more careful administration

and for economy. As every Member of this body knows, the closer the supervision over such expenditures is to the local communities, the greater the chance for economy, for the local folks are much more careful.

Mr. President, this is only a matter of making plans. The Senator from Kentucky asks whether Congress can authorize a governor to designate a body. All we are proposing to do is to recognize a State body to cooperate in the spending of money for plans which we provide. As the Senator from South Dakota very happily suggested, if the legislature has adjourned, or if it does not meet, the governor may designate a body with which the National Government can work.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that in all or virtually all the legislation proposed along social lines in this body, the State government is recognized. There are now pending, either in committee or on the Senate Calendar, bills providing for aid to educational systems. Those bills provide that we must work through State bodies and accept State standards. There are bills providing for help in the health service, and for aid in the construction of hospitals. Those bills also provide that we must conform to State standards and work through State bodies.

I agree with what the Senator from Ohio has said; there has been some abuse, some favoritism has been shown by Federal agencies undertaking to go down into the minutiae of local expenditures in the various States. Certainly, there is no one so competent to aid the Federal Government in making sound plans as a State agency. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts seems to me to be perfectly sound—not only sound, but desirable, and a very good aid to the whole program.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it is with some reluctance that I find myself in opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts, for whom I entertain a very high regard. However, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to an important fact—something which new Senators perhaps know little about: A committee was appointed by the United States Senate last year, known as the George Committee on Post-War Planning and Policy. Members from both sides of the aisle were appointed on the committee, and I think it is agreed by all, after long hearings, that a constructive job was done with respect to the question of post-war policy and planning.

After the hearings were completed, the Congress passed Public Law No. 458, which was an amendment to the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide a national program for war mobilization and reconversion, and for other purposes. This is the legislation which was originally sponsored by the George committee, and finally came to the Senate and was passed, as I recall, unanimously, after careful discussion.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate, and especially of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, to a certain section of the act known as title V, under the caption "Public works." This is the

section which states how the funds shall be allocated, as has been described heretofore by the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the majority leader. It also contains a provision which is more or less in keeping with what the Senator from Massachusetts is attempting to do by his amendment:

Provided further, That no loans or advances shall be made with respect to any individual project unless it conforms to an over-all State, local, or regional plan approved by competent State, local, or regional authority.

That practically does exactly what the Senator from Massachusetts is attempting to do through his amendment, but I am constrained to say that in my opinion it does it better.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Illinois to the fact that the purpose of my amendment is to enable an over-all State agency to choose between local and regional and even State plans, when they involve more money than is available under this appropriation for the particular State. For instance, if in Illinois Chicago, Springfield, and several other cities, or if Cook County, or other counties, offer plans which are properly approved by the respective regions or localities, but involve more money than the total appropriation for Illinois, then who is to choose—a State agency, approved by the legislature of the State, or the governor, who are elected officials, or an appointed official in Washington under the Federal Works Agency?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I, of course, appreciate the force of the argument made by the able Senator from Massachusetts, but the point I am trying to make is that a committee studied this problem, not for days or weeks, but for months, before it finally made the report upon which the present law, from which I have read, is based. We went all over the problem at that time, and the Senate then had an opportunity to do what the Senator from Massachusetts seeks to do now, but did nothing about it.

Mr. President, one who proposes such an amendment as that of the Senator from Massachusetts, meets with the difficulty of attempting to legislate upon an appropriation bill. Of course, in the House of Representatives that could not be done, because it would be subject to a point of order. This is on the theory that legislation has no place on an appropriation bill. An amendment submitted from the floor without careful and close consideration presents ramifications of all kinds, as I see it. In view of the fact that a special Senate committee studied this matter for weeks and months, and finally adopted the section I just read, I believe the Senate would do well to leave the matter alone at this moment. We should not attempt to add an amendment which actually repeals, or at least seriously modifies, the very section I read, which the Senate adopted at the last session.

Now Mr. President, listen to another provision, subsection (c) of title V, as follows:

Advances under this section to any public agency shall be repaid by such agency if and when the construction of the public works so planned is undertaken. Any sum so repaid shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Under the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts I do not believe the Federal Government would have any power whatsoever to enter into a contract with any local subdivision outside the State itself. In other words, I think that under the Senator's amendment, in view of what this section provides, the Federal agency's hands would be tied and everything would have to come through the over-all agency appointed by the respective governors or the legislatures of the different States. Therefore it would repeal, or seriously cripple, or at least it would add confusion and chaos to the proper administration of this act as it has been passed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to these provisions most seriously, because of the fact that under the able leadership of one of the most distinguished Senators who ever sat in this body, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] we went through this matter from the beginning to the end. I do not believe the Senate of the United States should attempt at this time to enact legislation of the character now proposed which deals with a vital principle, and especially without any study whatsoever. It is the old story of legislating on an appropriation bill, and I say candidly and seriously that it is always a dangerous thing to do. That is especially true when we have basic legislation of this kind which has been so long and seriously considered.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that the amendment will be defeated for the reasons so ably explained by the Senator from Kentucky and other Senators. The Senator from Illinois wants the community of Bloomington, Springfield, or any other city or municipality in Illinois, to be able to deal directly with the Federal Government if the community has its plans ready. So far as I am concerned, I do not want those cities to go through an over-all agency as designated by the amendment. I do not know what this agency would do with respect to those cities. I do not know how far advanced the smaller cities may be with respect to their plans. They may be far out in advance. They may be able to deal directly with the Government before the over-all agency could deal with them in the manner provided by the Senator's amendment.

I repeat, Mr. President, that adoption of the amendment would probably result in repealing, or at least modifying basic law which was passed by the Congress. I think it would add confusion and chaos to an orderly situation, which can be worked out under the law we passed last year.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Daniel
Austin	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Hart	Overton
Ball	Hatch	Pepper
Bankhead	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hayden	Reed
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Briggs	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Bushfield	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Langer	Taylor
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McMahon	Vandenberg
Cordon	Magnuson	Wagner
Donnell	Maybank	Walsh
Downey	Millikin	Wheeler
Eastland	Mitchell	Wherry
Ellender	Moore	White
Ferguson	Morse	Wiley
Fulbright	Murdock	Willis
George	Murray	Willson
Gerry	Myers	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is the question before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to suspend the rule so that he may offer an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that he may offer an amendment. [Putting the question.] The motion not having received a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, it is rejected.

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. So do I.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator was fortunate to catch the eye of the Presiding Officer.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will remain in the Senate Chamber, he will have an opportunity to offer his amendment in a few minutes.

I should like to make a brief statement with respect to the amendment submitted by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and myself, which amendment now lies on the desk. At the conclusion of my remarks I expect to offer the amendment. If a point of order is made against it, the Senator from South Carolina and I have decided that we will not press for a vote to suspend the rule.

This amendment is a new section which we ask to have added at the end of the bill. It grew out of the testimony in the hearings of Mr. Ferguson, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, who testified that in the applications made by veterans it was necessary for a veteran to comply with a directive issued by the War Production Board, denominated as H-3, and more familiarly known as the hardship rule.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I judge from the remarks of the Senator that he intends to occupy some little time.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The amendment which I have to offer will, I am sure, be accepted by the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and will involve no debate. Will the Senator yield to me so that I may offer the amendment?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming for that purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 20, after the numerals "\$1,897,833", it is proposed to insert "of which not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this is precisely the language which has been carried in the Independent Offices Appropriations Act for several years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator's amendment provide for the same amount which was appropriated last year?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It provides for a smaller amount than that appropriated last year. It does not add any appropriation to the bill, but merely earmarks a part of the appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, returning to the statement made by Mr. Ferguson before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations relative to applications which are being made by veterans, let me say that the information which Mr. Ferguson gave before the subcommittee prompted the distinguished Senator from South Carolina and me to prepare the amendment. I refer particularly to page 412 of the printed hearings. I read from the committee hearings two questions and answers between the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and Mr. Ferguson, as follows:

Senator MAYBANK. Mr. Ferguson, I was going to ask what is your experience with the veterans' loans for housing? You said you processed them under the G. I. bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Well, there have been comparatively few so far, but we are not having any trouble with them.

Senator MAYBANK. You say comparatively few?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

So we dropped the matter. We felt that the veterans were obtaining the materials they needed without any difficulty—possibly in other ways, of course; but inasmuch as very few applications

had been made, it did not make any difference at the time. But, on further examination, as appears at the bottom of page 414 of the committee hearings, if Senators care to examine them, we found that many applications were being made. I read the following question propounded by me to Mr. Ferguson:

Senator WHERRY. That would be a very small percentage?

I asked that question in reference to the G. I. applications for materials. I had understood from the replies Mr. Ferguson made to questions previously asked by the Senator from South Carolina, who is now on the floor, having returned from his committee, that only a few applications were made by veterans under the G. I. bill provisions.

Mr. Ferguson's reply to my question was:

Then they permit veterans coming back to build houses.

Then I said:

That is what Senator MAYBANK wanted to know, and I want to know if that is part of your anticipated work.

The Senate will understand that the Federal Housing Administration is requesting these appropriations in order to be able to continue this process.

Mr. Ferguson made the following reply:

I understand the applications are running 1,500 a week.

He referred to applications made by veterans who are endeavoring to obtain materials with which to build homes, after they have complied with the provisions of the law, namely, the G. I. bill of rights.

The Senator from South Carolina then stated:

I asked you, and you said there were very few, Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson replied:

You said under the G. I. bill.

I read further from the testimony:

Senator MAYBANK. Well, war veterans.

Mr. FERGUSON. Oh, I didn't understand your question. There are being received now applications for priorities under this so-called hardship classification.

Senator MAYBANK. Is that the way the veterans get their money?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Now, skipping a little of the testimony, we come to the important question and answer, as follows:

Senator WHERRY. As I understand it, the only way that a veteran can get materials today is under the hardship clause?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is right.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I brought up this matter for the reason that I do not think the returning war veterans, who have offered their lives for us, should be called upon to get priorities in order to be able to obtain materials with which to build homes or repair their homes, after returning from the battlefields.

What the Senator from Nebraska has said in reference to the testimony in the

committee hearings is, of course, not all there is to the matter; because I think the Senator will agree with me that it is the thought of the committee and of the Government housing agencies that, as time goes on, there will be more and more such applications. I think the veterans should not be confronted with this hardship clause.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his statement. Of course, he is the joint sponsor of the amendment, and he is the one who, in reality, discovered the difficulty that veterans, who come under the hardship rule, are having in obtaining such materials.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me also say that after the committee heard the testimony and discussed the matter, it authorized us to offer the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. And let me further point out that on page 6 of the committee report the following language appears:

During the course of the hearings it was developed that returning veterans are making applications for priorities for materials to construct houses in increasing numbers, but that such applications fall within the so-called hardship classification. It is the feeling of the committee that every effort possible should be made to facilitate construction loans to returning veterans and that priorities for materials should be granted promptly to such veterans.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, the priorities will be granted only when the materials are available.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, there will be no interference with any Army or Navy priorities, because that point is distinctly set out.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I was about to state that one of the provisions of the amendment is that the veterans will be able to obtain the materials only when they are available, and that furnishing them to such veterans will be subject entirely to all military needs. So no materials will be taken from any war work or any activity needed to help the military effort. That is a rather broad statement, but it is correct.

The amendment simply provides that when a veteran returns, if he wishes to build a home he will not have to go to an agency and say that his house has burned down or that no suitable place is available for him; but he will be able to get the material, in order of application, subject to the supplying of all the military needs of the country.

I cannot see why there should be any objection to the adoption of this very brief amendment, which provides that the returning veterans—whose applications for such materials are now coming in at the rate of 1,500 a week, and they will increase—shall be able to obtain the materials, without having to apply under the hardship rule.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. When my friend the distinguished junior Senator from Ne-

braska commenced his discussion of this matter, I was unavoidably detained. Since then I have returned to the Chamber. I wonder whether the Senator will ask unanimous consent for adoption of the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I previously stated that at the end of my remarks we would ask unanimous consent for the consideration and approval of the amendment; and that if a point of order were made against it, we would not pursue the method of moving for suspension of the rule, and subsequently request a vote on the amendment.

I believe that is the Senator's position; is it not?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent for consideration of the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. And, Mr. President, if unanimous consent is given for consideration of the amendment, I ask unanimous consent for its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the amendment is considered and agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to speak very briefly about the Tennessee Valley Authority. All of us have heard considerable about it before.

When the bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee, I began to receive some telegrams from the T. V. A. territory. I wish to read one of them, and then I shall read my answer. Following that, I will comment on them briefly.

I received the following telegram from Decatur, Ala.:

DECATUR, ALA., March 11, 1945.

HON. CLYDE M. REED,
Washington, D. C.

Senator McKellar has again offered legislation detrimental to the people of the Tennessee Valley in the form of amendments which would kill the freedom of T. V. A. in serving the people of this Nation. We live and work with T. V. A. every day. We know its value and great results achieved under present regulations and strongly recommend that it be left alone. Congress was right in its enactment of the basic legislation that governs T. V. A. and it should not now be changed. We do not want this great agency of the Government, this helping hand to millions of people, handcuffed with stifling amendments. We want T. V. A. to continue to be absolutely free from politics and patronage, as the Congress had directed. We, as representatives of the people in every county of Alabama served by T. V. A. urge you to oppose by both voice and vote these endangering amendments.

H. R. Summer, mayor, Decatur, Ala.;

John A. Caddell, president, Decatur Chamber of Commerce; R. H. Richardson, mayor, Athens, Ala.; Isaac Johnson, probate judge, Moulton, Ala.; John Benson, State senator, Scottsboro, Ala.; A. W. McAllister, mayor, Huntsville, Ala.; E. H. Couch, mayor, Guntersville, Ala.; J. A. Keller, president, State Normal, Florence, Ala.; J. A. Johnson, probate judge, Fort Payne, Ala.; A. A. Griffith, circuit judge, Cullman, Ala.; Edgar Underwood, probate judge, Russellville, Ala.; T. C. Almon, judge of probate, Morgan County, Ala.; J. Lee Andrews,

Colbert County, Sheffield, Ala.; Julian Harris, circuit judge, Decatur, Ala.; Jap Bryant, mayor, Bessemer, Ala.; Lem Cob, State senator, Center, Ala.; E. F. Martin, mayor, Florence, Ala.

I wrote the following letter to all the persons who signed that telegram:

MARCH 12, 1945.

I have your recent communication, objecting to the amendment adopted by the Senate Committee on Appropriations requiring that revenues from the T. V. A. be turned into the Federal Treasury the same as Federal revenues from all other sources, and then be expended through authorization of Congress.

The Army, the Navy, the Post Office Department, and every other agency of government operates under this policy.

Mr. Harry W. Bashore, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, testified before the Senate committee that the Boulder Dam, the Grand Coulee Dam, the Bonneville Dam, and all other power-producing agencies in the Western States operate successfully under this accepted principle of sound government. Mr. Bashore stated that they could, and did, get along with a revolving fund of \$500,000 to meet emergencies or sudden changes in conditions.

There is nothing in the T. V. A. situation that calls for any such showing of opposition to perfectly sound policy of government which is in force and effect with every other agency as in this case. One would think from the sudden outburst of the population and newspapers of that section that some harm was intended to the T. V. A. There is nothing of that kind in the mind of anyone. Certainly not in mine. I think that Mr. Lillenthal will tell you I am not unfriendly to the T. V. A.

Out of the Federal Treasury some \$767,000,000 has been expended in the Tennessee Valley. That any section of the United States should expect such enormous contributions from the Federal Treasury without any direct authority by the Federal Congress over the continuing policies affecting the expenditure of this vast amount is difficult to understand.

Sooner or later, the T. V. A. will be brought under the same policy that controls appropriations for and expenditures by every other agency of the Federal Government. People directly interested in the T. V. A. are certainly not benefiting the T. V. A. from the long view standpoint by objecting to a sound fiscal policy.

There has never been the slightest suggestion of any political consideration in the effort to bring the T. V. A. under the sound policy applying to every other governmental agency. I am one of the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations that supported this effort. I shall continue to support it as long as I am a Member of the Senate. I have not been unfriendly to the T. V. A., but I am getting fed up on the constant effort of T. V. A. and its overzealous supporters to set itself apart from every other Government agency in the matter of sound fiscal policy.

With my best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

CLYDE M. REED.

Mr. President, it is unfortunate that so many newspapers, columnists, speakers, and magazine writers have assumed that a personal fight exists between the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and some person connected with the T. V. A. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I assert that in his dealing with the T. V. A. problems and T. V. A. appropriations I have never heard the Senator from Tennessee utter a single

word with regard to politics, patronage, or political considerations of any kind. As I recall the vote in the committee, it was 14 to 3 in favor of reporting the amendment which the Senator from Tennessee discussed yesterday, when I understood him to state that he did not intend to press the amendment. I believe that he is wise. Undoubtedly it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. I am of the opinion, as are most Senators, that the way to legislate is only through a legislative committee, and that only when an emergency exists should we undertake to write legislation into an appropriation bill.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] expressed the same view in discussing the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. That was one of the rare times when the Senator from Illinois has been right, and I agree with the position he took.

Mr. President, without the knowledge of the Senator from Tennessee, I have taken occasion today to state what I have stated in order to set the record straight. For several years I have served in the Appropriations Committee with the Senator from Tennessee. I have never found a more earnest, hard-working, and industrious Member of the Senate than the Senator from Tennessee. At no time has there ever been the slightest mention by him of any political, partisan, or patronage consideration in connection with a legislative appropriation in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I believe that the Senator from Tennessee is entitled to have me, or any other member of his committee, make the statement which I have made in order to set the record straight and keep it straight.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas with all my heart.

This morning I read in a newspaper a statement to the effect that I was the personal enemy of someone. I am quite sure that the Senator from Kansas and other Senators have known me long enough to know that I am a personal enemy of no one. I have been working for the T. V. A. since 1916. I have worked for it as earnestly, as carefully, and as sensibly as I knew how. A great institution has been built in that territory. It belongs to the Government. It belongs to the people of this country. What I have objected to is one man taking over control of the T. V. A. and undertaking to operate it without any regard to the Congress. All other Government agencies, including the President, Cabinet officers, and various other officers of the Government, come to Congress for their appropriations. The organizations operating the great dams in the West, which together form the greatest power-producing organization in the world, not only come to Congress for their appropriations and pay their receipts into the Treasury of the United States, but they state that by doing so they are not hamstrung or bothered in the slightest. They state that it is the best course for them to follow.

All we are attempting to do today is to apply the same law to the T. V. A. that we have applied to every other organization of the Government. It appears that Mr.

Lilienthal has construed the law under which he operates to mean that he is exempted from paying receipts of the great T. V. A. into the Treasury of the United States, and that he is independent of the Congress. I do not care whether the head of the T. V. A. is Mr. Lilienthal, my distinguished friend the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], or my friend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. I should be opposed to any of them taking such an attitude as Mr. Lilienthal has taken. I believe that any man who assumed such an attitude would be wrong.

I do not believe the law should be construed in the way Mr. Lilienthal claims it should be construed. I think he has misconstrued it. But in order to make certain, as I stated yesterday, I shall introduce a bill providing that all agencies of the Government whose operations result in a profit shall pay their receipts into the Treasury of the United States, and come to the Congress in order to obtain their necessary appropriations, just as any other activity or organization of the Government must do.

I am proud of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I am as proud of it as I am of any other activity of the Government, because I had such a great part in establishing it. No one believes in it more strongly than I do, and no one believes in its efficacy more than I believe in it. I do not want it to be ruined by any officer who thinks the law is otherwise than as written, and that because he is the head of the organization he has a right to do with its moneys and its receipts just as he pleases. All such receipts ought to be paid into the Treasury, and I shall certainly do everything I can to have the Senate pass a bill to that effect, not directed to Mr. Lilienthal alone but to all officers of the Government who receive money. There is but one place where such receipts should go, and that is into the Treasury of the United States, and for their appropriations they should come before the Congress and get them. So I thank the Senator with all my heart, and I hope we may now vote on the bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to add one or two observations. I have always been intensely interested in the Tennessee Valley Authority. I was not here to vote for it or against it in the initial proceeding. If I had been here I would have voted for it, with provision for a moderate amount of money, but I doubt very much whether I would have voted for the T. V. A. to begin a program which would call for \$767,000,000 from the Public Treasury.

I have sufficient interest in the T. V. A. to have made a trip last fall, in September and October, at my own expense, if you please, to take a close, intimate, firsthand look at T. V. A. I was Mr. Lilienthal's guest for a part of the time, and I found him a very pleasant, companionable gentleman. I think the T. V. A. is doing a number of very admirable things. I also think that T. V. A. is perhaps the most overadvertised of all Government agencies which I know anything about. Mr. Lilienthal is responsible for a part of it and his warm friends for the rest of it. I think they are doing the T. V. A.

in the long run an injustice and disservice.

I met people up and down the Tennessee Valley. The people of Chattanooga were good enough to have a noonday luncheon at which I could discuss what I had seen. I did so as frankly and freely as I am discussing the matter here. I referred to the vast amount of money which had been spent and the results which were flowing from the expenditure.

I desire to leave with the Senate the thought that when we come to consider the long-range value of the T. V. A., nothing definite can be determined until the war is over and we can ascertain how much of that enormous power development can be turned into permanent private-business use. I said as much to the people of Chattanooga, and no one dissented. In other words, we have on the Tennessee River an enormous power development, and two-thirds or three-fourths—I should think 75 percent of all the power developed now goes to war-time industries. The acid test for T. V. A. is going to come after the war when it is determined how much of that vast power production can be utilized, and will be utilized, by private industry. If a great part of it can be so utilized, well and good.

Of course, the T. V. A. has brought prosperity to the Tennessee Valley. Heavens and earth, why should it not? Whenever there is an expenditure of \$767,000,000 on any sort of enterprise, sound or unsound, in a limited territory such as the Tennessee Valley, of course, there will be good times.

I also observed the farm program which is being carried out, and it is an admirable thing. My State has had such a program for 25 years. We did not have to have a T. V. A. come along to start Kansas on a program of soil conservation, crop rotation, and proper handling of the soil, neither did most of the other States. T. V. A. is given great credit for a number of such activities which the people praising T. V. A. do not understand, and it is given credit for some things which are not at all new, but which follow an established pattern. So far as their soil program is concerned, it is admirable when utilized in an area where the soil has been dreadfully abused and agriculture has been sadly backward.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it may be said that, without doubt, there will be a steadily increasing demand for electric energy after the war, just as there was after the First World War. As I recall, we were using approximately 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually at the end of the last war. Consumption has steadily increased, with the exception, I think, of the year 1931, when there was a slight decrease, so that last year, 1944, we were using about 240,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

I understand that 80 of the utility companies of the country have been making a survey of the prospects for the future and that their estimate is that there will be an increase in the demand

of about 10 percent a year until 1930. So, with the shortage which is developing and the new industries, such as the aluminum and magnesium industry, the chemical industry and synthetic industries of various kinds, which require the use of electricity, it seems to me to be likely that we will have use for all the power that is developed wherever it may be developed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont certainly does not expect, does he, that the tremendous present demand for power is going to be continuous without interruption after the war?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; I think it is going to increase after the war.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator mean without interruption?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. We heard the same argument at the time of the last war, and the demand increased then, and the utility companies themselves are trying to prepare for the demand they now foresee.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate, but let me say that the T. V. A. and the power produced by T. V. A. have been of great advantage during the war; there can be no question about that. I have forgotten the number of kilowatts T. V. A. can produce, but that agency has been of tremendous advantage to the war effort and the war purposes; any candid man who takes a look at it and understands it must make that acknowledgment; but I repeat, with due regard to the Senator from Vermont, that I think the acid test of the T. V. A. is going to come after the war when it is determined how much of the enormous power which is being developed will be utilized by private industry.

I now yield the floor to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I do not care for the floor. I merely wish to say that I think the demand for electric energy will not only be maintained after the war, but will be increased. There are still 4,300,000 farms in the country without electricity, and the farms which already have electricity are becoming more electrified, so to speak, all the time. The consumption has almost doubled on the average farm since the war began. So while none of us can predict absolutely what will happen in the future, I am exceedingly confident that the demand will continue to increase.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I am through, but if the Senator from South Carolina wishes to ask a question I yield to him.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, I wish to ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a statement showing the number of farms throughout the United States—State by State—as they were electrified in 1938, 1940, 1942, and 1944. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Vermont that there was a great upturn in the electrification of farms from 1938 to 1942, but since that time it has been stopped because of the lack of material,

copper wire, and like things, and lack of manpower to continue the electrification. In some States of the Union only 7 percent of the farms are electrified, in my own State only 35 percent. So, I thoroughly and absolutely agree with the Senator that not only will farms continue to be electrified, but that there will be a huge demand, in addition to what is

now used, as soon as we can get priorities to carry on rural electrification and like activities in the post-war period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of number and percentage of United States farms receiving central station electric service, 1938-44

	Farms receiving electric service ¹							
	1938		1940		1942		1944	
	Number electrified	Percent electrified	Number electrified	Percent electrified	Number electrified	Percent electrified	Number electrified	Percent electrified
United States.....	1,300,500	19.1	1,853,249	30.4	2,337,160	33.3	2,572,960	42.2
Alabama.....	22,600	8.1	33,907	14.6	51,020	22.0	60,500	26.1
Arizona.....	8,300	41.2	5,607	30.4	7,900	42.8	8,100	43.9
Arkansas.....	4,500	1.8	21,303	9.8	31,810	14.7	37,900	17.5
California.....	107,000	64.6	107,904	81.3	111,070	83.7	118,600	89.4
Colorado.....	8,700	14.6	14,823	28.8	22,230	43.2	24,200	47.0
Connecticut.....	20,500	62.5	16,995	80.3	18,080	85.4	18,800	88.9
Delaware.....	2,900	26.1	3,545	39.4	4,710	52.4	5,100	56.7
Florida.....	7,300	9.3	15,476	24.9	16,800	27.0	20,500	32.9
Georgia.....	21,300	8.3	42,409	19.6	64,740	30.0	72,100	33.4
Idaho.....	22,200	48.7	25,439	58.3	31,930	73.1	33,200	76.0
Illinois.....	52,600	22.4	80,027	37.5	106,510	49.9	115,500	54.1
Indiana.....	54,600	26.9	91,127	49.4	116,730	63.2	129,500	70.2
Iowa.....	36,600	16.7	73,308	34.4	105,280	49.4	116,200	54.5
Kansas.....	15,500	9.5	27,960	17.9	38,070	24.4	41,200	26.4
Kentucky.....	14,000	4.8	38,607	15.3	50,530	20.0	61,500	24.3
Louisiana.....	8,600	5.0	16,058	10.7	22,560	15.0	26,200	17.5
Maine.....	18,300	42.9	20,221	51.9	22,530	57.3	23,500	60.3
Maryland.....	13,900	31.2	17,170	40.7	23,630	56.0	25,600	60.7
Massachusetts.....	22,000	62.4	26,220	82.2	25,990	81.5	27,300	85.6
Michigan.....	94,000	48.4	131,126	69.9	146,200	77.9	153,700	81.9
Minnesota.....	23,000	11.6	50,075	25.4	72,840	36.9	84,500	42.8
Mississippi.....	7,600	2.4	26,078	9.0	40,330	13.8	47,800	16.4
Missouri.....	20,000	7.5	39,204	15.3	57,070	22.3	64,700	25.3
Montana.....	5,300	12.6	7,947	19.0	10,110	24.2	10,800	25.8
Nebraska.....	12,000	9.6	22,832	18.9	29,630	24.5	34,400	28.4
Nevada.....	1,400	38.8	1,555	43.5	1,490	41.7	1,760	49.3
New Hampshire.....	9,860	54.7	10,845	65.5	13,210	79.8	13,700	82.8
New Jersey.....	21,100	71.5	21,298	82.4	21,800	84.4	23,400	90.6
New Mexico.....	2,100	5.1	4,479	13.1	6,790	19.9	6,900	20.2
New York.....	89,000	50.6	102,283	66.7	113,010	73.7	118,200	77.1
North Carolina.....	45,000	14.3	67,627	24.3	90,100	32.4	98,500	35.4
North Dakota.....	2,000	2.7	3,218	4.4	4,470	6.0	5,800	7.8
Ohio.....	111,500	42.9	137,680	58.9	164,330	70.3	180,900	77.4
Oklahoma.....	7,000	3.4	20,149	11.2	29,730	16.5	33,800	18.8
Oregon.....	30,400	43.7	36,369	58.8	46,010	74.4	47,700	77.1
Pennsylvania.....	90,900	47.7	94,081	55.7	105,880	62.6	112,800	66.7
Rhode Island.....	4,000	95.7	2,457	81.5	2,770	91.9	2,900	96.2
South Carolina.....	16,000	9.5	27,568	20.0	49,350	35.9	52,300	38.0
South Dakota.....	2,600	3.6	3,981	5.5	6,800	9.4	7,800	10.8
Tennessee.....	29,000	10.2	38,884	15.7	57,400	23.2	61,700	24.9
Texas.....	29,400	6.0	79,127	18.9	110,860	26.5	130,200	31.1
Utah.....	18,500	61.7	17,411	68.5	18,960	74.6	19,700	77.5
Vermont.....	9,500	34.2	12,213	61.8	14,050	59.6	15,400	65.3
Virginia.....	30,000	15.3	42,144	24.1	50,130	28.7	58,000	33.2
Washington.....	48,500	54.7	58,283	71.4	62,140	76.1	66,700	81.7
West Virginia.....	11,000	10.2	25,199	25.4	31,600	31.8	33,100	33.3
Wisconsin.....	68,000	34.4	87,556	46.9	103,100	55.2	115,000	61.6
Wyoming.....	11,700	11.1	3,474	23.1	4,880	32.5	5,300	35.3

¹ 1940 data from Apr. 1 enumeration by U. S. Census; data for other years are estimates based on Rural Electrification Administration surveys as of June 30.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator from Tennessee will permit me to add one thing more, the price of electric power will have a good deal to do with the start of the expansion. It can be held so high that there will be a surplus, or it can be put so low that there will be a shortage.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me to add one thing before we leave this subject?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Vermont referred to the farms served by electricity. That is a subject to which I have given attention for 25 years, starting with the time when I was chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission. Of the 2,500,000 farms in this country served with electricity, 1,400,000 are getting it from private utility corporations, and about 1,000,000 or a little

more than 1,000,000 are getting it from R. E. A.

From the great wails that go up about the R. E. A., and how it is being butchered and sacrificed, one would think farmers could not exist without the R. E. A. I was for the R. E. A. before there was any such thing. There is entirely too much mush being spilled around over the landscape about some of these things, including the R. E. A. and the T. V. A., and I think it is a lesson we can take to heart that 60 percent of the farms of the United States receiving electricity get it from private power corporations, and only about 40 percent from the R. E. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now ask for a vote on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the

amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 1984) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FRANKHEAD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. BROOKS conferees on the part of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Daniel
Austin	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Hart	Overton
Ball	Hatch	Pepper
Bankhead	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hayden	Reed
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Briggs	Johnson, Calif.	Shipshead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Bushfield	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Langer	Taylor
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Caphart	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McClellan	Tobey
Chandler	McFarland	Tunnell
Chavez	McKellar	Tydings
Connally	McMahon	Vandenberg
Cordon	Magnuson	Wagner
Donnell	Maybank	Walsh
Downey	Millikin	Wheeler
Eastland	Mitchell	Wherry
Ellender	Moore	White
Ferguson	Morse	Wiley
Fulbright	Murdock	Willis
George	Murray	Wilson
Gerry	Myers	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SNYDER, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. POWERS, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) making appropri-

tions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it has been some time since we called the calendar, and I think we can dispose of it within an hour or so. There are some bills on it in which the Senate is interested. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of the calendar for consideration of bills to which there is no objection.

Mr. WHITE. I have no purpose to object. I wonder if the Senator is in position to indicate what will be taken up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is my idea that before we get into a prolonged debate over the Mexican treaty or over the nomination of Mr. Aubrey Williams that we should clean up the calendar, following which I shall move that the Senate go into executive session so we may consider the matters on the Executive Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to call the calendar.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 97, on which agreement has been reached. I think it will take little time to consider it.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a resolution which has gone over under the rule. It is not in order to bring it up now. When it is brought up, I think it will be entirely agreeable to dispose of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first measure on the calendar.

JOHN H. GRADWELL

The bill (S. 491) for the relief of John H. Gradwell, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John H. Gradwell, of Meriden, Conn., the sum of \$351.30, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damage to his automobile resulting from a collision with an Army vehicle in Hamden, Conn., on January 4, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in

connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 105) to amend Public Law 603 (77th Cong., 2d sess., ch. 404), which is entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. BILBO. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE. Will some Senator make an explanation of what is involved in this bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi has asked that the bill be passed over.

Mr. BILBO. I asked that the bill be passed over because the author of the bill is not present to explain it. I should like to know what is in it.

CHARLES A. STRAKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 519) for the relief of Charles A. Straka, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the words "accounts of", to insert "the late", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of the late Charles A. Straka, former postmaster at Milledgeville, Ill., with the sum of \$1,149.35, representing the total of the amounts claimed by him in his quarterly reports as compensation for the period May 1, 1940, to December 5, 1940, but disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Straka."

AMENDMENT TO THE LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION ACT

The bill (S. 46) to amend the Locomotive Inspection Act of February 17, 1911, as amended, to provide for the appointment of five additional inspectors, and to provide for adjustments in salaries, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third and fourth sentences of section 3 of the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 45, secs. 24 and 25), are amended to read as follows: "The director of locomotive inspection shall receive a salary of \$8,000 per year and the assistant directors of locomotive inspection shall each receive a salary of \$7,000 per year; and each of the three shall be paid his traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. The office of the director of locomotive inspection shall be in Washington, D. C., and the Interstate Com-

merce Commission shall provide such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive inspection and his said assistants and the district inspectors may require."

SEC. 2. The fifth and sixth sentences of section 4 of such act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 45, sec. 26), are amended to read as follows: "Each inspector shall receive a salary of \$4,600 per year and his traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of his duty. He shall receive in addition thereto an annual allowance for office rent, stationery, and incidental expenses, to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but not to exceed in the case of any district inspector \$1,000 per year."

SEC. 3. The first sentence of the second paragraph of section 4 of such act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 45, sec. 27), is amended to read as follows:

"Within the appropriations therefor and subject to the provisions of this act, the Interstate Commerce Commission may appoint, from time to time, not more than 20 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of this section, as the needs of the service may require."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which it is enacted.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 47) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who reported the bill, desires that it go over, and in his name I request that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

HENRY M. RUIZ

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 71) for the relief of Henry M. Ruiz, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "otherwise", to strike out "appropriated, to Henry M. Ruiz, of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for injuries sustained by his minor daughter, Estrella Ruiz, when a United States Army airplane crashed into his home in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 22, 1944" and insert "appropriated, to the legal guardian of Estrella Ruiz, a minor, of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$1,350, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the personal injuries sustained by the said Estrella Ruiz, and medical expenses incurred for her treatment, as the result of an accident involving an Army airplane which occurred in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 22, 1944:", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Estrella Ruiz, a minor, of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$1,350, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the personal injuries sustained by the said Estrella Ruiz, and medical expenses incurred for her treatment, as the result of an accident involving an Army airplane which occurred in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 22, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent

thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Estrella Ruiz."

MARIA MANRIQUEZ RUIZ

The bill (S. 70) for the relief of Maria Manriquez Ruiz, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Maria Manriquez Ruiz, of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for injuries sustained by her when a United States Army airplane crashed into her home in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 22, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MARY G. MARGGRAF

The bill (S. 93) for the relief of Mary G. Marggraf was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary G. Marggraf, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$1,900, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her when she was struck by a United States mail truck at Cicero Avenue and Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Ill., on December 17, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

DANE D. MORGAN

The bill (S. 319) for the relief of Dane D. Morgan was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that there is a similar House bill of a similar title on the calendar, Calendar No. 83, House bill 1149. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill, and, without objection, the House bill will be passed and the Senate bill indefinitely postponed.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

The bill (S. 318) for the relief of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that a House bill of a similar title is on the calendar, Calendar No. 82, House bill 987.

Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill, and, without objection, the House bill will be passed and the Senate bill will be indefinitely postponed.

MRS. MAE E. SUTTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 411) for the relief of Mrs. Mae E. Sutton, which has been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$11,570.89" and insert "\$7,570.89", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mae E. Sutton, San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$7,570.89, in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Mae E. Sutton against the United States for injuries sustained when the automobile which she was driving was struck by an Army truck near Ord Village, Calif., on November 15, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. HILER

The bill (S. 321) for the relief of James M. Hiler was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of James M. Hiler, an employee of the Federal Public Housing Authority employed as housing manager of the Marine View Terrace housing project (project numbered CAL-4745), Eureka, Humboldt County, Calif., in the sum of \$162.70, together with interest thereon, public funds for which he is accountable and which were stolen, without his fault, from a vault in the project office in the community building in said project sometime between the close of business at 5:15 o'clock post meridian on July 22, 1944, and 9 o'clock antemeridian on July 23, 1944: *Provided*, That the said James M. Hiler is hereby relieved of pecuniary responsibility for the loss of said public funds.

LAWRENCE MOTOR CO., INC.

The bill (S. 288) for the relief of the Lawrence Motor Co., Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he here-

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commission, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30
7 1946, namely:

1 TITLE I

2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President of the United States,
5 \$75,000.

6 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
8 The White House Office, including compensation of the Sec-
9 retary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the
10 President and the six administrative assistants to the Presi-
11 dent at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$4,050 for deposit in
13 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
14 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
15 Law 364) ; automobiles; printing and binding; and travel
16 and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be
17 accounted for on his certificate solely; \$312,588: *Provided*,
18 That employees of the departments and independent estab-
19 lishments of the executive branch of the Government may
20 be detailed from time to time to The White House Office
21 for temporary assistance.

22 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

23 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
24 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
25 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and

1 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
 2 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
 3 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$150,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

5 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
 6 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
 7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
 8 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, law-
 9 books, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals,
 10 teletype news service (not exceeding \$900), maintenance,
 11 repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying auto-
 12 mobiles for official use, not to exceed \$540 for deposit
 13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
 14 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
 15 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed \$35,000
 16 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
 17 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
 18 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
 19 amended (1) ~~\$2,227,257~~ \$2,004,532.

20 For printing and binding, \$60,000.

21 (2) National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
 22 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
 23 relating to the national defense, including all the objects for
 24 which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
 25 the Budget" is available, and including the temporary em-

1 ployment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organ-
2 izations by contract or otherwise, without regard to sec-
3 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
4 Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons,
5 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
6 with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided, That*
7 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of
8 hostilities between the United States and the principal
9 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between
10 the United States and the principal enemy powers, this
11 appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations
12 unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

13 (3) *No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau*
14 *of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establish-*
15 *ment of regional, field, or any other offices outside the Dis-*
16 *trict of Columbia.*

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

19 For all expenses necessary for the work of the American
20 Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
21 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
22 Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acqui-
23 sition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
24 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive Order

1 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
2 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
3 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
4 of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere ;
5 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
6 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
7 \$500; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15 for deposit in the
8 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
9 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
10 Law 364) ; rent of office and garage space in foreign coun-
11 tries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance,
12 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other
14 departments of the Government or acquired by purchase;
15 printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing,
16 and typewriting, including the publication of information
17 concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials.
18 and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and
19 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and
20 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or
21 approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of depend-
22 ents of employees when transferred from one official station
23 to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the
24 Commission between places in foreign countries or between

1 foreign countries and the United States, including transfers
2 incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer
3 from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by
4 the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official
5 station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of
6 authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the
7 purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations
8 promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, text-
9 books, newspapers and periodicals; \$40,000: *Provided,*
10 That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or
11 regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the
12 Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper,
13 the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials,
14 and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or other-
15 wise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other
16 technical and professional personnel: *Provided further,* That
17 when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the
18 Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission
19 may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian
20 members of the Commission: *And provided further,* That
21 the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary,
22 or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices,
23 under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such
24 of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

1 (4)AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTEC-
2 TION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HIS-
3 TORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

4 For all expenses necessary for the American Commission
5 for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monu-
6 ments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described
7 in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the Presi-
8 dent, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employ-
9 ment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the
11 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
12 tract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and
13 classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
14 travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals,
15 and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general
16 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
17 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
18 and printing and binding; \$40,000.

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary
21 for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
23 \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Fed-
24 eral service on special subjects for which examiners within

1 the service are not available; medical examinations; contract
2 stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including
3 those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commis-
4 sion, and expenses of examinations and investigations held
5 in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage,
6 including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions,
7 at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of
8 equipment; not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase and ex-
9 change of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
10 periodicals; not to exceed \$200 for payment in advance
11 for library membership in societies whose publications are
12 available to members only or to members at a price lower
13 than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protec-
14 tive equipment for photostat and other machine operators;
15 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
16 bicycles; not to exceed ~~(5)\$236,270~~ \$217,000 for printing
17 and binding; ~~(6)\$9,512,520~~ \$8,673,882, of which not to
18 exceed \$50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the
19 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
20 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
21 for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to ex-
22 ceed \$90,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the
23 Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54
24 Stat. 767) ; not to exceed \$237,600 for deposit in the general
25 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
2 and not to exceed \$3,000 for actuarial services by contract,
3 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
4 That no details from any executive department or inde-
5 pendent establishment in the District of Columbia or else-
6 where to the Commission's central office in Washington
7 or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the
8 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, but this shall not affect
9 the making of details for service as members of the boards
10 of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional
11 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of per-
12 sons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special sub-
13 jects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission
14 shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail
15 any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

16 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
17 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connec-
18 tion with the recruitment and placement of civilian per-
19 sonnel required in connection with emergencies affecting
20 the national security and defense, including personal services
21 in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; and other
22 items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the
23 Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and not
24 to exceed \$42,136 for printing and binding, (7)\$7,032,000

1 \$6,032,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
2 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
3 and the principal enemy powers or after the date
4 of an armistice between the United States and the princi-
5 pal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be avail-
6 able for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide
7 by law.

8 No part of the appropriations herein made to the
9 Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries
10 and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examin-
11 ing and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission,
12 established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358
13 of July 1, 1943.

14 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

15 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
16 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public
17 Law 319), \$1,443,000, together with the unexpended
18 balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal
19 year 1945.

20 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States,
22 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
24 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
25 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$245,000,000, which amount shall

1 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
2 disability fund".

3 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing of the liability of the United States,
5 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
6 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
7 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the
8 United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
9 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000,
10 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal
11 Zone retirement and disability fund".

12 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing of the liability of the United States created
14 by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees
15 of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens
16 of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
17 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the
18 credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability
19 fund."

20 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
22 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
23 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934,
24 approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
25 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.

1 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
 2 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated
 3 July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934,
 4 relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
 5 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
 6 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
 7 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
 8 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers
 9 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
 10 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
 11 and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$10,000),
 12 ~~(8) purchase (not to exceed five)~~, maintenance, operation,
 13 and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for
 14 official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed
 15 \$61,380), not to exceed \$14,400 for deposit in the gen-
 16 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
 17 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
 18 Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States
 19 for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting informa-
 20 tion in compliance with section 357 of the Communications
 21 Act of 1934, as amended, ~~(9)\$2,554,400~~ \$2,550,400, of
 22 which amount not to exceed \$1,585,650 may be expended
 23 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
 25 the Federal Communications Commission, \$21,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses
2 necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commis-
3 sion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
4 to perform its functions related to national defense, including
5 radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including
6 all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation
7 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commis-
8 sion", is available; not to exceed \$40,000 for the temporary
9 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
10 wise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws
11 and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard
12 to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
13 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
14 able; and not to exceed \$33,800 for printing and binding,
15 \$2,430,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days
16 after the cessation of hostilities between the United States
17 and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armis-
18 tice between the United States and the principal enemy
19 powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for
20 obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

21 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

22 Not to exceed \$3,308,412 of the funds of Federal De-
23 posit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking
24 Act of 1933 and section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935,
25 as amended (12 U. S. C. 264), shall be available during

1 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Cor-
2 poration in connection with the above Acts and the adminis-
3 tration of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended
4 (12 U. S. C. 1751-1771), in accordance with Executive
5 Order 9148 of April 27, 1942; including personal services
6 and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;
7 lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news services;
8 periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$75,000 for
9 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
10 tract or otherwise for legal or other special services, includ-
11 ing audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; uni-
13 forms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$14,290
14 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
15 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
16 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all expenses
17 of the Corporation in connection with the protection of
18 depositors by making of loans or purchases of assets or the
19 payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquida-
20 tion, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets
21 of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or
22 purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
23 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwith-
24 standing any other provisions of law except for the limita-
25 tions in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative

1 expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the
 2 Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
 3 ance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as
 4 amended.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
 8 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
 9 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the
 10 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
 11 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
 12 including traveling expenses; contract stenographic report-
 13 ing services; ~~(10)~~purchase ~~(not to exceed three)~~, hire, main-
 14 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
 15 carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle
 16 for general administrative use in the District of Columbia;
 17 and not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of
 18 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals,
 19 ~~(11)~~~~\$2,150,000~~ \$2,072,000; of which amount not to exceed
 20 ~~(12)~~~~\$1,300,000~~ \$1,315,991 shall be available for personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to
 22 exceed ~~(13)~~~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000 which may be expended for
 23 consultants and special counsel.

24 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
 25 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized

1 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
2 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
3 reporting services; \$135,000, of which amount not to exceed
4 \$85,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia.

6 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
7 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
8 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
9 with the national security and defense, including activities
10 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, and activ-
11 ities in cooperation with the War Department for the
12 protection of the electric power and gas supplies against
13 hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expend-
14 iture for which the appropriations under the heading
15 "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
16 are available, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the Commis-
17 sion may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing,
18 for duties connected with the national security and defense,
19 from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That
20 upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hos-
21 tilities between the United States and the principal enemy
22 powers or after the date of an armistice between the United
23 States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation
24 shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
25 otherwise provide by law.

1 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
 2 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
 3 lithographing, ~~(14)\$40,000~~ \$48,000.

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 5 of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required
 6 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 7 \$4,500.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

9 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
 10 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 11 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
 12 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
 13 rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
 14 foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the gen-
 15 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
 16 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
 17 and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of
 18 the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,833 (15), of
 19 which not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the en-
 20 forcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: Provided,
 21 that no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal
 22 Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation
 23 hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress

1 until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment
2 of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

3 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
4 Commission, \$44,000.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
8 the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia,
9 including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per
10 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000);
11 purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other
12 books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals
13 (not to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installa-
14 tion of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descrip-
15 tive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for the
16 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
17 tract or otherwise, for special services determined by the
18 Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section
19 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil service and classifi-
20 cation laws, (16)~~\$250,000~~ \$293,302: *Provided*, That the
21 Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and
22 regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner
23 of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings
24 to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

25 Public works advance planning: (17)Toward accom-

1 ~~plishing~~ *For carrying out* the provisions of title V of the War
 2 Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, ~~(18)~~\$5,000,000
 3 \$35,000,000, ~~(19)~~*to be immediately available*, of which not
 4 to exceed ~~(20)~~4 3 percentum shall be available for admin-
 5 istrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately avail-
 6 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including
 7 salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum;
 8 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
 9 printing and binding; purchase and exchange of law-
 10 books and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding 5)
 11 and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger auto-
 12 mobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed ~~(21)~~\$10,000
 13 \$30,000).

14 Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal
 15 Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in
 16 him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act
 17 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to
 18 be immediately available.

19 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 20 of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required
 21 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 22 \$25,767.

23 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

24 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
 25 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May

1 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
 2 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
 3 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
 4 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
 5 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
 6 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
 7 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
 8 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
 9 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
 10 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
 11 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
 12 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

13 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
 14 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
 15 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
 16 (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments,
 17 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
 18 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the
 19 Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in
 20 connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Ad-
 21 ministration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
 22 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
 23 payment may be made in advance, ~~(22)~~\$1,347,890
 24 \$1,335,710, of which not to exceed ~~(23)~~\$639,650
 25 \$638,540 may be expended for personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and not to exceed ~~(24)\$522,700~~
2 ~~\$513,500~~ for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That
3 the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the
4 cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test
5 pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost
6 thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the con-
7 struction appropriations of the respective projects to which
8 they relate.

9 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
11 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
12 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
13 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
14 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
15 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
16 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
17 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
18 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
19 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
20 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings
21 completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in
22 buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
23 Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, mainte-
24 nance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New
25 York City installed under franchise of the city of New York,

1 approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the pay-
2 ment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance
3 with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909
4 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533),
5 ~~(25)\$6,500,000~~ \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the total ex-
6 penditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation
7 of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for
8 buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
9 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not
10 exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such build-
11 ings ~~(26)~~: *Provided further*, *That the Commissioner of*
12 *Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and*
13 *conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with*
14 *the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on*
15 *behalf of the United States for installation in the United*
16 *States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a*
17 *mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of*
18 *Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuild-*
19 *ing and seafaring activities of that community.*

20 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
21 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For adminis-
22 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
23 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
24 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Pub-
25 lic Buildings Administration, including the National Archives

1 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
 2 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
 3 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
 4 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
 5 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
 6 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
 7 traveling expenses and carfare; ~~(27)the purchase of four~~
 8 ~~passenger automobiles;~~ leather and rubber articles and gas
 9 masks for the protection of public property and employees;
 10 furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the
 11 guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
 12 guards and elevator conductors; ~~(28)\$26,495,000 \$25,495,-~~
 13 ~~000 (29):~~ *Provided, That all furniture now owned by the*
 14 *United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented*
 15 *by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable,*
 16 *whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan*
 17 *for furniture.*

18 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
 19 outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection,
 20 and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting,
 21 rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnish-
 22 ings and equipment, personal services in the District of Co-
 23 lumbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber
 24 articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property
 25 and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator

1 conductors, (30)the purchase of three passenger automobiles,
2 expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connec-
3 tion with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building
4 space, the restoration of leased premises, and every ex-
5 penditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance
6 and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the
7 District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public
8 Buildings Administration, (31)~~\$12,160,000~~ \$11,500,000:
9 *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
10 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United
11 States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it
12 corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

13 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
14 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District
15 of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates
16 approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not
17 exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where
18 such services are employed, and such employees in emergen-
19 cies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the
20 Federal Works Administrator.

21 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
22 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Colum-
23 bia, shall be available for communication services serving
24 one or more governmental activities, and for services to
25 motor vehicles, and where such services, together with

1 quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a
2 reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such ac-
3 tivity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon
4 the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either
5 in advance or after the service has been furnished, for de-
6 posit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or
7 part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may
8 be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be
9 made for services paid for in advance.

10 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
11 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
12 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
13 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the
14 Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount ad-
15 ministratively determined as necessary for the payment of
16 salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the prepara-
17 tion of plans and specifications, field supervision, and gen-
18 eral office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on
19 the books of the Treasury Department into a special account
20 for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such
21 expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon
22 by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
23 General Accounting Office.

24 For the establishment of a working capital fund,

1 \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of
2 salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a
3 central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service;
4 said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous
5 operation, from available funds of constituents of the Fed-
6 eral Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for
7 which services are performed, at rates to be determined
8 by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of
9 estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials,
10 equipment (including maintenance, repair, and deprecia-
11 tion on existing as well as new equipment) and other ex-
12 penses: *Provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year any
13 excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making
14 adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and
15 other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees
16 engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves
17 therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
18 States as miscellaneous receipts.

19 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

20 General administrative expenses: For the employment
21 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
22 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
23 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
24 (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange)
25 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of

1 (32) ~~seventy-three~~ *fifty* passenger automobiles, and the prep-
 2 aration, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of
 3 Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting re-
 4 search and investigational studies, either independently or in
 5 cooperation with State highway departments, or other agen-
 6 cies, including studies of highway administration, legislation,
 7 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, main-
 8 tenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
 9 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
 10 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
 11 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
 12 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
 13 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
 14 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
 15 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
 16 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
 17 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and
 18 reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the
 19 administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11,
 20 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise
 21 provided.

22 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

23 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
 24 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
 25 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended

1 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), to be expended in accordance with
2 the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to ex-
3 ceed \$1,133,300 for departmental personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, ~~(33)\$30,000,000~~ \$25,000,000, to be
5 immediately available and to remain available until expended,
6 which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appro-
7 priated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act ap-
8 proved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780) : *Provided*,
9 That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to
10 any State on account of any project on which convict labor
11 shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to
12 convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation:
13 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1946, when-
14 ever performing authorized engineering or other services in
15 connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance,
16 or improvement of roads for other Government and State co-
17 operating agencies the charge for such services may include
18 depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment
19 used, and the amounts received on account of such charges
20 shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*
21 *further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 the appropria-
22 tions for the work of the Public Roads Administration
23 shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse
24 maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of
25 supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-

1 bution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads
2 Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-
3 ernment activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost
4 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
5 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
6 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
7 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
8 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such sup-
9 plies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the
10 appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration
11 may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services
12 and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of
13 employees engaged on hazardous work under that Admin-
14 istration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary
15 employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consult-
16 ants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
17 vised Statutes, and civil service and classification laws.

18 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

19 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
20 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
21 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
22 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
23 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
24 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
25 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation

1 with several governments, members of the Pan American
2 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
3 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
4 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
5 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
6 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of
7 any agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
8 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
9 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
10 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

11 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
12 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public
14 Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
15 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, \$1,000,000, to be
16 immediately available and to remain available until ex-
17 pended (34): *Provided, That no part of the appropriation*
18 *made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country*
19 *shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said*
20 *cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will*
21 *impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy*
22 *directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic*
23 *or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with*
24 *equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles*
25 *of the cooperating country.*

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780).

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), \$10,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during

1 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
2 on May 27, 1941.

3 ACCESS ROADS

4 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
5 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
6 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
7 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
8 of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23
9 U. S. C. 106), \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and
10 to remain available during the continuance of the emergency
11 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

12 SURVEYS AND PLANS

13 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
14 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
15 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
16 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions of
17 section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C.
18 109), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
19 available during the continuance of the emergency declared
20 by the President on May 27, 1941.

21 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
22 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall
23 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District
25 of Columbia and in the field.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), \$950,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,750,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; ~~(35) purchase of one~~ and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(36)\$1,895,500~~ \$1,894,700, of which not to exceed \$40,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$235,000.

Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General, as authorized in section 312 (b) of the Budget and Ac-

1 counting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports
 2 ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee
 3 of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appro-
 4 priations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants
 5 from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid
 6 or information so requested, including the employment, in
 7 the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary person-
 8 nel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent
 9 expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980.

10 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
 13 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
 14 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
 15 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
 16 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic re-
 17 porting services, (37)\$2,910,445 \$2,769,400, of which
 18 amount not to exceed (38)\$2,620,000 \$2,488,000 may be
 19 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 20 exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall
 21 not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and
 22 exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and
 23 periodicals.

24 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
 25 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20

1 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
2 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
3 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transpor-
4 tation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
5 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling
6 expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed
7 \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia.

9 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce
10 Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce com-
11 pliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and
12 travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers
13 to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations
14 thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission
15 to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the
16 safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolu-
17 tion approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the pro-
18 vision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908
19 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and
20 report on the use and need of any appliances or systems
21 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, in-
22 spectors, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000, of which
23 amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal
24 services in the District of Columbia.

25 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures

1 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended
2 by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937
3 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with
4 respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by rail-
5 road subject to the Act may be required to install automatic
6 train-stop or train-control devices which comply with speci-
7 fications and requirements prescribed by the Commission,
8 including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal
9 and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Reso-
10 lution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and includ-
11 ing the employment of the necessary engineers, and for travel-
12 ing expenses, \$178,000, of which amount not to exceed
13 \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
14 of Columbia.

15 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
16 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
17 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
18 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers en-
19 gaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with
20 safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45
21 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, ex-
22 tending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
23 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
24 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
25 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the

1 Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen
2 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first
3 paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26),
4 and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26),
5 including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help
6 as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive
7 inspection and his two assistants may require and for travel-
8 ing expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed
9 \$73,000 may be expended for personal services in the District
10 of Columbia.

11 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
12 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
13 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
14 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
15 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the
16 several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
17 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
18 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act
19 of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency
20 Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a),
21 including traveling expenses, ~~(39)\$431,465~~ \$388,319.

22 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
23 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
24 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
25 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-

1 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
 2 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
 3 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
 4 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
 5 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
 6 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
 7 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting serv-
 8 ices; ~~(40) purchase (not to exceed thirty);~~ maintenance, re-
 9 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 10 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in
 11 connection with investigations of apparent violations of said
 12 Act, ~~(41)\$2,532,619~~ \$2,502,619: *Provided*, That Joint
 13 Board members may use Government transportation requests
 14 when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint
 15 Board members.

16 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
 17 merce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print
 18 and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms
 19 of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be
 20 credited to this appropriation, \$130,000.

21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 22 cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commis-
 23 sion as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
 24 (Public Law 364), \$27,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-

1 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Inter-
2 state Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting
3 the national security and defense, to adopt measures for
4 preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion
5 of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads
6 through terminals, and related activities, \$231,000.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
8 AERONAUTICS

9 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
10 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
11 personal services in the making of special investigations and
12 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
13 cluding the cost of a compartment or such other accommo-
14 dation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security
15 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
16 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
17 valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference;
18 equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley
19 Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical
20 Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at
21 Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria
22 equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including
23 aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy; maintenance
24 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
25 not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District

1 of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Re-
2 search at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed
3 \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
4 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
5 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; and not to exceed \$2,500
6 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed
7 \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
8 the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.
9 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
10 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices,
11 laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of
12 Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

13 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the
15 Archivist and The National Archives; including personal serv-
16 ices in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid,
17 protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrange-
18 ment, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication,
19 reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other
20 records (including motion-picture and other films and sound
21 recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and
22 exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference,
23 maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services;
24 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100
25 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for

1 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
2 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
3 to the general public; not to exceed \$2,700 for deposit in the
4 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
5 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
6 Law 364) ; travel expenses; exchange of scientific and tech-
7 nical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of
8 one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$913,934.

9 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
10 \$7,000.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

12 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
13 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
14 Act, \$14,700: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from
15 sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
16 Treasury of the United States monthly.

17 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
18 of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as
19 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
20 Law 364), \$2,700.

21. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
22. COMMISSION

23 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
24 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
25 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the

1 National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of
 2 May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services;
 3 technical services, including real estate appraisers, by con-
 4 tract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
 5 those usual for similar services elsewhere and without re-
 6 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and
 7 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of op-
 8 tions and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
 9 not to exceed \$59 for deposit in the general fund of the
 10 Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1946,
 11 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Pub-
 12 lic Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-
 13 carrying vehicles; \$393,994, to be immediately available
 14 and to remain available until expended.

15 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Salaries and expenses: (42) ~~In addition to the amounts~~
 18 ~~available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred~~
 19 ~~to this authorization) for~~ For the administrative expenses of
 20 the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency,
 21 in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, such
 22 amounts, not exceeding (43) ~~\$449,825~~ \$400,000, as the Ad-
 23 ministrator determines are required for the expenses of the
 24 Office of the Administrator in the performance of adminis-
 25 trative and supervisory services relating to the constituent

1 units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds
2 available for the administrative expenses of such constituent
3 units for the fiscal year 1946, to this authorization for
4 expenditure hereunder and all such amounts shall be
5 available for all necessary expenses of said Office of the
6 Administrator, including personal services and rent in
7 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
8 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference; periodicals
9 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation,
10 mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
11 \$500); ~~(44) purchase of one passenger automobile (not~~
12 ~~to exceed \$2,500)~~ and maintenance, repair, and operation of
13 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed
14 \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organiza-
15 tions, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special serv-
16 ices without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
17 and the civil service and classification laws; and reimburse-
18 ment for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
19 and tunnel tolls: *Provided*, That section 7 of the First De-
20 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply
21 to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of
22 the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7
23 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Hous-
24 ing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
25 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available

1 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obli-
2 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
3 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-
4 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and
5 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in
6 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
7 amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may,
8 with the approval of the President of the United States, trans-
9 fer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constitu-
10 ent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of
11 the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator
12 such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the
13 Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of
14 any of the administrative functions of the National
15 Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be
16 made unless the consolidation will result in a reduc-
17 tion in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses,
18 which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses
19 but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from
20 which administrative expenses are drawn under this authori-
21 zation: *Provided further*, That a report of such transfers and
22 the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress
23 in the annual budget.

24 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
25 costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as

1 required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds
3 of the constituents units of said Agency available for adminis-
4 trative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator,
5 \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,-
6 410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Fed-
7 eral Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

8 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of
10 ~~(45)\$7,502,583~~ \$7,490,127, to be derived from the same
11 sources as the funds made available for administrative ex-
12 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, in-
13 cluding the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation
14 and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the Independ-
15 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, shall be available during
16 the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the
17 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order
18 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Ad-
19 ministration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise
20 qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be
21 exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of
22 authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat.
23 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal serv-
24 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel ex-
25 penses, in accordance with the Standardized Government

1 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as
2 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
3 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250
4 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Colum-
5 bia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
6 passenger-carrying vehicles; use of the services and facilities
7 of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and
8 agencies of the Government, including the use of services and
9 facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived
10 to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United
11 States in such account or accounts as the Administration may
12 determine, and the Administration in its discretion may
13 utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement
14 of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds
15 in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said
16 corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in
17 connection with the liquidation of insured institutions; (2)
18 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
19 force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other
20 personal services) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
21 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
22 of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners'
23 Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest; and (3)
24 all necessary expenses (including services performed on a
25 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-

ices) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1499), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: ~~(46)~~In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law ~~(which shall be transferred to this authorization)~~ for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law ~~not~~, Not to exceed ~~(47)~~\$10,537,747 \$10,000,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums col-

1 lected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the
2 National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701),
3 and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be avail-
4 able for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions
5 of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal
6 Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the
7 District of Columbia; travel expenses, in accordance with the
8 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
9 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but
10 there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to
11 exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reim-
12 bursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road,
13 and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of
14 property, servicing of loans, or the liquidation of delinquent
15 accounts, may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents
16 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automo-
17 biles within the limits of their official posts of duty when
18 such travel is performed in connection with such inspection,
19 servicing, or liquidation; printing and binding; lawbooks,
20 books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals
21 and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial
22 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-
23 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and rent in the
24 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses
25 of the Administration (including services performed on a

1 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
 2 ices) in connection with the acquisition, protection, com-
 3 pletion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
 4 of real or personal property of the Administration acquired
 5 under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Hous-
 6 ing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
 7 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as
 8 herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and
 9 other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of
 10 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
 11 accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934,
 12 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

13 Payment of losses: Not to exceed ~~(48)\$3,000,000~~
 14 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and ex-
 15 penses as authorized under the heading, "Salaries and ex-
 16 penses, National Housing Agency, Federal Housing Admin-
 17 istration") in the account in the Treasury comprised of pre-
 18 miums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of
 19 said Act, shall be available for the payment of losses under
 20 insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of
 21 said Act.

22 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

23 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
 24 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
 25 the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out duties

1 imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of
2 the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its
3 administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with
4 this authorization), not to exceed ~~(49)\$2,327,400~~ \$2,072,-
5 241 of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations
6 under the Act of September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S.
7 C. 1401), shall be available for all necessary administrative
8 expenses of said Authority, including personal services and
9 rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and
10 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
11 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
12 tract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil
14 service and classification laws; reimbursement for the actual
15 cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; printing
16 and binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
17 periodicals; and photographing equipment: *Provided*, That
18 all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the
19 Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection
20 with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public
21 housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be re-
22 imbursed or paid by such agencies ~~(50), and expenditures by~~
23 ~~the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonad-~~
24 ~~ministrative expenses.~~

25 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-

1 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
2 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
3 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with
4 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
5 pose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except
6 for payments required on contracts entered into prior to
7 April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
8 able for payment to any public housing agency for expendi-
9 ture in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless
10 the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations pro-
11 hibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occu-
12 pancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 For salaries and expenses, including personal services in
15 the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
16 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in
17 pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
18 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase
19 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,
20 and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
21 newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage;
22 mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation,
23 maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-
24 carrying vehicle; not to exceed \$13,500 for deposit in the
25 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as

1 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
 2 Law 364) ; and purchase of rubber gloves; (51)\$4,134,500
 3 \$4,017,250.

4 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
 5 change Commission, \$43,000.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
 8 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
 9 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions
 10 of the Government and from other sources; for the system
 11 of international exchanges between the United States and
 12 foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
 13 the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and
 14 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
 15 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, in-
 16 cluding assistants, and making necessary observations in
 17 high altitudes; and for the administration of the National
 18 Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the
 19 District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed
 20 \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 21 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
 22 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing and binding, not
 23 exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be
 24 available for printing the report of the American Historical
 25 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for

1 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
2 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
3 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
4 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
5 pamphlets, and periodicals, (52)~~\$1,065,160~~ \$1,054,061.

6 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
7 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
8 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
9 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
10 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
11 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
12 sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of
13 Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such
14 Act) ; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,742 for deposit in
15 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
16 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
17 Law 364) ; periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to ex-
18 ceed \$150), and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for
19 payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the
20 Gallery for membership in library museum, and art associa-
21 tions or societies whose publications or services are available
22 to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
23 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
24 for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
25 and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-

1 ployees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding;
 2 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
 3 automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for
 4 protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance
 5 and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; ~~(53)\$583,-~~
 6 ~~207~~ \$549,727: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
 7 Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
 8 shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of
 9 art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall
 10 not exceed \$15,000.

11 TARIFF COMMISSION

12 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
 13 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 14 elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, pur-
 15 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves
 16 and other protective equipment for photostat and other ma-
 17 chine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals
 18 not to exceed \$2,250, contract stenographic reporting serv-
 19 ices, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of
 20 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), and not to exceed \$900 for
 21 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
 22 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
 23 (Public Law 364), ~~(54)\$914,900~~ \$823,410: *Provided*,
 24 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
 25 salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall

1 hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336,
2 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any
3 member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary
4 interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special
5 representative.

6 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
7 \$10,000.

8 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

9 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
10 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
11 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction
12 of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; and construc-
13 tion of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the
14 acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relo-
15 cation of highways, and the construction or purchase of
16 transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary
17 works authorized by such Act, and for printing and binding,
18 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, main-
19 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles,
20 rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed
21 \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
22 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
23 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), not to exceed \$15,000 for
24 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and all necessary sala-
25 ries and expenses connected with the organization, operation,

1 and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for
2 examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in
3 the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance
4 on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
5 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be
6 available for the payment of obligations chargeable against
7 the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945" (55), and in
8 addition, \$4,000,000 for the continued construction of South
9 Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward the
10 construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near
11 Mobile, Alabama, said additional sums to be available and
12 to remain available for no other purposes until expended:
13 Provided, That said construction shall be proceeded with
14 whenever the War Production Board or its successor shall
15 have determined that manpower and materials are available
16 for these purposes or in any event within six months following
17 the cessation of hostilities.

18 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

19 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
20 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
21 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
22 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
23 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, pur-
24 chase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
25 periodicals, \$510,675, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be

1 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 2 costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
 3 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That traveling expenses
 4 of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written
 5 certificate of the judge.

6 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
 7 United States, \$15,000.

8 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

9 Not to exceed ~~(56)\$28,290,000~~ \$28,287,450 of the con-
 10 struction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936,
 11 shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administra-
 12 tive expenses of the United States Maritime Commission,
 13 including personal services at the seat of government; print-
 14 ing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals
 15 and newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500); teletype services;
 16 ~~(57)purchase (not to exceed three)~~, maintenance, repair, and
 17 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as
 18 authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of
 19 the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed
 20 to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the
 21 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the
 22 United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping
 23 Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of
 24 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed
 25 \$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of

1 persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal
2 and other special services, without regard to section 3709
3 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification
4 laws.

5 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

6 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
7 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans Admin-
8 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
9 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
10 Veterans Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
11 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
12 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Presi-
13 dent to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities
14 affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C.
15 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans
16 Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with
17 administering, \$227,675,000, of which \$44,940 shall be
18 available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of
19 Hospitalization: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
20 available also for personal services in the District of Colum-
21 bia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
22 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
23 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
24 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
25 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official

1 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
2 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to ex-
3 ceed fifty-five), maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-
4 ger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law
5 to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize
6 Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting
7 children of Veterans Administration employees located at iso-
8 lated stations to and from school under such limitations as he
9 may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any pro-
10 visions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized
11 to expend not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation for
12 actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
13 fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be
14 obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such
15 rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable;
16 for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency
17 (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior De-
18 partments, for disbursement by them under the various head-
19 ings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as
20 are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of
21 the Veterans Administration, including minor repairs and
22 improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction
23 necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental
24 to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational
25 articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Vet-

1 erans Administration; for administrative expenses incidental
2 to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial,
3 and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of
4 the Veterans Administration accruing during the year for
5 which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the
7 care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under
8 the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration shall be
9 available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, sub-
10 ject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans'
11 Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treat-
12 ment or domiciliary care in Veterans Administration hos-
13 pitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
14 shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial
15 homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and
16 sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27,
17 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans
18 eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities
19 for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the
20 Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical con-
21 sultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable
22 and without regard to the civil service and classification laws:
23 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
24 for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the
25 common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by

1 veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to
2 Veterans Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That
3 notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation
4 shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an
5 amount not exceeding \$200: *Provided further*, That not to
6 exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for
7 the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of ex-
8 hibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other
9 visual educational information and descriptive material, in-
10 cluding the purchase or rental of equipment.

11 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
12 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
13 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
14 home; and not more than \$3,650,000 of this appropriation
15 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
16 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction
17 of the Veterans Administration either by contract or by
18 the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of
19 materials.

20 For printing and binding for the Veterans Administra-
21 tion, including all its bureaus and functions located in
22 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$780,000.

23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
24 cost of penalty mail of the Veterans Administration as re-

1 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
2 Law 364), \$614,250.

3 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
4 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
5 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon,
6 or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits
7 authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944),
8 including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities,
9 the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
10 in the Veterans Administration, accruing during the fiscal
11 year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal
12 years, \$1,080,150,000, to be immediately available and to
13 remain available until expended.

14 For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans
15 as authorized by title II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's
16 Readjustment Act of 1944, \$295,000,000, to be immediately
17 available and to remain available until expended.

18 For military and naval insurance, \$18,000,000 to be
19 merged with the appropriation for this purpose in section
20 20 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 400), the con-
21 solidated appropriation to remain available until expended.

22 National service life insurance: For transfer to the
23 national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the
24 provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
25 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the

1 reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived
2 in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total
3 disability of the insured shall have been determined by the
4 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease
5 or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval
6 service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance
7 fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such
8 payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans'
9 Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act,
10 ~~(58)\$1,000,000,000~~ \$900,000,000, to be immediately avail-
11 able and to remain available until expended.

12 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
13 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil
14 Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$400,000, to be immedi-
15 ately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*,
16 That any moneys received under said article IV shall be
17 credited to this appropriation.

18 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
19 domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000, to be immediately avail-
20 able and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
21 this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of
22 Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for
23 extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the
24 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set
25 forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931

1 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's
2 Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to
3 exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for
4 the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field
5 of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the
6 preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as
7 approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution
8 thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment,
9 and supplies in connection therewith.

10 Total, Veterans' Administration, ~~(59)\$2,707,119,250~~
11 ~~\$2,607,119,250~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
12 shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any
13 persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestow-
14 ing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost
15 is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed
16 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

17 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
18 1946, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States
19 Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman
20 so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and
21 the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission
22 shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

23 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
13 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
14 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
15 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
16 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
17 provisions of existing law.

18 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
19 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
20 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
21 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
22 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
23 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
24 other Act is effective.

1 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
2 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
3 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
4 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
5 mates submitted for the appropriations.

6 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
7 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
8 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
9 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
10 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply
11 to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic peri-
12 odicals necessary in connection with the performance of the
13 authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
14 herein provided.

15 ~~(60)~~ SEC. 107. *No part of any appropriation contained in*
16 *this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person*
17 *filling a permanent position formerly held by an employee*
18 *who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States*
19 *and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within*
20 *ninety days after his discharge or within not more than one*
21 *year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said*
22 *discharge made application for restoration to his former*
23 *position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commis-*
24 *sion as still qualified to perform the duties of his former*
25 *position and has not been restored thereto.*

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

~~(61)(c)~~ Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically

1 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
2 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
3 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
4 appropriation concerned is made.

5 ~~(62)~~(d) (c) Appropriations of the executive departments and
6 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available
7 for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of
8 travel expenses while away from their homes or regular
9 place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence
10 at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized
11 Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense
12 Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act
13 of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of
14 (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts
15 and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-
16 employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory
17 capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per
18 annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed
19 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route
20 and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate
21 is specifically provided by law.

22 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no
23 appropriation available for the executive departments and
24 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 in this
25 Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

1 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
3 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
4 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
5 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
6 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case
7 of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of
8 the government of the District of Columbia, and the
9 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other
10 essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to
11 obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
12 hicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such
13 vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by
14 the Office of Price Administration and in no event more
15 than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the
16 amount required for transportation.

17 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of
18 any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying
19 vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
20 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
21 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
22 ment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical
23 services and except in cases of officers and employees en-
24 gaged in field work the character of whose duties makes
25 such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter

1 cases when the same is approved by the head of the depart-
2 ment or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee
3 of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any
4 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
5 hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle
6 leased by the Government, for other than official purposes
7 or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be
8 summarily removed from office (63) *by the head of the depart-*
9 *ment or establishment concerned.* The limitations of this
10 subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for
11 official use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
12 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other
13 principal diplomatic and consular officials.

14 SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military
15 and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal
16 year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for
17 the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless
18 specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or oper-
19 ation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation,
20 and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer
21 from another agency of the Government shall be considered
22 as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

23 SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
24 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manu-
25 facturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, ac-

cessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor (64): *Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office.*

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1946 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the

1 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
2 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
3 of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person
4 who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That
5 for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any
6 such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
7 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
8 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person mak-
9 ing a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-
10 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for
11 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
12 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
13 tion for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
14 *further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
15 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
16 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not
17 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or
18 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
19 in the prosecution of the war.

20 SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive de-
21 partments and independent establishments for the fiscal
22 year 1946 available for travel expenses shall be avail-
23 able for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu
24 of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence

1 Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
2 to civilian officers and employees of such departments and
3 establishments while traveling on official business outside
4 the continental limits of the United States and away from
5 their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount
6 of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the
7 department or independent establishment concerned or by
8 such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall
9 in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
10 exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed
11 by the President for the locality in which the travel is per-
12 formed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appro-
13 priations of the War and Navy Departments with respect
14 to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

15 SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of
16 vessels of United States registry by employees of the
17 Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall
18 not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1946.

19 SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive depart-
20 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
21 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to
22 exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compen-
23 sation from the United States for expenses of travel performed

1 by them in privately owned automobiles away from their
2 designated posts of duty.

3 SEC. 210. Appropriations of the executive depart-
4 ments and independent establishments for the fiscal year
5 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made
6 available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in
7 accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the
8 President for civilian officers and employees of the Govern-
9 ment temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for
10 living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of
11 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations pre-
12 scribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in ac-
13 cordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22
14 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for
15 all civilian officers and employees of the Government
16 permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That
17 the availability of appropriations of the Departments of
18 War and Navy and of the Department of State under the
19 caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

20 SEC. 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
21 year 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
22 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
23 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
24 to approve of the nomination of said person.

1 SEC. 212. The funds appropriated in the appropri-
2 ation Acts for the fiscal year 1946 of the services men-
3 tioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public
4 Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for,
5 and the heads of the executive departments concerned are
6 authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at
7 rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to of-
8 ficers traveling on official business and away from their
9 designated posts of duty, and to members of the services
10 concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract sur-
11 geons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of
12 the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent
13 orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in
14 advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of trans-
15 portation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men,
16 regardless of the mode of travel.

17 SEC. 213. No part of any appropriation contained
18 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
19 of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
20 United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per
21 volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime
22 Federal Digest.

23 SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive de-
24 partments and independent establishments of the Govern-

1 ment shall be available for the expenses of committees,
2 boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized
3 activities of common interest to such departments and estab-
4 lishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives
5 thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of
6 such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such depart-
7 ments and establishments rendering service for such commit-
8 tees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives,
9 shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such
10 service.

11 (65)SEC. 215. *In order to enable persons who have served*
12 *ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the*
13 *present war, and who have been honorably discharged from*
14 *such service, to obtain materials required for the construction,*
15 *alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by*
16 *them, any department or agency of the Government, in*
17 *allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials,*
18 *shall give to such persons a preference over all other users*
19 *of such materials (except to the extent such materials are*
20 *needed by such other users to meet actual military needs),*
21 *without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity*
22 *for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling*
23 *houses.*

1 SEC. (66)~~215~~ 216. This Act may be cited as the "In-
2 dependent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives February 8, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 15 (legis-
lative day, March 12), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1984

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

16. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to Rep. Woodrum's (Va.) request to disagree to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 1984, and agree to a conference. Reps. Woodrum, Hendricks, Mahon, Andrews of Ala., Wigglesworth, Case of S. Dak., and Dworshak were appointed conferees. (pp. 2446-7.)
17. FOOD DISPOSITION. Rep. Taber, N. Y., criticized WFA's methods for disposing of canned string beans (p. 2448).
18. TEXTILES. Rep. Bender, Ohio, criticized WPB's "Back to Adam and Eve" order under which "thousands of clothing manufacturers are going to stop turning out the very clothes that American men and women need most". (p. 2448).
19. RATIONING. Rep. Rogers, Mass., urged that OPA issue two sets of ration points, one for butter and fats and one for meat, claiming that butter is turning rancid in storage "because the people do not have sufficient points to buy butter" (p. 2448).
20. REPORTS. At the request of Rep. Cole, N. Y., passed over H. R. 2504, to discontinue certain reports (including reports on AAA payments, forest roads and trails, and condition of work). The committee report was printed in the Record. (pp. 2455-9.)
21. HOUSING. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 62, authorizing the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee to investigate the defense-housing program (pp. 2469-70, 2473).
Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 681, to amend the National Housing Act (H. Rept. 341) (p. 2488).
22. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Outland, Calif., commended farm production (p. 2449).
23. NEW DEAL AGENCIES. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized "New Deal inefficiency" (pp. 2449-50).
24. FOREIGN SERVICE; PERSONNEL. H. R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies (Agriculture already cooperates) and coordination of activities abroad, was stricken from the Calendar on objection of Reps. Kean, N. J., Cole, of N. Y., and Cunningham, Iowa, after Rep. Bloom, N. Y., objected to Rep. Kean's request to have the bill passed over without prejudice (pp. 2450-1).
25. TAXATION. Rep. Engel, Mich., criticized the "unjust burden of taxation" on the low-income group (pp. 2474-81).
Both Houses received an Iowa Legislature memorial opposing a 25% limitation on taxes (pp. 2417, 2489).
26. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Received an Iowa Legislature memorial favoring S. J. Res. 8, to establish a procedure by which Federal spending and Federal income would be balanced except in specified emergencies (p. 2489).
27. CROP INSURANCE. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature memorial favoring the extension of crop insurance benefits to Puerto Rico (p. 2489).

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. H. R. 2671, by Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, to amend the G.I.

Bill of Rights pertaining to loans for the purpose of purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property to provide more adequate and effective farm loan benefits. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 2488.)

29. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. H. R. 2673, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to provide for Federal assistance in the maintenance and operation of lunch programs in schools and child-care centers. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2488.)
30. RUBBER. H. R. 2676, by Rep. Huber, Ohio, to provide for the free importation of synthetic rubber. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2488.)
31. FOOD SUPPLY. H. Res. 190, by Rep. Anderson, N. Mex., to investigate supplies of food, particularly meat. To Rules Committee. (p. 2489.)
H. Res. 191, by Rep. Andresen, Minn., directing investigation of food supplies and commitments. To Rules Committee. (p. 2489.)
H. Res. 193, by Rep. Rees, Kans., providing for the investigation by the Agriculture Committee concerning food supplies, distribution, and shortages, especially with respect to meat. To Rules Committee. (p. 2489.) Remarks of author (p. 2448).
32. VETERANS. H. R. 2672.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. SUBSIDIES; FOREIGN RELIEF; TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoffman, Mich. discussing subsidy payments made by CCC and the taxes necessary to cover such expenditures and criticizing certain phases of foreign relief (pp. A1346-7).
34. WATER UTILIZATION. Rep. Holifield, Calif., inserted a roster of organizations who oppose the Colorado River Treaty (p. A1370).
35. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, discussing and including an amendment to the G. I. Bill of Rights, providing for more easily secured veterans' farm loans, cooperation of county veterans' organizations in administering the loans, and allowing the veteran to use his own judgment in the operation of the farm (p. A1371).
36. DEBT LIMIT. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., inserted Raymond Donergan's Labor article discussing the rising debt limit (p. A1389).
37. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Carnahan, Mo., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, "Wall Street or Main Street?" relative to the Bretton Woods agreements (p. A1376).
38. PUBLIC HEALTH. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted various editorials supporting his bill to establish a national institute of dental research (pp. A1377-8).
39. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Sparkman, Ala., inserted Sam E. Roper's statement in reply to William Mitch's criticism of the T.V.A. (pp. A1389-90).
40. INVESTIGATIONS; F.C.A. Extension of remarks of Rep. Scrivner, Kans., including a Kansas City Star news item discussing the "inactivity" of a Kansas City FCA employee, stating that an explanation had been requested of this Department (pp. A1390-1).
41. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Speeches in the House by Rep. Sabath, Ill., opposing the Lemke farm-labor deferment resolution and discussing crop

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our prayer rises unto Thee, O Saviour, who art waiting to hear; love always waits! May we not be bounded by ourselves, but always endeavor to advance the rule of true brotherhood. Steady our moral conduct and help us to be true to our pledged word with belief in our great cause, accepting the adventures which life discloses.

Thou who wert sent to this world with a divine mission, gird the souls of troubled men and women in their conflicts and make living for them less of a burden; grant that the trail of Thy heart may ever be with the least of Thy children. Raise us up as courageous servants of state, with strong wills to stand before God and man, laying our ability and influence on the high altar of personal sacrifice. O send us forth to interpret in politics, commerce, and in reform those truths which will make clear the righteous duty and responsibility of our fellow countrymen. Bind us together as Thy loyal collaborators, promoting every plan which means greater stability to our free institutions and richer blessings to all our people. In the name of Him who came to mend the broken threads of life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, March 17, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE TO LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of the House on Thursday March 15, 1945, he did on Saturday, March 17, 1945, send the following message to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general, Fifteenth Army Group:

At the request of the United States House of Representatives, unanimously expressed, I send to you, the officers and men of all forces under your command, our grateful thanks for the splendid courage and magnificent victories achieved on the Italian front under difficult circumstances which have brought prestige and glory to our combined arms.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, United States
House of Representatives.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] to recommit the bill H. R. 2603.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 49, noes 53.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 200, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—134

Adams	Graham	Merrow
Allen, Ill.	Grant, Ind.	Michener
Andersen,	Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.
H. Carl	Gross	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Hara
August H.	Gwynne, Iowa	O'Konski
Angell	Hale	Pittenger
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall	Ploeser
Beall	Leonard W.	Powers
Bennett, Mo.	Halleck	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Harness, Ind.	Rees, Kans.
Blackney	Hartley	Rich
Bolton	Henry	Rizley
Brehm	Heseltun	Robertson,
Brown, Ohio	Hess	N. Dak.
Buffett	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Butler	Hoeven	Rockwell
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman	Rodgers, Pa.
Campbell	Holmes, Wash.	Schwabe, Mo.
Canfield	Hope	Schwabe, Okla.
Carlson	Horan	Scrivner
Case, S. Dak.	Howell	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Sharp
Church	Jennings	Short
Clason	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Johnson, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Wis.
Cunningham	Jones	Springer
Curtis	Jonkman	Stevenson
Dolliver	Judd	Stockman
Dondero	Kean	Sumner, Ill.
Dworkhak	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Ellis	Kinzer	Taber
Ellsworth	Knutson	Talbot
Elston	Kunkel	Talle
Engel, Mich.	LeFevre	Taylor
Fellows	Lemke	Tibbott
Fenton	Lewis	Towe
Fuller	McConnell	Vorvs, Ohio
Gamble	McCowen	Vursell
Gifford	McGregor	Weichel
Gillespie	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson
Gillette	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Gillie	Martin, Mass.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Goodwin	Mason	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—200

Abernethy	Bryson	Colmer
Allen, La.	Bulwinkle	Cooley
Anderson,	Bunker	Cooper
N. Mex.	Burch	Courtney
Andrews, Ala.	Burgin	Cox
Andrews, N. Y.	Byrne, N. Y.	Cravens
Bailey	Camp	Crosser
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cannon, Mo.	D'Alesandro
Barden	Carnahan	Davis
Bates, Ky.	Case, N. J.	Dawson
Beckworth	Celler	De Lacy
Bender	Chapman	Delaney,
Blemiller	Chelf	James J.
Bland	Chipperfield	Delaney,
Bloom	Clements	John J.
Boykin	Cochran	Dickstein
Brooks	Coffee	Domengeaux
Brown, Ga.	Cole, N. Y.	Doughton, N. C.

Douglas, Calif.	Kilday	Rankin
Douglas, Ill.	King	Resa
Doyle	Kirwan	Richards
Durham	Kopplemann	Riley
Earthman	LaFollette	Roe, Md.
Eberharter	Lanham	Rogers, Fla.
Elliott	Lea	Rogers, Mass.
Engle, Calif.	Lesinski	Rowan
Ervin	Link	Russell
Fallon	Ludlow	Ryder
Feighan	Lyle	Sabath
Fernandez	McCormack	Sadowski
Fisher	McDonough	Sasscer
Flannagan	McGehee	Savage
Folger	McKenzie	Sheppard
Gallagher	McMillan, S. C.	Slaughter
Gary	Mahon	Smith, Va.
Gathings	Maloney	Snyder
Gearhart	Manasco	Sparkman
Gore	Mansfield,	Spence
Gorski	Mont.	Scarkey
Gossett	Marcanonio	Stefan
Granger	May	Stewart
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.	Stigler
Gregory	Mills	Sullivan
Hare	Monroney	Summers, Tex.
Harless, Ariz.	Murdock	Tarver
Harris	Murray, Tenn.	Thom
Havener	Neely	Thomason
Hays	Norrell	Tolan
Healy	Norton	Traynor
Hedrick	O'Brien, Ill.	Trimble
Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.	Vinson
Herter	O'Neal	Voorhis, Calif.
Hinshaw	O'Toole	Wadsworth
Hoch	Outland	Walter
Hollfield	Pace	Wasielewski
Holmes, Mass.	Patman	Weaver
Hook	Patrick	Weiss
Huber	Patterson	Welch
Hull	Peterson, Fla.	West
Jackson	Pickett	Whitten
Jarman	Poage	Whittington
Johnson,	Price, Fla.	Wigglesworth
Luther A.	Price, Ill.	Winstead
Kee	Priest	Wolverton, N. J.
Keefe	Rabaut	Woodrum, Va.
Kefauver	Rabin	Worley
Kelley, Pa.	Rains	Zimmerman
Kelly, Ill.	Ramspeck	
Kerr	Randolph	

NOT VOTING—99

Anderson, Calif.	Gavin	Morrison
Arends	Geelan	Mott
Arnold	Gerlach	Mundt
Auchincloss	Gibson	Murphy
Baldwin, Md.	Gordon	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	Pfeifer
Barry	Green	Philbin
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Phillips
Bell	Hall	Plumley
Bennet, N. Y.	Edwin Arthur	Powell
Bonner	Hancock	Quinn, N. Y.
Boren	Hand	Ramey
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Rayfield
Bradley, Pa.	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Buck	Heidinger	Rivers
Buckley	Hobbs	Robertson, Va.
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Robinson, Utah
Clark	Johnson,	Roe, N. Y.
Combs	Lyndon B.	Rogers, N. Y.
Corbett	Johnson, Okla.	Rooney
Crawford	Kearney	Sheridan
Curley	Keogh	Sikes
Daughton, Va.	Lands	Smith, Maine
Dingell	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Dirksen	Larcade	Thomas, N. J.
Drewry	Latham	Thomas, Tex.
Eaton	LeCompte	Torrens
Elsaesser	Luca	White
Flood	Lynch	Wickersham
Fogarty	McGlinchey	Winter
Forand	Madden	Wood
Fulton	Mansfield, Tex.	Woodhouse
Gardner	Morgan	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Hobbs against.
Mr. Winter for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Lynch against.
Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Madden against.
Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Combs against.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Drewry against.

General pairs:

Mr. Barry with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Forand with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Ramey.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Easton.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Geelan with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Bell and Mrs. Corbett.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Buck.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Elsaesser.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mrs. Smith of Maine.

Mrs. BOLTON changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on that, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 323, nays 18, not voting 92, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—323

Abernethy	Bolton	Chiperfield
Adams	Boykin	Church
Allen, Ill.	Brehm	Clason
Allen, La.	Brooks	Clements
Anderson, N. Mex.	Brown, Ga.	Clevenger
Andresen, August H.	Brown, Ohio	Cochran
Andrews, Ala.	Bryson	Coffee
Andrews, N. Y.	Buffett	Cole, Kans.
Angell	Bulwinkle	Cole, Mo.
Bailey	Bunker	Cole, N. Y.
Baldwin, Md.	Burch	Colmer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Burgin	Cooley
Barden	Butler	Cooper
Barrett, Wyo.	Byrne, N. Y.	Courtney
Bates, Ky.	Byrnes, Wis.	Cox
Beall	Camp	Cravens
Beckworth	Campbell	Crosser
Bell	Canfield	Cunningham
Bender	Cannon, Mo.	Curtis
Bennett, Mo.	Carlson	D'Alesandro
Biemiller	Carnahan	Davis
Bishop	Case, N. J.	Dawson
Blackney	Case, S. Dak.	De Lacy
Bland	Celler	Delaney
Bloom	Chapman	James J.
	Chelf	Delaney
	Chenoweth	John J.

Dickstein	Jackson	Rabaut
Dingell	Jarman	Rabin
Dolliver	Jenkins	Rains
Domeneaux	Jennings	Ramspeck
Dondero	Johnson, Calif.	Randolph
Doughton, N. C.	Johnson, Ill.	Rankin
Douglas, Calif.	Johnson, Ind.	Reed, Ill.
Douglas, Ill.	Johnson, Luther A.	Reed, N. Y.
Doyle	Johnson, Okla.	Rees, Kans.
Durham	Jonkman	Resa
Dworshak	Judd	Richards
Earthman	Kee	Riley
Eberharter	Keefe	Rizley
Elliott	Kefauver	Robertson
Ellis	Kelley, Pa.	N. Dak.
Ellsworth	Kelly, Ill.	Robison, Ky.
Elsaesser	Kerr	Rockwell
Elston	Kilday	Rodgers, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	King	Roe, Md.
Engle, Calif.	Kinzer	Rogers, Fla.
Ervin	Kirwan	Rogers, Mass.
Fallon	Kopplemann	Rowan
Fellows	Kunkel	Russell
Fenton	Judd	Ryder
Fernandez	LaFollette	Sabath
Flannagan	Lanham	Sadowski
Folger	Latham	Sasscer
Fuller	Lea	Savage
Gallagher	LeFevre	Schwabe, Mo.
Gamble	Lesinski	Scrivner
Gardner	Lewis	Sheppard
Gary	Link	Simpson, Ill.
Gathings	Ludlow	Simpson, Pa.
Gearhart	Lyle	Slaughter
Gifford	McConnell	Smith, Va.
Gillette	McCormack	Smith, Wis.
Gillie	McCowan	Snyder
Goodwin	McDonough	Sparkman
Gore	McGehee	Spence
Gorski	McGregor	Springer
Gossett	McKenzie	Starkey
Graham	McMillan, S. C.	Stefan
Granger	McMillen, Ill.	Stevenson
Grant, Ala.	Mahon	Stewart
Grant, Ind.	Maloney	Stigler
Gregory	Manasco	Stockman
Griffiths	Mansfield	Sullivan
Gross	Mont	Summers, Tex.
Gwynn, N. Y.	Marcantonio	Sundstrom
Gwynne, Iowa	Martin, Iowa	Talbot
Hale	Martin, Mass.	Talle
Hall	Mason	Tarver
Leonard W.	May	Taylor
Halleck	Morrow	Thom
Hare	Michener	Thomas, Tex.
Harless, Ariz.	Miller, Calif.	Thomason
Harness Ind.	Miller, Nebr.	Tibbott
Harris	Mills	Tolan
Hart	Monroney	Towe
Hartley	Murdoch	Traynor
Havener	Murray, Tenn.	Trimble
Hays	Murray, Wis.	Vinson
Healy	Neely	Voorhis, Calif.
Hébert	Norrell	Vorys, Ohio
Hedrick	Norton	Wadsworth
Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter
Henry	O'Brien, Mich.	Wasielewski
Hertter	O'Hara	Welch
Heselton	O'Neal	Weiss
Hess	O'Toole	Welch
Hill	Outland	West
Hinshaw	Pace	Whitten
Hoch	Patman	Whittington
Hoeven	Patrick	Wigglesworth
Hoffman	Patterson	Wilson
Holifield	Peterson, Fla.	Winstead
Holmes, Mass.	Pickett	Wolcott
Holmes, Wash.	Ploesser	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hook	Plumley	Wolverton, N. J.
Hope	Poage	Woodrum, Va.
Horan	Powers	Worley
Howell	Price, Fla.	Zimmerman
Huber	Price, Ill.	
Hull	Priest	

NAYS—18

Andersen, H. Carl	O'Konski	Smith, Ohio
Gillespie	Pittenger	Sumner, Ill.
Jones	Rich	Taber
Kean	Schwabe, Okla.	Vursell
Kilburn	Shafer	Woodruff, Mich.
Lemke	Sharp	
	Short	

NOT VOTING—92

Anderson, Calif.	Bradley, Pa.	Dirksen
Arends	Brumbaugh	Drewry
Arnold	Buck	Eaton
Auchincloss	Buckley	Feighan
Barrett, Pa.	Cannon, Fla.	Fisher
Barry	Clark	Flood
Bates, Mass.	Combs	Fogarty
Bennet, N. Y.	Corbett	Forand
Bonner	Crawford	Fulton
Boren	Curley	Gavin
Bradley, Mich.	Daughton, Va.	Geelan

Gerlach	Lane	Reece, Tenn.
Gibson	Larcade	Rivers
Gordon	LeCompte	Robertson, Va.
Granahan	Luce	Robinson, Utah
Green	Lynch	Roe, N. Y.
Hagen	McGlinchey	Rogers, N. Y.
Hall	Madden	Rooney
Edwin Arthur	Mansfield, Tex.	Sheridan
Hancock	Morgan	Sikes
Hand	Morrison	Smith, Maine
Heffernan	Mott	Somers, N. Y.
Heidinger	Mundt	Thomas, N. J.
Hobbs	Murphy	Torrens
Izac	Peterson, Ga.	Weaver
Jensen	Pfeifer	White
Johnson	Philbin	Wickersham
Lyndon B.	Phillips	Winter
Kearney	Powell	Wood
Keogh	Quinn, N. Y.	Woodhouse
Knutson	Ramey	
Landis	Rayfiel	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Brumbaugh with Mr. Sheridan.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Arnold.
Mr. Rooney with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Forand with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Ramey.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Geelan with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Buck.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mrs. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Combs with Mr. Jensen.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1984) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. MAKON, Mr. ANDREWS of

Alabama, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. DWORSHAK.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent after the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 1 hour today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 45, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "no." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on three different subjects and to include therewith certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on three different subjects, in one to include a newspaper article, in another a speech made by him, and in another a speech made by Captain Montgomery, of the United States Navy.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therewith two letters.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. McKENZIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Rev. C. E. Buxton at Pohick Church.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut memorializing Congress.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address made by himself.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Dr. Jay Cooke Howard.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial comment.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the treatment of Poland. I am informed by the Public Printer that this article exceeds the limit and will cost \$52. I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CANES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, in the pre-war days America was a nation of convention goers. During those conventions there was, of course, the usual business and then the fun and the parades. Out of that was born the habit of acquiring souvenir walking canes. The majority of those canes were of cheap construction, but they were sturdy. Today with something like 800,000 casualties, and with those casualties being returned to the United States at the rate of hundreds every day, I am informed the hospitals are badly in need of good, sturdy canes. I appeal to all of those civic and fraternal organizations, every one thoroughly American, to gather up these canes and have them available to offer to the Army and Navy hospitals if, when, and as they can use them. It is a worthy cause and will be helpful to many a battle worn veteran.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Manchester Union entitled "Extending Lend-Lease."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances: in one to include a letter from J. N. Dribben, proprietor of the Expert Studios of LaCrosse, Wis., on the subject, "What the People Are Thinking Back Home"; and in the other to include an editorial from the Wausau Daily Record Herald entitled: "A Drifter." It is a description of the good work of the ship *Gripsholm*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper clipping relative to a questionnaire I recently sent out.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Demaree Bess. I am advised by the Public Printer that it exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing, that it will take 2½ pages, and that the total cost will be \$130. Notwithstanding the excess I ask unanimous consent to make the extension.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the estimate, without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCOWEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a news item.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a recent article by David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a letter from President Mitchell of the United States Civil Service Commission to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] chairman of the House Committee on the Civil Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CLASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 43, page 2382 of the RECORD, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 45, of March 16, 1945, I was incorrectly recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD of March 15, page 2326, be corrected as follows: In the third column, the thirteenth line, the words "an F. B. I. agent" should be changed to read "two officers of the military intelligence."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a statement showing that the call by Chairman Hannegan for the \$100-a-plate dinner is really one that is insisted on by the P. A. C. I am trying to give a little proof of that and will insert it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday there was an announcement in the New York Herald Tribune that the War Food Administration is trying to dispose of 9,600,000 cans of string beans of the 1942-43 pack. This indicates that their stocks have not been kept current and the things that were old have not been cleaned out as they should have been. As a result, there has been considerable spoilage and expense.

They are having difficulty and they have been having difficulty for about 4 months trying to do this. I called attention to this situation when that agency appeared before the Appropriations Committee last May, also last fall, and again a month ago. It is time that this was straightened out.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

INVESTIGATION OF FOOD SHORTAGES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE CRITICAL MEAT SHORTAGE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture with respect to food supplies, distribution, and shortages, especially meat. The War Food Administration has issued a warning of a dire scarcity of meat in this country. The American Meat Institute says, "The situation is so serious we are bordering on a meat famine." The O. P. A. says the supply of meat is continually growing less. Newspaper headlines say the British are concerned about the greatest food crisis because of curtailment of lend-lease shipments.

Mr. Speaker, only a few months ago stockmen and farmers of the Middle West were advised there was a sufficient supply of meat, especially beef, and called attention to the number of livestock on ranges and feed lots for future supplies.

Mr. Speaker, farmers and producers of this country have done a marvelous job in providing the biggest supply of food, including meat, ever produced in our history. They have done it, in many cases, under adverse circumstances. They will continue to do their part.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the grave situation that appears to face the country, the entire problem should be examined now. We must have sufficient meat for our armed forces and provide as much as we can for our allies and civilian use.

Mr. Speaker, if it is a question of production, or a problem of distribution, we ought to know it. If it is a matter of bungling on the part of Government agencies, let us find it out now and correct it before we have an aspect of too little and too late. The situation again proves my contention that the whole food problem should be under one agency and not divided among a half dozen working at cross-purposes.

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the new slogan of the War Production Board is "Back to Adam and Eve."

Under WPB Regulation M-388, thousands of clothing manufacturers are going to stop turning out the very clothes that American men and women need most. In my mail, I have letters declaring that men's pajamas, underwear, and shirts, as well as women's good clothing are going out of style. Not because folks will not wear them, but because they cannot be made. Under the new Adam and Eve ruling, the kind of lightweight sport shirts worn by 75 percent of the men working in war plants cannot be manufactured. It begins to look as if the War Production Board is trying to put all of us in the Mahatma Gandhi three-cornered loin cloth standard. This is a serious matter for manufacturers and consumers. Maybe the idea behind the order is to enforce the midnight cur-

few. If folks have not any clothes to wear, they are going to have to stay home nights. Mr. Krug, if you cannot leave us our shirts, please leave us our shorts.

RATION POINTS FOR BUTTER AND FATS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is something very wrong in the use of the same kind of points for butter and meat. We hear a great deal about butter turning rancid in storage, and in my opinion, this is because the people do not have sufficient points to buy butter. If we could separate these ration points and have one set for fats and butter and another set for meat the situation would be very much improved.

Other Members, including the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] and myself, have been taking up this matter for months. If the House would unite and request that O. P. A. grant one set of points for fats and butter and another kind for meat, everyone would have more meat and everyone would have more butter. No one is unwilling to give up food if it is necessary for the war effort, but there is no reason for giving up food if it is unnecessary and when persons are becoming weakened on account of a lack of food.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

THE CRISIS IN TECHNICAL MANPOWER

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, since the announcement of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals the people of New Hampshire are the first in the Nation to express themselves emphatically in favor of a world organization to preserve the peace. In 1942 the people of Massachusetts were the first to support a proposal for the convention of free nations to frame a constitution under which they might unite in a democratic world government. Tuesday in New Hampshire was town-meeting day. Of 204 towns

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R.1984 (pp. 3723-5). The conference report provides:

Budget Bureau: "Salaries and expenses," \$2,162,257 (House, \$2,227,257; Senate, \$2,004,532). Includes \$445,300, as proposed by the House, for national defense activities. Limits to 4 the number of regional, field, or any other offices outside D.C. which may be maintained.

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$8,673,882 (Senate; House figure, \$9,512,520). "National defense activities," \$6,032,000 (Senate figure; House, \$7,032,000).

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses," provides that not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act (Senate provision).

Federal Works Agency: "Public works advance planning;" inserts language changes, as proposed by the Senate, "for carrying out" the provisions of Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. Provides \$17,500,000 for such purpose (House figure, \$5,000,000; Senate figure, \$35,000,000).

Public Buildings Administration: Maintenance of public buildings in D.C., \$25,495,000 (Senate figure; House figure, \$26,495,000). Maintenance of public buildings outside D.C., \$11,500,000 (Senate figure; House figure, \$12,160,000).

General provisions: Makes appropriations available for the payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies but limits use of such funds to 50% of the amount authorized in 1945. Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the agency concerned.

The Senate provision to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer plant at or near Mobile, Ala., in connection with TVA was eliminated.

The following items were reported in disagreement:

Relating to use of furniture in Government buildings (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment which requires use instead of purchases, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture);

Relating to restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment "with an amendment"); and

Relating to the filing of a report with GAO in connection with exchange or sale of equipment (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment "with an amendment").

Majority Leader McCormack stated that the conference report "will be the first order of legislative business on Wednesday" (Apr. 25) (p. 3725).

3. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.J.Res. 106, the farm-labor deferment resolution which amends Sec. 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (known as the Tydings amendment) by adding a provision that the local boards shall, in classifying a registrant, base their findings on whether the registrant is engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort (p. 3726). This measure will now be sent to the President.

4. PERSONNEL. Received from this Department quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 376).

5. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., urged support for his H. R. 519, to provide for water-pollution control (pp. 3749-51).

6. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged FBI investigation of the larger meat packing houses with a view to solving the meat situation (p. 3728).

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 79

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 24, 1945, for actions of Monday, April 23, 1945).

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on agricultural appropriation bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Flannagan farm-labor deferment measure sent to the President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize additional extension-work appropriations.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Whitten, Plumley, Andersen, and Horan were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2689 (p. 3725). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 19.

NOTE: In the printing of the agricultural appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, "be" was inadvertently substituted for "not exceed" on page 50, line 15 (relating to "Conservation and use" item).

NOTE: In the table in Digest 76, reflecting the Senate Appropriations Committee action on the 1946 agricultural appropriation bill, there was an offsetting transposition of figures in the "House bill, 1946" column under "Borrowings authorized from RFA for loan activities" relating to REA and rural rehabilitation. The following table reflects the correct figures.

	: 1945	: Budget	: House	: Senate	: Committee bill
: Appropriations:		: estimates,	: bill,	: Committee	: compared with
: :	: :	: 1946	: 1946	: bill	: House bill
Borrowings au-	:	:	:	:	:
thorized from:	:	:	:	:	:
RFC for loan :	:	:	:	:	:
activities....	:	:	:	:	:
REA.....	25,000,000:	150,000,000:	60,000,000:	125,000,000:	65,000,000
Farm tenancy:	15,000,000:	50,000,000:	40,000,000:	50,000,000:	10,000,000
Rural rehab.:	67,500,000:	125,000,000:	67,500,000:	100,000,000:	32,500,000
Grand totals:	871,997,423:	1,030,687,968:	920,135,618:	1,048,930,445:	128,794,827

House of Representatives

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, Thou knowest the deepest yearning of our hearts. We are earnestly and penitently waiting for the glad tidings that the armed forces of evil have been conquered and that the war lords who defiantly walked the iron highway of destruction and death have been forever driven from their bloody thrones.

Grant that we may prove worthy of military conquest by accepting the challenge to achieve that glorious spiritual victory when men everywhere shall clasp hands in friendship and find their security, not in weapons of warfare but in implements of welfare.

We are praying especially for those representatives of our beloved country who are soon to share in planning for a just and durable peace. Gird them with clear minds and courageous hearts; as the ambassadors of a Christian nation, may they not be afraid to match the demands of the most tangled and difficult problem with the claims of the spirit of the Prince of Peace, who came to rule the world with the scepter of justice, righteousness, and love.

Hear us in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 19, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 143, current session, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address of the President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 906. An act granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 105. An act to extend the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2689. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 1567) entitled "An act for the relief of Katherine Smith," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. TUNNELL, and Mr. WILSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 1307) entitled "An act for the relief of Continental Casualty Co., a corporation, and Montgomery City Lines, Inc.," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. WILEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 209) entitled "An act for the relief of David B. Smith"; disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. MORSE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2252. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2374. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in Act 5, 1939,

entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Selective Service System.

GERMAN ATROCITIES

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that on Friday last representatives of the War Department came to the office of the Speaker bearing a message from General Eisenhower that the atrocities in Europe were of such a nature that no one could comprehend them unless they were seen, and suggesting that six Members of the Senate and six Members of the House be appointed as a committee, joined by a number of editors of the country, to visit the prison camps in Germany.

Pursuant to that suggestion, the Chair did on Saturday last appoint the following Members of the House to that committee: Messrs. THOMASON, RICHARDS, IZAC, SHORT, MOTT, and VORYS of Ohio.

Without objection, the above-named Members will be granted a leave of absence for 2 weeks.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ZIMMERMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri pledging its support and the support of the people of Missouri to our new President.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in one an address he delivered over the radio yesterday and in the other an editorial from the Hartford Times.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive

bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1981) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,162,257"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and in line 4, after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: "completing the work of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$271,651"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ", and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
WALLACE WHITE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1981) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates \$2,162,257 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,227,257, as proposed by the House and \$2,004,532, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$445,300, as proposed by the House, for national de-

fense activities; and limits to four the number of regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia which may be maintained by the Bureau, instead of prohibiting the maintenance of any such office, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Restores the appropriation of \$40,000 for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in war areas, as proposed by the House, amended to provide that such appropriation shall be for all expenses necessary for completing the work of the commission.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Appropriates \$8,673,882, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,512,570, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and provides that not to exceed \$217,000 shall be available for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$236,270, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$6,032,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,032,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, national defense.

Nos. 8 and 9: Restores the authorization and appropriation for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger-carrying motor vehicles by the Federal Communications Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of the elimination of such authorization and appropriation, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of three automobiles; appropriates \$2,072,000 for salaries and expenses, of which not to exceed \$1,315,991 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$20,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the Senate, instead of an appropriation of \$2,150,000, for salaries and expenses, of which \$1,300,000 would have been available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$10,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$13,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 15: Provides that not less than \$171,673 of the appropriation to the Federal Trade Commission for salaries and expenses shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$271,651 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$293,302, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, relating to public works advance planning, Federal Works Agency: Inserts the language changes proposed by the Senate "for carrying out" the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, and "to be immediately available"; appropriates \$17,500,000 for such purpose, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$35,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides that not to exceed 3 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 4 per centum, as proposed by the House; and authorizes the use of not to exceed \$20,000 for travel expenses, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House, and \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30 and 31, relating to the Public Buildings Administration: Appropriates \$1,335,710, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,347,890, as proposed by the House, of which \$628,540 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$639,650, as proposed by the House, and not to exceed \$513,500 for personal services in the field, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$522,700, as proposed by the House, in connection with general administrative

expenses; appropriates \$6,000,000 for repair, preservation and equipment, outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of four automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$25,495,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,495,000, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of three automobiles in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$11,500,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,160,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 32 and 33, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorizes the purchase of fifty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of seventy-three, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the Federal-aid highway system, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 35 and 36: Strikes out the proposal of the House to authorize the purchase of an automobile for the General Accounting Office, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates \$2,769,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,910,445, as proposed by the House, for general administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$2,488,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,620,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$388,319 for valuation of property of carriers, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$431,465, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of thirty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 42, 43 and 44, relating to the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency: Restores the House language authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$449,825, as proposed by the House; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House provision authorizing the purchase of one automobile.

No. 45: Authorizes the use of \$7,490,127 for salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,502,583, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 46, 47, and 48, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Restores the language of the House authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$10,250,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$10,537,747, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for payment of losses, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the Federal Public Housing Authority: Authorizes the use of \$2,200,000 of available funds for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,327,400, as proposed by the House, and \$2,072,241, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the proposal of the House relating to expenditures for representatives at sites of non-Federal projects, amended to specifically restrict the use of funds so received for such purpose or for administrative expenses not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress.

No. 51: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of \$4,134,500, as proposed by the House, and \$4,017,250, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52: Appropriates \$1,054,061, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,065,160, as

proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.

No. 53: Appropriates \$583,207, as proposed by the House, instead of \$549,727, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.

No. 54: Appropriates \$323,410, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$914,900, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission.

No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama, in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Nos. 56 and 57: Strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of not to exceed three automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the United States Maritime Commission.

Nos. 58 and 59: Appropriates \$900,000,000 to the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance, instead of \$1,000,000,000, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

No. 61: Restores the House provision relating to attendance at meetings amended to restrict the use of such funds to 50 per centum of the amount authorized for 1945, except that 75 per centum of such amount may be used for such purpose by the Veterans' Administration.

No. 62: Corrects subsection designation.

No. 63: Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of Government automobile for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments in disagreement

Amendments reported in disagreement are as follows:

No. 26: Relating to acceptance of a mural for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 29: Relating to use of furniture now owned by United States in public buildings. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 34: Placing certain restrictions on the use of funds for construction of the Inter-American Highway. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 60: Relating to the restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 64: Relating to the filing of a report with the General Accounting Office in connection with exchange or sale of equipment. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 65: Granting of priorities to veterans in the matter of obtaining materials for building and repairs to dwelling houses to be occupied by them. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 66: Correcting a section number. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM
JOE HENDRICKS
GEORGE MAHON
GEORGE ANDREWS
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH
HENRY C. DWORSHAK

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House have expressed an interest in when the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill will be called up. May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he can indicate when it will be agreeable to permit us to call it up?

Mr. McCORMACK. It will be the first order of legislative business on Wednesday. A resolution has been agreed to setting aside tomorrow for the observance of Pan-American Day, and no other business will be transacted tomorrow.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. I may say that this conference report is not controversial, so far as I know.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I have news of the birth of a daughter to our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER]. I understand that the mother is doing well, but from the information I have the father may take 10 days to recover. I ask unanimous consent that he be granted leave of absence for 10 days.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

TEXAS A. & M.'S PART IN THE WAR

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WHITTEN, PLUMLEY, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and HORAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial in the Floyd County Times on the life of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask that the same be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) to amend section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to the deferment of registrants engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the selective-service local board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained, without reference to the relative essentiality of the registrant to an agricultural occupation or endeavor as compared with any other occupation, service, or endeavor; and the foregoing provision of this sentence shall apply upon any appeal or review of a decision made thereunder by a selective-service local board. Such deferment shall be made by said board without consideration of any other circumstance or condition whatsoever; and during the period of such deferment for such purpose, no other classification, of said registrant, shall be made by said board: *Provided*, That no registrant who is qualified to serve in the armed forces shall be deprived thereby of the right to volunteer for such service."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that is the Flannagan resolution as it passed the House, slightly modified?

Mr. MAY. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD a radio address which President Roosevelt intended to make at the Jefferson Day dinner.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD by including therein remarks made by Governor Tobin, of Massachusetts, as well as a proclamation issued by him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a memorial adopted by the Department of Agriculture Club in Dallas on the death of our late President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WAR CRIMES COMMITTEE

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special Congressional War Crimes Committee. There is a vital need for such a committee. General Eisenhower's request for Congressmen and newsmen to view the horrors of German concentration camps were an exceedingly wise and proper one insofar as it goes. However, these inspections touch only a part of the problem. The committee proposed by me should do two things in general: First, see that necessary legislation is reported and passed to compel the full and swift punishment of war criminals; second, collect and publish an authentic official report of war crimes and atrocities.

We know that most German nationals now have no feeling of guilt, and disbe-

lieve the reports of Nazi barbarism. In time many people in this country who now view the pictures and daily accounts of torture will forget them entirely or discount them as propaganda. We must see that history does not repeat itself in the nonpunishment of war criminals or in failure to preserve and publicize authentic records of war crimes.

An Associated Press report of yesterday quotes Lord Wright, chairman of the British War Crimes Commission, as saying his group has no actual investigative authority, but acts only on reports filed with them by national governments. Such is largely true of the War Crimes Commission in this country. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

The barbarous March of Death perpetrated by the Japanese on the men of Bataan, the savage massacre of American troops by German soldiers, the unspeakable horrors of Thekla, Gardelegen, Weimar, and Belesen and other concentration camps, as well as thousands of other atrocities, must never be forgiven and must never be forgotten either by Americans or by the nations which committed them. Full publicity and adequate punishment is essential to future peace and civilization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Daily Missoulian, of Missoula, Mont., under date of April 10, 1945.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and a newspaper article.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee relative to the passage of H. R. 2707.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco Conference and to include therein an editorial from the Saturday Evening Post on the same subject.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

WAR ATROCITIES COMMISSION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have this morning introduced a joint resolution providing for the establishment of a permanent War Atrocities Commission. This resolution is not to be construed to any extent as competitive with the action of our colleagues who at the present time are on their way to Germany to view the horror camps and

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

APRIL 23, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1984]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,162,257; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and, in line 4 after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: *completing the work of*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$271,651; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to to read as follows: , *and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from*

such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

(e) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: Provided, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
WALLACE WHITE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriate \$2,162,257 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,227,257, as proposed by the House, and \$2,004,532, as proposed by the Senate; provide \$445,300, as proposed by the House, for national defense activities; and limit to four the number of regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia which may be maintained by the Bureau, instead of prohibiting the maintenance of any such office, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Restores the appropriation of \$40,000 for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in war areas, as proposed by the House, amended to provide that such appropriation shall be for all expenses necessary for completing the work of the commission.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Appropriate \$8,673,882, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,512,520, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and provide that not to exceed \$217,000 shall be available for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$236,270, as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$6,032,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,032,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, national defense.

Nos. 8 and 9: Restore the authorization and appropriation for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger-carrying motor vehicles by the Federal Communications Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of the elimination of such authorization and appropriation, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Strike out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of three automobiles; appropriate \$2,072,000 for salaries and expenses, of which not to exceed \$1,315,991 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$20,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the Senate, instead of an appropriation of \$2,150,000, for salaries and expenses, of which \$1,300,000 would have been available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$10,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$48,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 15: Provides that not less than \$171,673 of the appropriation to the Federal Trade Commission for salaries and expenses shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$271,651 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$293,302, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, relating to public works advance planning, Federal Works Agency: Insert the language changes proposed by the Senate "for carrying out" the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, and "to be immediately available"; appropriate \$17,500,000 for such purpose, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$35,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; provide that not to exceed 3 percent shall be available for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 4 percent, as proposed by the House; and authorize the use of not to exceed \$20,000 for travel expenses, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House, and \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, and 31, relating to the Public Buildings Administration: Appropriate \$1,335,710, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,347,890, as proposed by the House, of which \$638,540 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$639,650, as proposed by the House, and not to exceed \$513,500 for personal services in the field, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$522,700, as proposed by the House, in connection with general administrative expenses; appropriates \$6,000,000 for repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of four automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$25,495,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,495,000 as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of three automobiles in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$11,500,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,160,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 32 and 33, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorize the purchase of 50 automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 73, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the Federal-aid highway system, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 35 and 36: Strike out the proposal of the House to authorize the purchase of an automobile for the General Accounting Office, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriate \$2,769,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,910,445, as proposed by the House, for general administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$2,488,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,620,000, as proposed by the House; appropriate \$388,319 for valuation of property of carriers, as proposed by the

Senate, instead of \$431,465, as proposed by the House; and strike out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of 30 automobiles, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 42, 43, and 44, relating to the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency: Restore the House language authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$449,825 as proposed by the House; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House provision authorizing the purchase of one automobile.

No. 45: Authorizes the use of \$7,490,127 for salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,502,583, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 46, 47, and 48, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Restore the language of the House authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$10,250,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$10,537,747, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for payment of losses, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the Federal Public Housing Authority: Authorize the use of \$2,200,000 of available funds for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,327,400, as proposed by the House, and \$2,072,241, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the proposal of the House relating to expenditures for representatives at sites of non-Federal projects, amended to specifically restrict the use of funds so received for such purpose or for administrative expenses not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress.

No. 51: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of \$4,134,500, as proposed by the House, and \$4,017,250, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52: Appropriates \$1,054,061, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,065,160, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.

No. 53: Appropriates \$583,207 as proposed by the House, instead of \$549,727, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.

No. 54: Appropriates \$823,410, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$914,900, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission.

No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Ala., in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Nos. 56 and 57: Strike out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of not to exceed three automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the United States Maritime Commission.

Nos. 58 and 59: Appropriate \$900,000,000 to the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance, instead of \$1,000,000,000, as proposed by the House; and correct the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

No. 61: Restores the House provision relating to attendance at meetings amended to restrict the use of such funds to 50 percent of the amount authorized for 1945, excepting that 75 percent of such amount may be used for such purpose by the Veterans' Administration.

No. 62: Corrects subsection designation.

No. 63: Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of a Government automobile for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendments reported in disagreement are as follows:

No. 26: Relating to acceptance of a mural for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 29: Relating to use of furniture now owned by United States in public buildings. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 34: Placing certain restrictions on the use of funds for construction of the Inter-American Highway. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 60: Relating to the restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 64: Relating to the filing of a report with the General Accounting Office in connection with exchange or sale of equipment. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

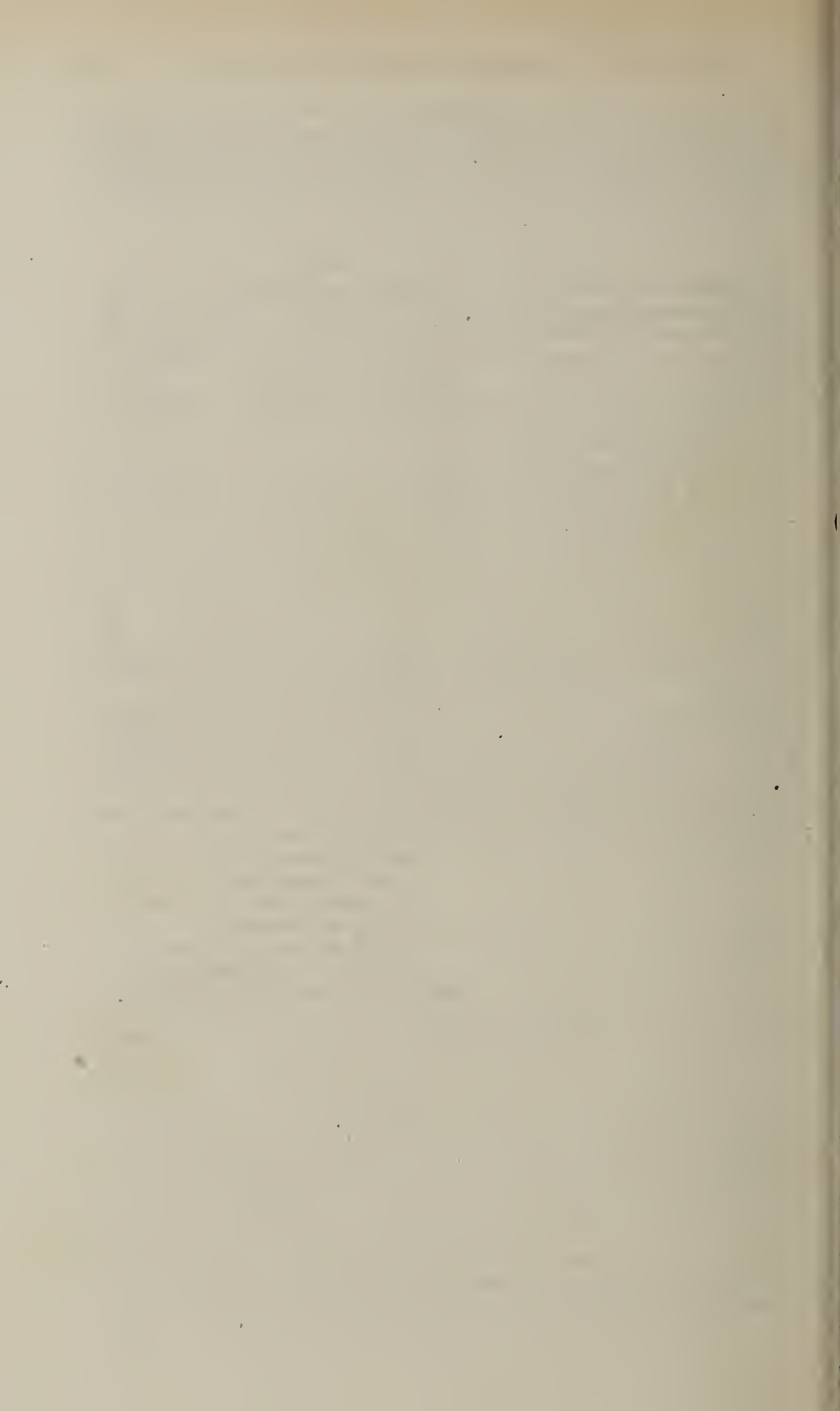
No. 65: Granting of priorities to veterans in the matter of obtaining materials for building and repairs to dwelling houses to be occupied by them. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 66: Correcting a section number. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM,
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Managers on the part of the House.





INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report, and acted on items in disagreement on this bill, H. R. 1984 (pp. 3837-8, 3846-8). (For provisions of the conference report, see Digest 80.) House concurred in the Senate amendment relating to use of furniture in Government buildings whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture (p. 3847). Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendments providing for restoration of veterans to their former permanent positions after discharge from the service (pp. 3838, 3847) and providing that exchanges or sale of equipment shall be evidenced in writing (pp. 3838, 3847). This bill will now be sent to the President.

PERSONNEL; FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting the fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U. S. agencies for coordination of activities abroad (pp. 3822-3).

NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator (p. 3843).

BANKING AND CURRENCY. Began debate on S. 510, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to reduce the bank reserve requirements, extend authority to pledge U. S. securities against Federal Reserve notes, ^{and} repeal authority to issue Federal Reserve notes and U. S. notes under act of May 12, 1933 (pp. 3826-33, 3838-9).

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 2603 (pp. 3815-9). (For provisions of interest see Digest 76.)

Agreed to the following committee-approved amendments:

Providing for Rio Grande emergency flood protection (p. 3816).

Providing that not in excess of \$5,000 shall be expended for attendance at meetings or conventions of societies to further Latin-American cooperation (p. 3816).

Providing for carrying out a cultural relations program with China (p. 3817).

Authorizing the Secretary of State to pay transportation and other expenses of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere and to make advances of funds (p. 3817).

Permitting transfers from this appropriation, subject to the President's approval, to other Government agencies for expenditure in the U. S. and in other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such Government agency for the purpose of the appropriation providing for cooperation with the American republics (p. 3817).

Sens. McCarran, McKeller, Russell, Bankhead, Connally, White, Burton, and Ball were appointed conferees (p. 3819).

BILLS INTRODUCED

ROADS. H. R. 3036, by Rep. Hand, N. J., to provide for the construction and operation of a system of Federal superhighways and airports for national defense. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 3884.)

LANDS; FORESTRY. H. R. 3040, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3884.)

FARM MACHINERY. H. Res. 233, by Rep. Gathings, Ark., providing for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture of the existing shortage of farm machinery. To Rules Committee. (p. 3884.)

14. VETERANS. H. R. 3032, H. R. 3033, H. R. 3037.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horan, Wash., including precedents, justifying the limitation on the Government's appointive power in the bill, H. R. 2923, establishing this authority (p. A2070).
16. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, inserted a Sioux City (Iowa) C. of C. resolution opposing S. 555, the Missouri Valley Authority bill (p. A2088).
17. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Ellis, W. Va., inserted a Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer editorial, "If a Lower Tariff is Good, Why Isn't No Tariff Better?" (p. A2080).
Rep. Buffett, Nebr., inserted a Barron's National Financial Weekly article on post-war trade prospects (p. A2080).
18. PRICE CONTROL; SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted his address on the problems confronting small business in the clothing industry arising from WPB orders and proposed maximum-price plan of OPA (pp. A2064-7).
19. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan, Mo., including a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, favoring "attention to the relations of Congress to the electorate" (pp. A2077-8).
Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted a Boston (Mass.) Post editorial favoring the reorganization of Congress and stating, "The public must be alert...to prevent an abridgement of legislative power by the executive or vice versa" (p. A2090).
20. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ro., Md., criticizing questionnaires to small businesses from OPA and the Interior Department (pp. A2081-3).
21. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., commending the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee for recognition of "Bureau of Reclamation [work] in connection with the war food production program" and criticizing reduction in appropriations, stating, "The committee has overlooked the opportunity that the Bureau of Reclamation offers...in the post-war period," and that this Bureau "must also plan irrigation systems, transmission lines, land-use developments, and study of the water resources of the Missouri Basin" (pp. A2091-2).
22. EMPLOYMENT; VETERANS. Rep. Feighan, Ohio, inserted a Cleveland Press clipping announcing the organization of neighborhood association to assist veterans in obtaining employment (p. A2078).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

23. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H. R. 2252. Approved Apr. 24, 1945. (Public Law number not yet assigned.)
24. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. H. R. 2374. Approved Apr. 25, 1945. (Public Law number not yet assigned.)

reelect him to the United States Senate on the basis of his having missed only a few roll calls, or even on the basis of a perfect record of attendance. That is not the test of whether or not he will come back to the Senate.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we have debated this subject long enough. I assert that I am for the rule as it exists at the present time. I think the rule should be enforced. The Senator from Wisconsin has debated it in the Senate from time to time. In my humble opinion, there is no way by which to change it. When a compilation of attendance in the Senate is prepared at the end of the year it will probably show that I have missed as many roll calls as any other Member of the Senate. But if the whip on either side of the Chamber, or the chairmen of committees, or a Senator himself, may make a statement as to what he has been doing and where he has been, the chances are that his constituents will take care of him under those circumstances much better than if he attempts to follow the practice which was pursued by the gentleman to whom I have referred in the House of Representatives, of responding to every roll call, and being carried into the Chamber on a stretcher if it should become necessary.

I repeat, Mr. President, it is much ado about nothing.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I wish to make only one observation with respect to the example which was cited by the distinguished and able Senator from Illinois. It is possible that the record of never having missed a roll call was the only qualification which the man possessed.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator, from some of the discussion which I have heard here it could be thought that never missing a roll call represents the only qualification which a Senator who expects to return to the United States Senate need possess.

Mr. McMAHON. I do not entertain such a belief, Mr. President. When the record comes up at some future time for discussion we may rest assured that those who are politically unfriendly to the Senator from Illinois or to any other Member of this body, will not take pains to point out that the Senator was engaged in important business in some committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I have no quarrel with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. And I have no quarrel with the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. We perhaps disagree only as to the manner in which the rule may be enforced in the future.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have had something to do with elections for a long, long time—

Mr. McMAHON. I defer to the Senator's greater knowledge of the situation. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. And I would rather have people talking about my missing a roll call than talking about me on some other

issue. They are going to talk, in any event, regardless of what may be said in the campaign, and if they make the roll call the real issue, I am content to stand on that rather than on some other issue.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator and I differ in this, that I aspire to the millennium when they will not criticize the Senator about anything.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator achieves that result he will be good. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Regular order.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I am indeed grateful, Mr. President; I have counted the number of times I have gotten up and down, and it makes 240, and I am certainly grateful for the recognition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. The Chair will inform the Senate that the Senator from Wisconsin was the first Senator recognized this morning, yesterday morning, and on Monday morning. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am grateful for that recognition from the Chair, which was before the quorum call.

Mr. President, in relation to the discussion concerning the point raised by my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], I wish to say that I think that if the newspapers have carried the salient points of the debate it has been of great value to the country. As my colleague has said, a change has taken place in recent years. What do I mean? I mean that the average person sitting in the gallery thinks the only thing a Senator has to do is to come to the Senate Chamber and make a talk or listen to some other Senator talk. The visitor in the gallery does not realize, perhaps, that of late years a Senator has of necessity become a special pleader for the interests in his State. In my State, for instance, the agricultural interests, the manufacturing interests, the dairy interests, all have problems because of the new philosophy of government that centers in Washington. My mail averages now about 300 pieces a day, and it involves many personal problems.

Mr. President, there is now at work an intercongressional committee, of which my colleague is chairman. Its purpose is to seek the answer to the question, How can Congress more efficiently function? We are now considering reorganization in an effort to make our body more effective and more efficient. It is not merely a matter of reorganization; it is a matter of finding a practical solution to problems such as the one I am about to mention which is going to present itself in magnified form very soon.

We all know that as the veterans come back each Senator will have put in his lap a tremendous number of veterans' problems; indeed, already we are having experience along that line.

I want to suggest to the committee and to the Senate that we take whatever steps may be necessary to ask the Veterans' Administration to lend to each Senator a veteran who is informed on veterans' problems so we can have such

a man in our offices, an expert in his line, to take over the additional work that is bound to fall upon us with increasing force as the days pass by. If legislation is necessary, let us enact the legislation; but it appears to me that the Veterans' Administration should reach out now and select some of the returning veterans, men who will not reenter the armed services, men who are looking for an opportunity to serve, capable men, experienced men, give them the schooling that is necessary, and then furnish each Senator such a veteran to aid and assist us in caring for the interests of these sons and brothers of ours who have given so much for the Nation and the peace of the world.

Mr. President, it seems to me that that is a practical suggestion. Every day some problem affecting the veterans arises. That adds to the other duties and responsibilities which make it difficult for Senators to be here at 12 o'clock when the bell rings. Of course, the committees play a part. And then there are the folks living a thousand miles away—my State is that far away—who have their problems and every day one or two or three delegations of them have to be looked after. If we could get a veteran whom the Veterans' Administration has schooled to come into our individual offices and take over that part of the burden which is going to become increasingly great, I am sure it would mean partial relief for the extremely heavy load which has been placed on each Senator.

Mr. President, I say again if the press has provided the country a true picture of the tremendous amount of work each Senator has to do in order to perform his Senatorial duties this debate on this subject will not have been in vain.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 24, 26, and 42 to the bill and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 to the bill.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive

bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,162,257"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and, in line 4 after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: "completing the work of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$271,651"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "and expenditures by the Authority for such

purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"(c) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
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Managers on the part of the Senate.

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HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish the Senator would explain the principal matters that were in disagreement and what has been the result of the conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House has receded on most of the amendments which were in dispute. The Senate receded on only amendment No. 8, the House on very many more than that. This is the usual appropriation bill for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices. It was gone over very carefully by the Senate, and if there is any particular item the Senator would like to know about, I shall be glad to explain it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What I want to know about is what happened to the item for the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And the Securities and Exchange Commission?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment. I think the Senator will find the report entirely satisfactory. The committee has gone over it very carefully, and the conferees went over it very thoroughly, and I think justice was fully done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 1984, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 25, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 26, 29, 34, and 66 to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 60, 64, and 65.

The motion was agreed to.

REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, about 2 hours ago I asked the distinguished

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God of infinite resources, we have many needs which Thou alone canst supply. Always and everywhere we need Thee; in our weakness to sustain and support us; in our strength to discipline and restrain us; in our sorrows to comfort and encourage us. We need Thee to keep us from pride when we are prosperous; from despair when we are in want; from bitterness when we are in distress.

Today we are joining struggling and war-torn humanity in its prayers for Thy special blessing upon those chosen representatives who are now seeking to organize the good will of the nations of the earth for a lasting peace. May their vision of such a peace be so clear and commanding that all the noblest desires within their souls shall rise up with a passion to make it a blessed reality. Answer their loftiest aspirations with Thy divine inspiration.

Grant us all a nobler skill in the art of mutual understanding and brotherly love and in finding for mankind the way to the more abundant life. Hear us in the name of the Christ to whose sovereignty we would yield ourselves in glad and willing obedience. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2625. An act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include two editorials and one newspaper item.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement submitted by the New York State Federation of Post Office Clerks to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 24.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a tribute to the late President Roosevelt by a Negro pastor from his district.

Mr. ROE of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two questionnaires.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include a brief announcement by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENT IV OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AND H. R. 2200, TO REVISE, CODIFY, AND ENACT INTO POSITIVE LAW TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE"

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, I should like to announce that cumulative Supplement IV to the 1940 edition of the United States Code is presently available. This supplement contains all the laws enacted up to the close of the Seventy-eighth Congress. We are grateful for the cooperation which we have received from the editorial staffs of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co. and also from the Government Printing Office. The supplement is available approximately the same date as Supplement III was made available last year, although it contains approximately 500 more pages of text. The Members' quotas of these supplements are placed to their credit in the folding room.

I should also like to remind the membership of the presence on the Unanimous-Consent Calendar of the bill (H. R. 2200) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," and to renew my suggestion that any Member who has any question with respect to the suggested bill communicate with the committee chairman as soon as possible, as we hope to ask for action on the bill shortly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARY, Mr. JAMES J. DELANEY, and Mr. MURDOCK asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD on two subjects and include in each an editorial.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Akron Beacon Journal.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two timely articles pertaining to the Polish question.

Mr. BURGIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from the Cleveland Press.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to Hon. Robert Patterson.

Mr. TALBOT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in the first an editorial and in the second a letter.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHARP asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Hon. W. Kingsland Macy at the National Republican Club in New York.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Times-Herald, and in another an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Republican conference yesterday.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution relating to the Missouri Valley Authority.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some short excerpts.

Mr. LE COMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short original poem.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an editorial from the Washington Post and in the other a statement by Maj. George Fielding Eliot appearing in the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from one of the New York papers.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include newspaper articles.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the proceedings of the Forum for Democracy on March 2, 1945. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$442, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GRANTING A FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 906) granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to object, may I ask simply for the information of the House if this is a privilege similar to that we have granted to the widows of all Presidents?

Mr. BURCH. A similar privilege has been granted to the widows of all our Presidents.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield, as I understand it, this franking privilege applies only to her personal mail?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all mail matter sent by the post by Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, under her written autograph signature, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "signature", insert "or facsimile thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 145 AND HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at any time

next week it shall be in order to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 145) providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 39) to declare a governmental policy in relation to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals; and that there shall be not to exceed 1 hour's debate on each, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand it, this is simply a procedure bringing the two pieces of legislation to the House and the Members are assured of their chance for both debate and amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 23, 1945.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report. I know of nothing contained in the report which is of a controversial nature. May I inquire if the gentleman from Massachusetts wishes any time on the conference report?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like just a minute or two.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to state to the House that this bill in its final form is \$173,000,000 under the budget estimates. There are one or two items that I would like to have seen further reduced had it been possible. As the gentleman from Virginia says, however, the report is a unanimous one and supported by the minority as well as the majority conferees.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to the action which was taken in regard to the fund for the planning of post-war work, by which \$17,500,000 is made available to the Federal Works Agency for

loans to States and their subdivisions for advance planning.

In this connection, I would like to express the hope that the Federal Works Agency, in working out plans with the States on post-war work, will give special consideration to the planning of community hospitals in the hope that the post-war work program will be of the utmost benefit to returning veterans and to the various communities and the Nation. Without question, the United States is going to do more to promote national good health in the future than it has in the past. I do not refer to what is called socialized medicine; I refer to what is known as preventive medicine. There is a growing demand for clinical examinations and for hospital facilities. Our national post-war public-works planning should be geared into this demand.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN].

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD relative to a very unusual procedure of a Federal agency with reference to the funds appropriated in this appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the people of an excellent town in my congressional district are greatly disturbed, in fact outraged, over the general opinion that a very unusual procedure has been indulged in by the Federal Housing Administration, for which appropriation is made in this bill. They object to such handling of any matter, but particularly one connected with the war effort. While not thoroughly familiar with all of the circumstances, the information I have gained from these very reputable citizens and from the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration very much inclines me to believe they are correct. If this is true, it is one of the most damnable occurrences which has come to my attention since I entered Congress. So much so that I regard it as the duty of all honorable people, whether in representative capacities or not, to prevent its repetition.

Toward that end I have passed on the request for a full and complete top to bottom investigation of this transaction with the chips being permitted to fall where they may. If the report indicates that such a real investigation has occurred, the matter will conclude insofar as I am concerned, regardless of its nature. However, I have numerous indications that such may not occur. My 11 years' experience as an Examiner of Accounts for the State of Alabama, during the latter half of which much work of an investigatory nature was done, qualifies me, I think, not only to observe suspicious occurrences and know how to investigate them, all of which information and suggestions I have passed on to the Agency, but to evaluate a report

on such an investigation. Therefore, if after studying whatever report I receive, I conclude that a white-wash has happened, which I naturally very much hope will not occur, my belief in the correctness of this conclusion will prompt me to wish to pursue the matter further. In this event, I shall request permission of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], to appear before his subcommittee when next an appropriation for the Federal Housing Administration is under consideration and shall probably also request him to yield me sufficient time to lay all of the facts before the House when the next bill which appropriates funds for this Agency reaches the floor.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 22, line 11, after the word "buildings", insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: On page 23, line 13, insert the following: "Provided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 29, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 30, line 17, after the word "expended," insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment

of the Senate No. 34, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: On page 66, line 15, insert the following:

"SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within 90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 71, line 5, after the word "therefor", insert "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 76, line 11, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 215. In order to enable persons who have served 90 days or more in the land or

naval forces during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of said amendment, strike out the words "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert in lieu thereof "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me that that is an extremely wise provision. I am very glad it is in the bill. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think it would be very helpful if the Veterans' Administration was a department of veterans' affairs, with a Cabinet head, in order that matters so necessary for the veterans may be taken up at Cabinet meetings. The head of the Veterans' Administration should sit in with the President and Cabinet at all meetings. Every department in the Government has and will have something to do with veterans. Now you have an out-moded building, out-moded procedure, red tape, antiquated processes all around. I think the only solution will be a department of veterans' affair with a Cabinet head.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will say to the gentlewoman I am one of the Members of the House who feels that the Veterans' Administration, while it has a very stupendous task to deal with, especially in the coming months when a great number of veterans will be returning, is one of the best operated and best managed departments of the Federal Government, and I would be very slow to make any change in it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman that the abuses that undoubtedly have crept into the Veterans' Administration and the care of veterans could be obviated if you had a department that was strong enough in Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I doubt if those abuses that we have heard about, perhaps many of which are unavoidable, would be obviated if you turned the Veterans' Administration into a political Cabinet job. My fear would be that instead of having a fine, splendid able administrator like we have in General Hines, we would have some political Cabinet officer, which I think would be a step in the wrong direction. Of course, that is just my opinion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me it would be just as sensible to say that the Army is not properly run because that has a Cabinet officer, or the Navy Department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; we have generals and admirals in the Army and the Navy, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy very wisely let them run the show. That probably would not be true in the case of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the same would be done in the Veterans' Administration. It is going to be the most important department in the United States Government. We certainly owe these men who are coming back everything we have.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think we are being very liberal with them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not agree with that. They are getting very slow attention. They are not getting proper care due to shortage of personnel.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. We are now going through an investigation of the Veterans' Administration. I dare say there is not a department of this Government, taken as a whole, that is better operated than the Veterans' Administration.

When our committee meets tomorrow we are going to start in hearing those Members of Congress who have been to these various hospitals and gone through them, then we are going to take other witnesses. We are going to the very bottom, and whatever injustice or whatever irregularities we find we are going to try to correct. But I want to say I thoroughly disagree with the statement that our veterans are not treated at least as well as the veterans of any other country in the world, if not better.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Canada has a Department of Veteran's Affairs or a similar department. General Hines has stated that the Veterans' Administration is 14,000 short in personnel. If it was headed by a Cabinet officer and he had a strong organization here in Washington that would not happen. To my mind it is inexcusable that the veterans do not have proper attention. Ask any veteran or group of veterans who are trying to get their rights under the G. I. bill, veterans who are trying to get hospitalization and other things, such as compensation and vocational training, widows and orphans trying to get their compensation, widows trying to get their insurance. The Veterans' Administration does not have the personnel, and General Hines and his staff agree 100 percent in the statement that it does not have the personnel to take care of these veterans promptly. The abuses in the hospitals were brought about to my mind largely through a shortage of nurses and a shortage of doctors.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot understand how putting somebody in the Cabinet would get more nurses for the veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then you would have a man there who would fight for the veterans' interests and secure the unnecessary personnel in less important bureaus here in Washington, and put those in the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. A Cabinet officer would not get nurses to go to work for the Veterans' Administration. This House passed a bill recently which, if enacted, would remedy the nurse situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It passed the House, but it has not passed the other body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How would it remedy the situation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. By drafting nurses.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Oh, not for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They could be drafted for the use of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. No. That was not agreed to in either the House or the Senate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If that bill becomes a law, the Veterans' Administration will get its share of the nurses; we can count on that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but the amendment suggested by General Hines was not accepted in either the House or the Senate. All the House bill did was to defer the Army's drafting nurses from the Veterans' Administration if General Hines objected. The draft would take additional civilian nurses, who might go into the Veterans' Administration if there were more inducements.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Virginia that whatever is wrong in the Veterans' Administration could not be cured by putting the head of the Veterans' Administration in the Cabinet.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You would be building up a top-heavy bureaucracy; just what you do not want.

Mr. RANKIN. In my opinion, it would just result in a top-heavy bureaucracy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is something very wrong with the present set-up.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 66. Page 77, line 1, strike out "215" and insert "216"

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 66 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motions on the conference report were agreed to was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of April 24, 1945.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report will bring about, if it is approved by the two legislative bodies concerned, a reduction of \$82,293,007 below the amounts carried in the bill for appropriations, reappropriations, authorizations from corporation funds for administrative expenses, and loan authorizations as the bill passed the Senate, and \$83,335,530 below the amount which was recommended by the Budget, provided motions to be offered by the House conferees on amendments still in disagreement are approved.

The Senate, in the consideration of this bill added \$128,794,827 to the total sum involved of appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations. I am not undertaking at this time to distinguish between appropriations and loan authorizations, because I feel that there is no substantial difference, the result being the same whether the money is directly appropriated or whether loans are authorized from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for expenditures.

The total amount which will be carried in the bill, if the conference report is agreed to and if the motions which will be offered on the part of the House conferees are approved, is \$892,648,232, as against the Budget estimate of \$976,651,282 and as against the appropriations carried in the Senate bill, which are, as I have said, approximately \$129,000,000 in excess of the House figures. The House totals were \$846,813,932.

I believe that if the consideration of the bill is concluded in the way which is being recommended by your House conferees, we will have brought about the enactment of one of the best agricultural appropriation bills which has ever been enacted by the Congress during my period of service on this committee. I believe that the action taken by the House in the initial consideration of this bill, in adopting a rule, under which appropriations of the type which have ordinarily been made by the Congress but which are not authorized by law

[PUBLIC LAW 49—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 106—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 1984]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$4,050 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; \$312,588: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$150,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals, teletype news service (not exceeding \$900), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed \$540 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$2,162,257.

For printing and binding, \$60,000.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$12,500) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation, \$445,300: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive Order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance, repair, and operation

of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; \$40,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

For all expenses necessary for completing the work of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; travel expenses, purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$90 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and printing and binding; \$40,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed \$200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motor-trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed \$217,000 for printing and binding; \$8,673,882, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to exceed \$90,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$237,600 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and not to exceed \$42,136 for printing and binding, \$6,032,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), \$1,443,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1945.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$245,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals,

reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$10,000), purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed \$61,380), not to exceed \$14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,554,400, of which amount not to exceed \$1,585,650 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, \$21,000.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense, including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission", is available; not to exceed \$40,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship, where citizens qualified to perform such work are not available; and not to exceed \$33,800 for printing and binding, \$2,430,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$3,308,412 of the funds of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking Act of 1933 and section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935, as amended (12 U. S. C. 264), shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Corporation in connection with the above Acts and the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended (12 U. S. C. 1751-1771), in accordance with Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942; including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; rental of news services; periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$75,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise for legal or other special services, including audits, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; uniforms and equipment for guards; and not to exceed \$14,290 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all expenses of the Corporation in connection with the protection of depositors by making of

loans or purchases of assets or the payment of insured depositors, or the collection, liquidation, management, or protection pending liquidation of assets of insured banks by the Corporation as receiver, pledgee, or purchaser, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law except for the limitations in amounts hereinabove specified, the administrative expenses, and all other expenses and obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Banking Act of 1935, as amended.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$2,072,000; of which amount not to exceed \$1,315,991 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; \$135,000, of which amount not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power Commission to perform additional activities in connection with the national security and defense, including activities under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, and activities in cooperation with the War Department for the protection of the electric power and gas supplies against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission", are available, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national security and defense, from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, \$48,000.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$4,500.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,897,333, of which not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$44,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, \$271,651: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Public works advance planning: For carrying out the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$17,500,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed 3 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses necessary therefor, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946, including salary for not to exceed one position at \$10,000 per annum; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference; purchase (not exceeding five) and repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; and travel expenses (not to exceed \$20,000).

Virgin Islands public works: To enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$150,000, to be immediately available.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$25,767.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed \$32,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, \$1,335,710, of which not to exceed \$638,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$513,500 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation, including personal services employed therefor, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency, including repairs

thereto, and changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; \$25,495,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, \$11,500,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other

public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$50,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the operation of a central blueprinting, photostating, and duplicating service; said fund to be reimbursed in order to insure continuous operation, from available funds of constituents of the Federal Works Agency, or of any other Federal agency for which services are performed, at rates to be determined by the Public Buildings Administration on the basis of estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repair, and depreciation on existing as well as new equipment) and other expenses: *Provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year any excess of funds resulting from such operation, after making adequate provision for the replacement of mechanical and other equipment and for accrued annual leave of employees engaged in this work by the establishment of reserves therefor, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of fifty passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1-117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed \$1,133,300 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$25,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1946, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads

Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, \$1,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780).

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), \$10,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

SURVEYS AND PLANS

For advance engineering surveys and plans for future development of the strategic network of highways and bypasses around and extension into and through municipalities and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 109), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), \$950,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$31,750,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procure-

ment and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,894,700, of which not to exceed \$40,500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$235,000.

Investigations for, and detail of assistants to, committees of Congress: In order to enable the Comptroller General, as authorized in section 312 (b) of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to make investigations and reports ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures, and to furnish, through assistants from his office, to such committees, at their request, any aid or information so requested, including the employment, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of necessary personnel for such purposes, and including salaries, contingent expenses, and necessary travel, \$67,980.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic reporting services, \$2,769,400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,488,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway opera-

tion, inspectors, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling expenses, \$178,000, of which amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and for traveling expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$73,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a), including traveling expenses, \$388,319.

Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expenditures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Commerce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed \$1,000 for

purchase and exchange of books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$2,502,619: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, \$130,000.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$27,000.

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities, \$231,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$286,871 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; not to exceed \$5,468 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$25,999,393.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,700 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$913,934.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$7,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$14,700: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$2,700.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services; technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed \$59 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1946, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; \$393,994, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization)

for the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, such amounts, not exceeding \$400,000, as the Administrator determines are required for the expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the performance of administrative and supervisory services relating to the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds available for the administrative expenses of such constituent units for the fiscal year 1946, to this authorization for expenditure hereunder and all such amounts shall be available for all necessary expenses of said Office of the Administrator, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference; periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; and reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls: *Provided*, That section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of said constituent units, and none of the funds made available by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the President of the United States, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization: *Provided further*, That a report of such transfers and the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress in the annual budget.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail of the National Housing Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$241,905, said sum to be derived by transfer from the funds of the constituent units of said Agency available for administrative expenses as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$6,075; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$124,410; Federal Housing Administration, \$49,500; and Federal Public Housing Authority, \$61,920.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$7,490,127, to be derived from the same sources as the funds made available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Administration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; law-books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; use of the services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, including the use of services and facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Administration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said corporations; *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions; (2) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest; and (3) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$10,250,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property, servicing of loans, or the liquidation of delinquent accounts, may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection, servicing, or liquidation; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations, including non-administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$2,500,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and expenses as authorized under the heading, "Salaries and expenses, National Housing Agency, Federal Housing Administration") in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Federal Public

Housing Authority in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$96,200 of the funds of the Defense Homes Corporation available for its administrative expenses (all of which are hereby merged with this authorization), not to exceed \$2,200,000 of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations under the Act of September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; printing and binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and photographing equipment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Authority, shall be reimbursed or paid by such agencies, and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$7,600,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed \$13,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; \$4,100,000.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$43,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$4,536 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,054,061.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,742 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, law-books (not to exceed \$150), and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; \$583,207: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed \$2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$823,410: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$10,000.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; and construction of South Holston Dam and Watauga Dam; and the acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such Act, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), not to exceed \$15,000 for maintenance and operation of aircraft, and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, \$9,648,000, together with the unexpended balance on June 30, 1945, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945", to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945".

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, \$510,675, of which not to exceed \$675.

shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, \$15,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Not to exceed \$28,287,450 of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including personal services at the seat of government; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$6,500); teletype services; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; not to exceed \$90,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed \$325,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal and other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$227,675,000, of which \$44,940 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed fifty-five), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting

children of Veterans Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$3,650,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve,

or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$780,000.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$614,250.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$1,080,150,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by title II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$295,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

For military and naval insurance, \$18,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation for this purpose in section 20 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 400), the consolidated appropriation to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, \$900,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$400,000, to be immediately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys received under said article IV shall be credited to this appropriation.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$84,500,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Pro-*

vided further, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

Total, Veterans Administration, \$2,607,119,250: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2)

persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be summarily removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equip-

ment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1946 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appro-

priations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1946.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compensation from the United States for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles away from their designated posts of duty.

SEC. 210. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 212. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1946 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 213. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

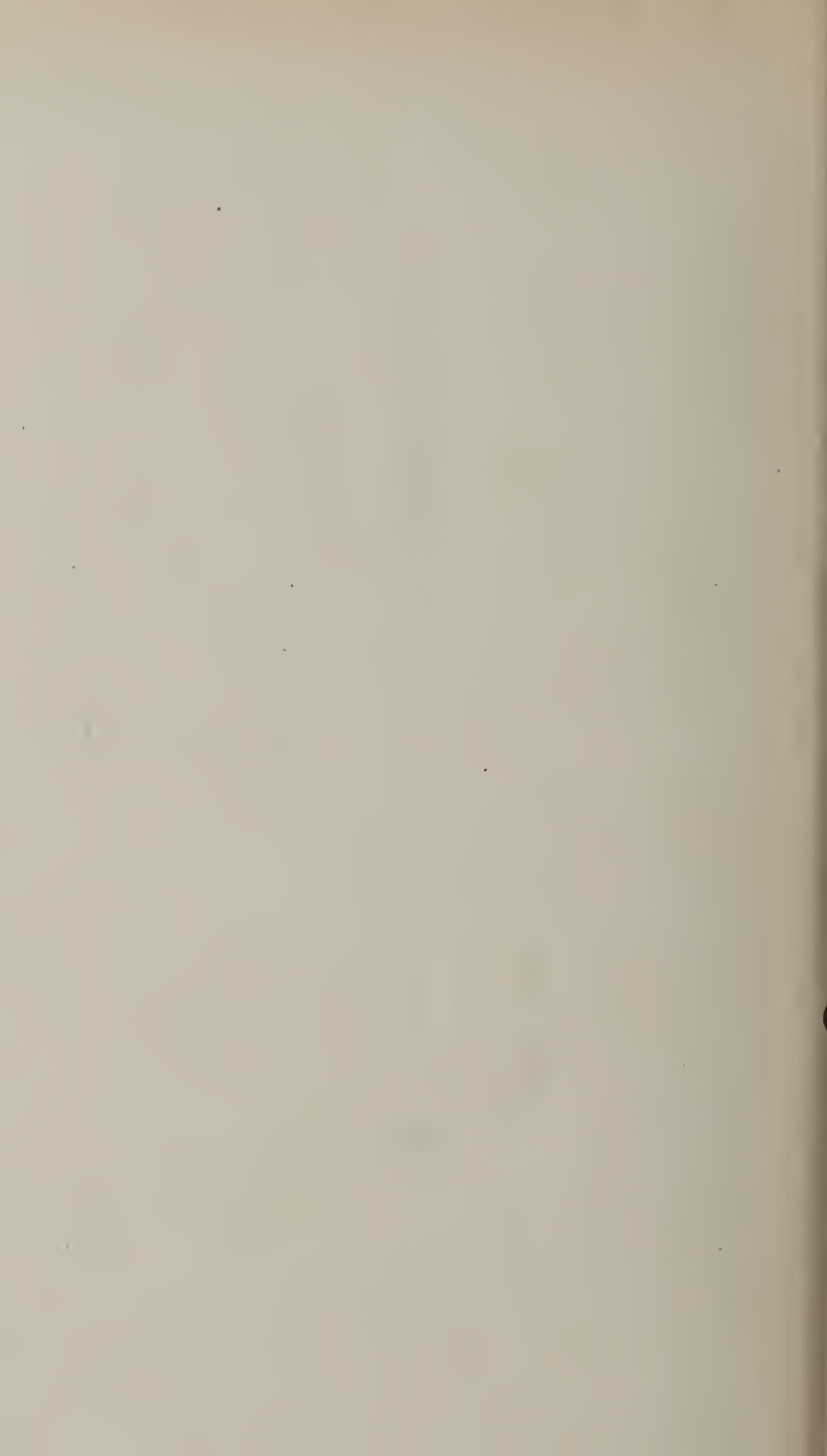
SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such depart-

ments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.

SEC. 215. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 216. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved May 3, 1945.



INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

GENERAL PROVISIONS*

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them, including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: Provided, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U.S.C. 73e-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

[[(c) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for expenses of travel of new appointees and of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, and expenses of transportation of household goods and personal effects in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U.S.C. 73e-1), from the places of their actual residence at the time of appointment to places of employment outside continental United States, and for such expenses on return of civilian officers and employees from their posts of duty outside continental United States to the places of their actual residence at time of assignment to duty outside the United States.]]

[[(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for reimbursement, at not to exceed three cents (3¢) per mile (unless otherwise permitted by law), of employees or others rendering service to the Government for use by them of privately owned automobiles for transportation on official business within the limits of their official stations or places of service.]]

[[(e) During the fiscal year 1946 the head of the department or establishment concerned may delegate to such officials as he may designate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and of transportation of household goods and immediate families of civilian officers and employees on change of official station.]]

[[(f)]] (c) Appropriations [[of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946]] contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned or by such officials as he may designate for the purpose, for expenses of attendance at meetings

* [] Language deleted in the Budget from the 1945 Act.

— Language added by the 1946 Budget to the 1945 Act.

[[]] Language deleted in the 1946 Act from the 1946 Budget.

==== Language added in the 1946 bill to the 1946 Budget.



of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made []: Provided, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945.

[(g)] (d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1946 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses, while away from their homes or regular places of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U.S.C. ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at \$1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year [1945] 1946, in this act or any other Act, shall be expended--

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy Department, the Commissioner, in case of the government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary

and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be summarily removed from office [[.]] by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. [203] 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor [[.]]: Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. [204] 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year [1945] 1946 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

SEC. [205] 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, [1945] 1946, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: Provided further, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and



and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. [206] 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U.S.C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: Provided, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: Provided further, That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. [207] 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U.S.C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year [1945] 1946.

SEC. [208] 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 shall be available for reimbursement at not to exceed 5 cents per mile to personnel serving without compensation from the United States for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles away from their designated posts of duty [, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for such travel within the limits of their official stations].

SEC. [209] 210. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year [1945] 1946, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, [and] (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U.S.C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: Provided; That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War [, Navy, and State, except the appropriation Cooperation with the American Republics, for any of the above-mentioned objects] and Navy and

of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. [210] 211. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. [211] 212. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (Public Law 607, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed \$7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. [212] 213. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

[SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or funds made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions.]

SEC. [401] 214. [Appropriations] Hereafter appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year [1945] 1946 shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized

activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: Provided, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.

[SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the case of each of said Departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": Provided, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service] (Act of June 27, 1944, Public Law 358; Act of Dec. 22, 1944, Public Law 529).

SEC. 215. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

